

國立交通大學 107 學年度碩士班考試入學招生試題

科目：應用數學(4011) (4021) (4031)

考試日期：107年2月1日 第1節

系所班別：電子物理學系 組別：電物系甲組 電物系乙組 電物系丙組 第1頁，共2頁

【不可使用計算機】*作答前請先核對試題、答案卷(試卷)與准考證之所組別與考科是否相符!!

1.

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1+x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & 1+x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 & 1+x_3 & x_4 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & 1+x_4 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & \cdots & 1+x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Calculate $\det(A)$.

(10 points)

2. Apply the Gram-Schmidt algorithm to the following set of vectors:

$$\vec{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{u}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(5 points)

$$3. \text{ Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -5 & 7 \\ -5 & 22 & -5 \\ 7 & -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) Find an invertible matrix P and a diagonal matrix D such that $P^{-1}AP = D$.

(5 points)

(b) Applying (a) to find a matrix B such that $B^2 = A$.

(You will get full credit if you show how to obtain B . It is unnecessary to carry out the matrix multiplication explicitly.)

(5 points)

4.

(a) By appropriate series expansion, show the following integral can be expanded to a series:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{1+x^2} dx = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (2n+1)^{-3}$$

(10 points)

(b) Using contour integration to calculate

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{1+x^2} dx$$

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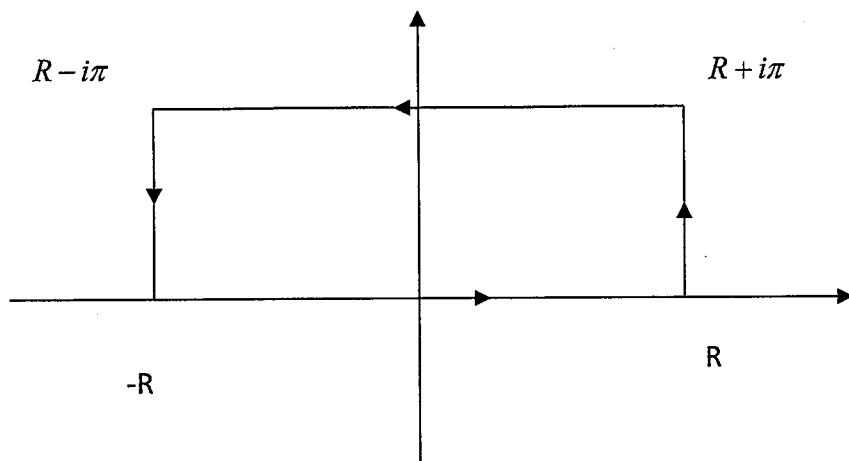
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(15 points)

Hint: $x \rightarrow z = e^t$. Try the contour as shown in the figure below, letting $R \rightarrow \infty$.



5.

Use Fourier series to find the particular solution of the differential equation with a

periodic driving force $m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + kx = f(t)$, $f(t) = \pi$, $-1 < t < 1$.

(15 points)

6.

Please calculate the unit tangent, unit normal, and unit binormal vectors of the curve $\vec{r}(t) = 3 \cos(t) \hat{i} + 3 \sin(t) \hat{j} + 4t \hat{k}$. Please calculate the curvature of the curve.

(10 points)

7.

Use power series to find the solutions of the Legendre's differential equation

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0.$$

(15 points)

8.

$$\text{Solve } x^2 y'' - 3xy' + 3y = 2x^4 e^x.$$

(10 points)