## 國立彰化師範大學99學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所:電子工程學系 組別:甲組、乙組(選考甲) 科目:工程數學

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共2頁,第1頁

1. (30%) Solve the following equations.

(a) 
$$(2x^2y+5x+3)dy+(2xy^2+5y+1)dx=0$$

(b) 
$$y'''-3y'+2y=8e^x$$
  $y(0)=2$ ,  $y'(0)=1$ ,  $y''(0)=9$ 

(c) 
$$x^2y''-2xy'+2y=x$$

2. (20%) In (a), find the inverse Laplace transforms. In (b), find the Laplace transforms.

(a) 
$$\frac{e^{-ks}}{(s-3)^2}$$

- (b)  $2t^2e^{-at}$
- 3. (13%) Find the eigenfunction expansion of the given function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & 0 \le x \le 2 \\ 1, & 2 < x \le 4 \end{cases}$  by using the eigenfunctions of the Strum-Liouville problem  $y'' + \lambda y = 0$ , y'(0) = y(4) = 0. Determine what the eigenfunction expansion converges to on the interval.
- 4. (15%) (a) Prove the following form of Parseval theorem  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\omega)|^2 d\omega \text{ where}$   $F(\omega) \text{ is the Fourier transform of } f(t). \text{ (b) Find the Fourier transform of } f(t) = \begin{cases} a, & |t| \le a \\ 0, & |t| > a \end{cases}$ 
  - (c) Use the Parseval theorem to evaluate the integral  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\sin(\omega a)}{\omega a} \right)^2 d\omega$ .
- 5. (12%) Let  $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$  and  $r = |\mathbf{r}|$ . If  $\mathbf{a}$  is an arbitrary constant vector, (a) what is  $(\mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{r}$  and  $(\mathbf{a} \times \nabla) \cdot \mathbf{r}$ ? (b) Prove that  $\nabla \times \left[\frac{1}{r}(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{r})\right] = \frac{1}{r}\mathbf{a} + \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{r}}{r^3}\mathbf{r}$ .

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共2頁,第2頁

6. (10%) Consider the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ax + by + c}{Ax + By + C}$  with  $aB \neq bA$ . (a) Solve the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x - y - 1}{x + y + 3}$  by finding h and k so that the substitutions x = u + h, y = v + k transform it into the homogeneous equation  $\frac{dv}{du} = \frac{u - v}{u + v}$ . (b) Use this method to solve the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x - y - 1}{x + y + 3}$ .