

國立台灣海洋大學九十三年學年度研究所碩士班招生考試試題

系所名稱：河海工程學系碩士班(海工組)

*答案以橫式由左至右書寫於答案卷上！

科目名稱：工程數學

*使用計算機

01. Find all of the singular points and classify each singular point as regular or irregular. $(x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x - 4)y'' - 2(x^2 + 1)y' + (5x^2 - 2x)y = 0$ (10%)

02. Show the determinant that

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 + \alpha^2 + \alpha^4 & 1 + \alpha\beta + \alpha^2\beta^2 & 1 + \gamma\alpha + \gamma^3\alpha^2 \\ 1 + \alpha\beta + \alpha^2\beta^2 & 1 + \beta^2 + \beta^4 & 1 + \gamma\beta + \gamma^2\beta^2 \\ 1 + \gamma\alpha + \gamma^3\alpha^2 & 1 + \gamma\beta + \gamma^2\beta^2 & 1 + \gamma^2 + \gamma^4 \end{vmatrix} = (\gamma - \alpha)^2(\gamma - \beta)^2(\alpha - \beta)^2 \quad (10\%)$$

03. Evaluate the determinant.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 16 & 14 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -9 \end{vmatrix} \quad (10\%)$$

04. Let A be a real symmetric matrix. Prove that A is positive definite. (10%)

05. Find the streamlines of the vector field, and find the particular streamline through the given point. $\mathbf{F} = (1/x)\mathbf{i} + e^x\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$; $(2, 0, 4)$ (10%)

06. Find the equations of the tangent plane and normal line to the surface at the point. $2x - 4y^2 + z^3 = 0$; $(-4, 0, 2)$ (10%)

07. Let $u(x, y)$ be continuous with continuous first and second partial derivatives on a simple, closed path C and throughout the interior D of C . Show that

$$\oint_C -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy = \iint_D \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right] dA \quad (10\%)$$

08. Evaluate the integral. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \cos(x)}{1+x^6} dx$ (10%)

09. Apply separation of variables to solve the following mixed boundary value problem. Find the general solution of $\phi(x, z)$. (20%)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi(x, z)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi(x, z)}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad \text{for } -\infty < x < \infty, -h \leq z \leq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi(x, z)}{\partial z} = \frac{\sigma^2}{g} \phi(x, z), \quad z = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi(x, z)}{\partial z} = 0, \quad z = -h$$