

(甲、乙)

1. (12%) Find the general solution of the simultaneous equations

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt} + x &= \cos t \\ \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} + 3x - y &= e^{2t}\end{aligned}$$

2. (12%) Determine a unit vector normal to the surface  $x^3 - xyz + z^3 = 1$  at the point  $(1,1,1)$ .  
3. (12%) If  $\psi$  is any scalar field, apply the divergence theorem to prove that

$$\iiint_{\mathcal{R}} \nabla \psi dV = \iint_{\mathcal{L}} \psi n dS,$$

where  $\mathcal{R}$  is any region,  $\mathcal{L}$  is its boundary surface and  $n$  is the unit outward normal to  $\mathcal{L}$ .

4. (12%) Find the Fourier series of the function defined as

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x + \pi & \text{for } 0 \leq x < \pi \\ -x - \pi & \text{for } -\pi \leq x < 0 \end{cases} \text{ and } g(x + 2\pi) = g(x)$$

5. (12%) Prove that if  $S$  is any anti-symmetric matrix, then  $(I - S)(I + S)^{-1}$  is orthogonal.  
6. (12%) Use *residue calculus* to evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx$$

7. (12%) Use the *complex inversion integral* to find the inverse Laplace transform of the function

$$F(s) = \frac{6s^2 + 10s + 2}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

8. (16%) Find the solution of Laplace's equation  $\nabla^2 T = 0$  in the rectangular region  $0 \leq x \leq a$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq b$  subject to the boundary conditions

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}(0, y) &= 0, & \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}(a, y) &= 0, \\ T(x, 0) &= x(a-x), & T(x, b) &= 0.\end{aligned}$$