

海大河工系工數二(B)第三次大考參考解答(拉氏轉換)

1. Solve the complementary solutions of $y'''=0$ using Laplace transform. (5%)

Ans : $y(t) = c_1 + c_2 t + c_3 t^2$

Solve the solutions of $y''' - 3y'' + 3y' - y = 0$ using Laplace transform (5%)

Ans : $y(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t + c_3 t^2 e^t$

2. Solve the total solution of $y'' + y = \sin(t)$ subject to $y(0) = 0$ and $y'(0) = 0$ using Laplace transform (10%)

Ans : $y(t) = \frac{-t}{2} \cos t + \frac{1}{2} \sin t$

3. Find the Laplace transform of e^t , $\cosh(t)$, $\cos(t)$ and $d(t)$. (10%)

Ans : $e^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{s-1}$, $\cosh(t) \rightarrow \frac{s}{s^2-1}$, $\cos(t) \rightarrow \frac{s}{s^2+1}$, $d(t) \rightarrow 1$

4. Take Laplace transform of $t^2 y'' - 2ty' - 10y = 0$. (5%)

Ans : $s^2 Y''(s) + 6s Y'(s) - 6Y(s) = 0$

5. Take Laplace transform of $t^2 y'' + 6ty' - 6y = 0$. (5%)

Ans : $s^2 Y''(s) - 2s Y'(s) - 10Y(s) = 0$

6. Solve the solution of $y' + y = \sin(t) + \cos(t)$ subject to $y(0) = 0$. (10%)

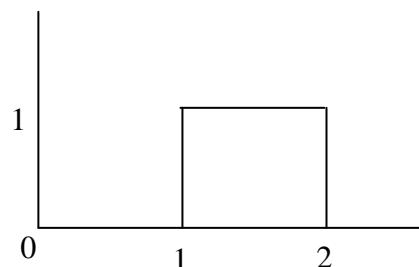
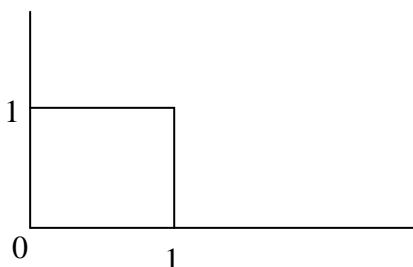
Ans : $Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$, $y(t) = \sin t$

7. What is convolution (5%) ?

Ans : $f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(t-\tau)g(\tau)d\tau$

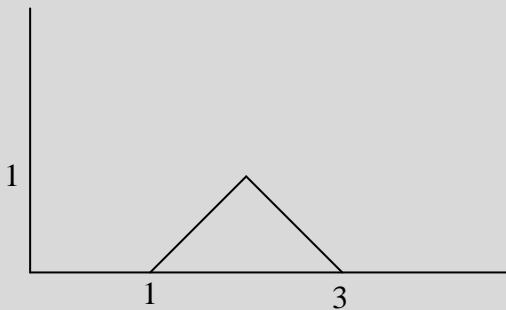
8. Plot $a(t) = U(t) - U(t-1)$ and $b(t) = U(t-1) - U(t-2)$ where $U(t)$ is shown below. (10%)

$a(t)$ $b(t)$



9. Find the convolution of $a(t)$ and $b(t)$, $c(t) = a(t) * b(t)$ (15%)

Ans : $c(t) = \begin{cases} t-1 & , 1 < t < 2 \\ 3-t & , 2 < t < 3 \end{cases}$



10. Find the Laplace transform of $U(t)$ (2%) and $c(t)$. (8%)

$$\text{Ans : } L\{U(t)\} = \frac{1}{s}, \quad L\{c(t)\} = \frac{1}{s^2}e^{-s}(1-e^{-s})^2$$

11. Please write the initial value theorem and final value theorem. (10%)

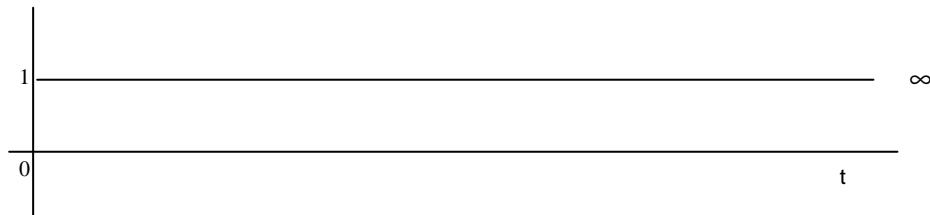
$$\text{初值定理: } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s)$$

$$\text{終值定理: } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s)$$

12. If the Laplace transform of $1/\sqrt{t}$ is $P(s)$, find the Laplace transform of \sqrt{t} in terms of $P(s)$. (10%)

(Hint: two choices: differential operator and multiplying by t)

$$U(t)=1 \quad t>0 \quad \text{otherwise } U(t)=0$$



Ans: differential operator: $-P'(s)$

$$\text{multiplying: } \frac{1}{2s} P(s)$$