

國立勤益科技大學 101 學年度研究所碩士班招生筆試試題卷

所別：電機工程系

組別：

科目：工程數學

准考證號碼：□□□□□□□□ (考生自填)

考生注意事項：

一、考試時間 100 分鐘。

二、請將各題解答書寫至答案卷中。

**試題一：〈20 分〉**

Solve the differential equation.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y = xy^3$$

**試題二：〈20 分〉**

Find the Laplace transform solution of the following system.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = -x + y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -2x - 4y \end{cases}, \quad x(0) = 1, y(0) = 0$$

**試題三：〈20 分〉**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}, \text{ compute } A^{-1}.$$

**試題四：〈20 分〉**

Differential equation  $(x^2 + y^2 + x)dx + xydy = 0$ , find  
(a) integrating factor (b) general solution.

**試題五：〈20 分〉**

Find the directional derivative of  $f(x, y, z) = x^2yz + 4xz^2$  at  $(1, -2, -1)$  in the direction  $2i - j - 2k$ .

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〈解 答〉

1.

此為  $n=3$  的柏努利方程式，將原式等號兩邊除以  $y^3$ ，得

$$y^{-3} \frac{dy}{dx} + y^{-2} = x$$

令  $y^{-2}=v$ ，則  $-2y^{-3} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dx}$ ，代入上式得

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{dv}{dx} + v = x \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{dv}{dx} - 2v = -2x$$

此為  $v$  的一階線性微分方程式，其通解為

$$\begin{aligned} v &= e^{\int 2 dx} \left[ \int e^{-\int 2 dx} \cdot (-2x) dx + c \right] = e^{2x} \left[ -2 \int e^{-2x} \cdot x dx + c \right] \\ &= e^{2x} \left[ x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} + c \right] = x + \frac{1}{2} + c e^{2x} \end{aligned}$$

故原微分方程式之通解為  $\frac{1}{y^2} = x + \frac{1}{2} + c e^{2x}$ ，其中  $c$  為常數。

2.

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} sX(s) - 1 = -X(s) + Y(s) \\ sY(s) = -2X(s) - 4Y(s) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得} \quad X(s) = \frac{s+4}{s^2+5s+6} = \frac{2}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s+3}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{-2}{s^2+5s+6} = \frac{2}{s+3} - \frac{2}{s+2}$$

$$\text{故} \quad x = 2e^{-2t} - e^{-3t}, \quad y = 2(e^{-3t} - e^{-2t})$$

3.

$$\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ 0 \\ \sin\theta \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\underline{\perp} \quad \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ 0 \\ \sin\theta \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ 0 \\ \sin\theta \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle = 1$$

$$\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ 0 \\ \sin\theta \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -\sin\theta \\ 0 \\ \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle = 1$$

$$\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -\sin\theta \\ 0 \\ \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} -\sin\theta \\ 0 \\ \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -\sin\theta \\ 0 \\ \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle = 1$$

$\therefore A$  是正交矩阵

$$\text{则 } A^{-1} = A^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & 0 & \sin\theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta & 0 & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

4.

$$(a) \begin{cases} M(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + x \\ N(x, y) = xy \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^2 + y^2 + x) = 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy) = y$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \text{ (非正合)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N(x, y)} = \frac{2y - y}{xy} = \frac{1}{x} = f(x)$$

$$\text{積微分} \int I(x) = e^{\int f(x) dx} = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{\ln x} = x$$

$$(b) \times I(x) \rightarrow (x^3 + xy^2 + x^2) dx + x^2 y dy = 0 \dots \text{正合}$$

$$\int \phi(x, y) = \int (x^3 + xy^2 + x^2) dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2 y^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + f(y)$$

$$\int \phi(x, y) = \int x^2 y dy = \frac{x^2 y^2}{2} + f(x)$$

$$\text{比較} \rightarrow \phi(x, y) = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2 y^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} = C$$

5.

$$\text{解: } \nabla f(x, y, z) = (2xyz + 4z^2)\mathbf{i} + x^2 z \mathbf{j} + (x^2 y + 8xz)\mathbf{k}$$

$$\nabla f(1, -2, -1) = 8\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} - 10\mathbf{k}$$

沿著  $2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$  方向的單位向量為

$$\mathbf{u} = \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{j} - \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{k}$$

故方向導數為

$$\frac{df}{ds} = (8\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} - 10\mathbf{k}) \cdot \left( \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{j} - \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{k} \right) = \frac{37}{3}$$