

本試題是否可以使用計算機： 可使用， 不可使用（請命題老師勾選）

考試日期：0301，節次：3

1. Find the general solution of the following  
[10%] differential equation:

$$y'' + 4y = 8x^2$$

2. Solve for  $y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0$  with  $y(0) = 3$ ,  $y'(0) = 4$ .  
[10%]

3. Use Laplace transform to solve the following  
[10%] linear system:

$$x'' - 2x' + 3y' + 2y = 4$$

$$2y' - x' + 3y = 0$$

$$\text{with } x(0) = x'(0) = y(0) = y'(0) = 0$$

4. Compute the determinant of  
[10%] the following matrix:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 9 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -8 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. Solve the system  
[10%] 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 4 \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 = 5 \\ x_1 + 8x_3 = 9 \end{cases}$$

via the Cramer's rule.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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6. Let  $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , and

[10%]

let  $u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ .

If  $x = 2v_1 + 3v_2 - 4v_3$ , determine the coordinates of  $x$  with respect to  $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ .

7. Consider the matrix

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & t & -1 \\ t & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

[20%]

(a) Calculate  $\det(Q)$

(b) Find all possible  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  for which  $Q$  is invertible.

(c) Find  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $(1, 0, 1)^T$  is an eigenvector of  $Q$  associated to the eigenvalue 2.

8. Given the measurements  $y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4$  at distinct

[20%] points  $t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4$ , respectively:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} y_1 = 0 \text{ at } t_1 = 0; \quad y_2 = 1 \text{ at } t_2 = 1; \\ y_3 = 2 \text{ at } t_3 = 3; \quad y_4 = 5 \text{ at } t_4 = 4 \end{array} \right]$$

find the straight line  $y = a + bt$  which

minimizes the sum of the squares of the

errors. { Straight-Line Approximation

with Least Squares Fitting of Data. }