g.  $T(0,x) = T_0$  h.  $T(0,x) = T_0$ 

 $T_x(t,l) = T_2$   $T_x(t,l) = 0$ 

T(t.0)=0

 $(16)^{(A)}^{(A)}^{(A)}^{(A)}^{(0)=0}, y'(1)=0;$ 

(203)

T(t,0)=0

(签對和個4分,答錯例和4分)

2. Find the eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of y'' + k y = 0

the partial differential equation  $\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$ . (20%)

conditions:  $T(0,x) = T_0$ , for x > 0; and

1. For partial differential equation 
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$
 with the following conditions

b. $T(0,x)=T_0$  c. $T(0,x)=T_0$ d.  $T(0,x) = T_0$ 

a. 
$$T(0,x)=0$$
 b.  $T(0,x)=T_0$  c.  $T(0,x)=T_0$  d.  $T(0,x)=T_0$  e.  $T(0,x)=T_0$   
 $T(t,0)=T_1$   $T(t,0)=0$   $T(t,0)=T_1$   $T_x(t,0)=T_1$   $T_x(t,0)=0$ 

i. T(0,x)=0

 $T(t,0)=T_1$ 

 $T_{\mathbf{v}}(\mathbf{t},\mathbf{l})=0$ 

(B) y(0)+y'(0)=0, y(1)=0.

4. The buoyancy force on a floating object is  $\mathbf{B} = p \mathbf{n} dS$ , where p is the fluid pressure.

$$T(0,x)=0 b.T(0,x)=T_o c.T(0,x)=T_o d.T(0,x)=T_o e.T(0,x)=T_o$$

$$T(t,0)=T_1 T(t,0)=0 T(t,0)=T_1 T_x(t,0)=T_1 T_x(t,0)=0$$

$$T(t,\infty)=T_1 T(t,i)=0 T_x(t,i)=0 T(t,i)=0 T(t,i)=0$$

$$T(0,x)=0 b.T(0,x)=T_o c.T(0,x)=T_o d.T(0,x)=T_o e.T(0,x)=T_o$$

$$T(t,0)=T_1 T(t,0)=0 T(t,0)=T_1 T_x(t,0)=T_1 T_x(t,0)=0$$

$$\frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x^2}$$
 with the following estimate  $T_0$  d.  $T(0,x) = T_0$  e.  $T(0,x) = T_0$ 

j. T(0,x)=0

 $T(t,0)=T_1$ 

A. Which can be solved by using T(t,x)=H(t)R(x) (separation of variables) directly ? ( 12 % )

B. Which has non-zero constant steady state solution and write down the steady state solution. (124)

3. Please derive the condition for stable solution if the explicit finite difference method is used to solve

is related to the density of the fluid  $\rho(x,y,z)$  by a law of hydrostatics:  $p = \nabla \rho(x,y,z)\mathbf{g}$ , where  $\mathbf{g}$  is the constant acceleration of gravity. If the weight of the object is W = mg, show what the (B + W) is ?

5. Please use similarity method to solve the partial differential equation  $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$  with the following

for t > 0, T(t,0) = T1,  $T(t,\infty) = T0$ . (202)

 $T(t,i)=T_2$ 

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o f. 
$$T(0,x)=T_0$$
  
 $T(t,0)=T_1$ 

f. 
$$T(0,x) = T_0$$
  
 $T(t,0) = T_1$   
 $T(t,1) = T_1$ 

$$T(t,0)=T_1$$

$$T(t,1)=T_1$$

T(t,0)=0

 $T(T, \infty) = 0$ 

The pressure p

$$T(t,l)=T_l$$

$$(t,0)=0$$
  $T(t,0)=T_1$   
 $(t,1)=0$   $T(t,1)=T_1$   
 $(t,0)=T_0$   $T(t,1)=T_0$ 

$$T_x(t,0)=0$$
  $T(t,0)$   
 $T(t,1)=0$   $T(t,1)$ 

e.T(0,x)= 
$$T_o$$
 f. T(0,x)  
 $T_x(t,0)=0$   $T(t,0)$ 

k.  $T(0,x)=T_0$ 

 $T_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{t},0)=T(\mathbf{x},0)$ 

 $T_x(t,l)=0$