

# 國立臺北科技大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試

系所組別：1410、1420、1431、1432

能源與冷凍空調工程系碩士班甲、乙、丙組

## 第一節 工程數學 試題

第一頁 共一頁

### 注意事項：

1. 本試題共五題，配分共 100 分。
2. 請標明大題、子題編號作答，不必抄題。
3. 全部答案均須在答案卷之答案欄內作答，否則不予計分。

1. (30%) Find the general solutions of the following equations:

(1) (10%)  $y' + \frac{1}{x}y = \cos x$

(2) (10%)  $y' + x^2y = x^2y^3$

(3) (10%)  $(2x+1)^2y'' - 2(2x+1)y' - 12y = 2x \quad (2x+1 > 0)$

2. (20%) Please solve the following problems by the method of Laplace transform:

(1) (10%) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 4x + y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 3x + 2y \end{cases}, \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 1$$

(2) (10%)  $y'' + 5y' + 4y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y(1) = 0$

3. (20%) If a differential equation,  $\frac{d^2\theta(x)}{dx^2} - m^2\theta(x) = 0$ , is subjected to the following

boundary conditions,

$\theta(0) = \theta_0, \quad \left. \frac{d\theta}{dx} \right|_{x=L} = 0 \quad \text{(a)}$

$\theta(0) = \theta_0, \quad \theta(L) = \theta_L \quad \text{(b)}$

please prove that the solutions of the above differential equation associated with the boundary conditions (a) and (b) are as follows:

(1) (8%)  $\frac{\theta}{\theta_0} = \frac{\cosh m(L-x)}{\cosh mL}$  for boundary conditions (a)

(2) (12%)  $\frac{\theta}{\theta_0} = \frac{(\theta_L/\theta_0)\sinh mx + \sinh m(L-x)}{\sinh mL}$  for boundary conditions (b)

Note:  $m, h, k, L, \theta_0$ , and  $\theta_L$  are real constants.

4. (15%) Solve the initial value problem by means of the method of the undetermined coefficients.

$$y'' + 2y' + y = e^{-x}, \quad y(0) = -1, \quad y''(0) = 1$$

5. (15%) The Bessel function of the first kind of order  $\nu$  is given by

$$J_\nu(x) = x^\nu \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{2m}}{2^{2m+\nu} m! \Gamma(m+\nu+1)}$$

The function  $I_\nu(x) = i^{-\nu} J_\nu(ix)$ ,  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ , is called the *modified Bessel function of the first kind of order  $\nu$* . Show that  $I_\nu(x)$  is a solution of the differential equation

$$x^2 y'' + xy' - (x^2 + \nu^2)y = 0$$

and has the representation

$$I_\nu(x) = x^\nu \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2m+\nu}}{2^{2m+\nu} m! \Gamma(m+\nu+1)}$$