

八十六學年度 電機所丙組 暨 電子所 組碩士班研究生入學考試

科目 工程數學 科號 3201 共二頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

1. Solve (a) $x(x-1)y'' - xy' + y = 0$. (10%)

$$(b) \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{y} + \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} e^{-t} \quad (10\%)$$

2. $f(t)$ is a periodic function of period 2π of which its Fourier Series exists and, for $-\pi \leq t \leq \pi$, is given as follows:

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & -\pi/2 \leq t \leq \pi/2 \\ 0, & -\pi \leq t < -\pi/2 \text{ and } \pi/2 < t \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

(a). Write $f(t)$ in terms of its Fourier Series expansion. (5%)

(b). $g(t)$ is also a periodic function of period 2π of which its Fourier Series exists and, for $-\pi \leq t \leq \pi$, is given as follows

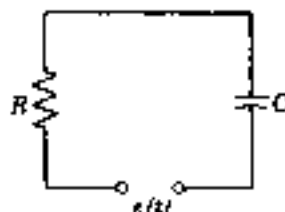
$$g(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & -\pi/4 \leq t \leq 3\pi/4 \\ 0, & -\pi \leq t < -\pi/4 \text{ and } 3\pi/4 < t \leq \pi, \end{cases}$$

How are its Fourier Coefficients related to those of the above $f(t)$? (10%)

3. (a) Find the Laplace transform of the function $e(t)$:

$$e(t) = \begin{cases} 10t & \text{volts if } 0 < t < 4, \\ 40 & \text{volts if } t > 4 \end{cases} \quad (5\%)$$

(b) Find the current $i(t)$ in the following RC-circuit, where $R = 10$ ohms, $C = 0.1$ farad, and the initial charge on the capacitor is 0. The applied voltage source $e(t)$ is as given in the above (a). (10%)



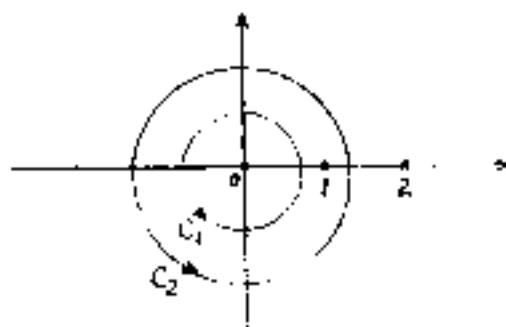
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科目 工程數學 科號 3201 共 二 頁第 2 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

4. A vector field $\mathbf{F} = y^3\mathbf{i} + x^3\mathbf{j} + z^3\mathbf{k}$. Evaluate surface integral $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dA$, where $S: x^2 + 9y^2 = 9$, $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$, and $0 \leq z \leq 5$. (15%)

5. Let the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. Find A^n for any positive n . (15%)

6. Compute the integrals $\oint_{C_1} \frac{-2z + 3}{z^2 - 3z + 2} \, dz$ and $\oint_{C_2} \frac{-2z + 3}{z^2 - 3z + 2} \, dz$, where C_1 and C_2 are the counterclockwise contours (i.e., circles centered at $z = 0$) as shown below. (10%)



7. Compute the integral $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \sin x} \, dx$. (10%)