

系所組別：太空與電漿科學研究所

考試科目：應用數學

考試日期：0222，節次：3

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

1. Please answer the following questions:

(a)  $\frac{d}{dx} y^{\sqrt{x}} = ?$  (5pts)

(b)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{b(x)}^0 dy F(x,y) = ?$  (5pts)

(c)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{a(x)} dy F(x,y) = ?$  (5pts)

(d) What are the first three terms of the Taylor series of  $\sin x$  at  $x = 0$ ? (5pts)

2. (a) Solve the differential equation

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{k^2 - \cos x}},$$

where  $k^2 \geq 0$  is a parameter. (10pts)

(b) Determine the integration constant by imposing that  $V = 0$  when  $k^2 = \cos x$  for  $k^2 \leq 1$  and the condition that  $V$  must be continuous across the  $k^2 = 1$  boundary for  $k^2 > 1$ . (5pts)

(c) Give a rough sketch of  $V$  as a function of  $x$  when  $k^2$  varies from 0, to 1 to a number larger than 1. (5pts)

3. There is a two-dimensional vector  $\vec{T} = a(x,y) \hat{x} + b(x,y) \hat{y}$  in three-dimensional  $(x,y,z)$  Cartesian coordinates, where the unit vectors in  $x, y, z$  directions are  $\hat{x}, \hat{y}$ , and  $\hat{z}$  respectively, please calculate

(a)  $\vec{\nabla} T$  (5pts)

(b)  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{T}$  (5pts)

(c)  $\hat{z} \hat{z} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{T}$ , where  $\hat{z} \hat{z}$  is a tensor and  $\cdot$  denotes dot product. (5pts)

4. Perform the integral  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \frac{e^{itx}}{x^2 + 1}$  for a real value  $t$ . (15pts)

5. (a) Please show that  $f(x+ct)$  and  $f(x-ct)$  are solutions to the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}. \quad (1)$$

(10pts)

(b) What is the difference between these two solutions? (5pts)

(c) Show that  $g = e^{i(kx-\omega t)}$  is also a solution to Eq. (1) if frequency  $\omega$  is a function of wave vector  $k$ . Find that relation between  $\omega$  and  $k$ . (10pts)

(d) Using the relation obtained in (c), show that function  $g$  is a special case of function  $f$ , i.e., find the function  $f$  for the solution  $g$ . (5pts)