

系所組別：環境工程學系甲、乙組

考試科目：工程數學

考試日期：0219，節次：3

※ 考生請注意：本試題 可 不可 使用計算機

I. Please solve the following differential equations: (24 分, 每題 8 分)

A. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (\tan x) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

B. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 5 \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = \cos^2 x$

C. $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 4 \frac{dy}{dt} + 13y = \delta(t - \pi) + \delta(t - 3\pi)$ with $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1$

II. Please find the steady-state temperature distribution (26 分, 每題 13 分)

A. in a sphere: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\cot \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = 0$, for $0 < r < c$ and $0 < \theta < \pi$, with boundary condition $u(c, \theta) = \sin \theta, 0 < \theta < \pi$

B. in a semi-infinite plate: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$, for $0 < x < \pi$ and $y > 0$, with boundary conditions

$$\begin{cases} u(0, y) = 0, & u(\pi, y) = e^{-y}, & y > 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} = 0, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

III. Please solve $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$, for $t > 0$ and $0 < x < 1$, with initial conditions $\begin{cases} u(0, x) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \sin \pi x \end{cases}$

$$0 < x < 1 \text{ and boundary conditions } \begin{cases} u(t, 0) = 0 \\ u(t, 1) = 0 \end{cases}, t > 0 \text{ (15 分)}$$

IV. Compute $\oint_C (x^5 + 3y)dx + (2x - e^{y^3})dy$, where C is the circle $(x-1)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 4$. (10 分)

V. In the Lotka-Volterra model, the populations of predator, x , and prey, y , are related as $\begin{cases} x' = -ax + bxy \\ y' = -cxy + dy \end{cases}$,

where a, b, c , and d are positive constants. Please derive if there is any periodic solution for

$$\begin{cases} x' = 0.004x(50 - x - 0.75y) \\ y' = 0.001y(100 - y - 3.9x) \end{cases} \text{ and what is it, if yes. (15 分)}$$

VI. Please derive the orders of accuracy for the second order of Runge-Kutta method used in single step

and multiple steps for ordinary differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$. (10 分)