

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

八十七學年度 物理 系(所)物理、物組碩士班研究生入學考試
應用數學 科號 0403 共 2 頁第 1 頁 “請在試卷【答案卷】內作答”

1. (5 points for each) Evaluate the following ($a = \text{constant}$):

(a) Laplace Transform: $\mathcal{L} \left\{ \int_0^t \frac{\sin au}{u} du \right\},$

(b) Fourier transform: $\mathcal{F} \left\{ e^{-ax^2} \right\},$

(c) Fourier sine transform: $\mathcal{F}_s \left\{ \tan^{-1} \frac{2a}{x} \right\},$

(d) $\int_0^\infty x^{2m} (1 - x^{2n})^{-1} dx,$ integers $n > m \geq 0.$

2. (8 points for each) Solve the following equations:

(a) $x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} - xy = 0.$

(b) $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + 3 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4y = xe^{-2x}.$

(c) $y^2 z (\partial z / \partial x) - x^2 z (\partial z / \partial y) = x^2 y.$

(d) $y(x) = x^2 + \int_0^x y(u) \sin(x-u) du.$

3. (8 points) Solve the heat flow in an infinitely insulated bar satisfied

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2}, \quad (a = \text{constant})$$

with boundary conditions: $u(x,t) \rightarrow 0, \quad u_x(x,t) \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{at } |x| \rightarrow \infty$

and initial condition: $u(x,0) = f(x).$

4. (10 points) Find the principal axes for the ellipsoid (quadratic form):

$$x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2x_3 + 6x_3x_1 = 5.$$

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5. (10 points) Calculate the n-tuple integration:

$$I_n = \int_0^\infty dx_1 \int_0^\infty dx_2 \cdots \int_0^\infty \exp \left\{ - \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j \right\} dx_n,$$

with real constant set $\{a_{ij}\}_{i,j=1}^n$, $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$.

6. (10 points) Calculate the surface integration:

$$\iint_S \nabla \times \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} dA.$$

Here \hat{n} is the unit normal outward of the area element dA on the upper hemisphere S : $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$, and $\vec{F} = y\hat{i} + x(1-2z)\hat{j} - xy\hat{k}$.

7. (10 points) Riemann zeta functions are defined as:

$$\zeta(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{-z}, \quad \operatorname{Re}(z) > 1.$$

By using half-range Fourier cosine series of

$$f(x) = x^2, \quad 0 < x \leq \pi,$$

calculate $\zeta(2)$. Then integrate twice to calculate $\zeta(4)$.