

國立臺灣師範大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：應用數學

適用系所：物理學系

注意：1.本試題共 2 頁，請依序在答案卷上作答，並標明題號，不必抄題。2.答案必須寫在指定作答區內，否則依規定扣分。

1. (a) What is the Stokes's theorem in vector analysis? (5 marks)

(b) Verify the Stokes's theorem for $\vec{A} = -y\vec{i} + x\vec{j} - xyz\vec{k}$ by considering

the surface S consisting of the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ for $x^2 + y^2 \leq 9$.

The normal vectors for the surface S are chosen to point inward (point “into” the cone). (15 marks)

(c) Evaluate the following surface integral by using the Divergence theorem

$$\iint_{S_1} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\sigma},$$

where $\vec{B} = x^3\vec{i} + y^3\vec{j} + z^3\vec{k}$, and S_1 is the surface of a sphere of radius R , with its center located at the origin. The normal vectors for the surface S_1 are chosen to point outward. (5 marks)

2. Given a matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1+i \\ 1-i & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

(a) Show that A is a Hermitian matrix. (5 marks)

(b) Find the eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenvectors of the matrix A .

Remember to normalize each eigenvector to a unit vector. (10 marks)

(c) Show that the eigenvalues of a Hermitian matrix B are real. Further, show also that the eigenvectors of distinct eigenvalues of B , **considered as vectors in the complex space**, are orthogonal to each other. (10 marks)

(下一頁尚有題目，請翻頁後繼續作答)

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3. Find the general solutions to the following ODEs.

(a) $y'(x) - 3y(x) = x^2$, (5 marks)

(b) $x^2y''(x) - xy'(x) + y(x) = x(\ln(x))^2$, where \ln is the notation for natural logarithm. (10 marks)

4. Consider the following second-order ordinary differential equation with the given initial conditions

$$y''(x) + xy'(x) - y = 1 + x^2, \quad y(0) = -1, \quad y'(0) = 1.$$

(a) Let $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$. Find the recurrence relation for $n \geq 3$? (10 marks)

(b) Using the method of power-series to write out the solution of this ODE explicitly up to the term of x^6 . (10 marks)

5. Evaluate the following integral by using the residue theorem in complex analysis. (15 marks)

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{(5 - 3 \cos \theta)^2} d\theta.$$