科目名稱:工程數學【環工所碩士班甲組、乙組】

題號: 433001

※本科目依簡章規定「可以」使用計算機(廠牌、功能不拘)

共1頁第1頁

 · Determine the general solu	tion of the	following	ordinary	differential	equation.
$4(y')^2 + x y^2 = 2y^2 y' + x y'$	(15%)				

$$\underline{\phantom{a}}$$
 Determine the general solution of the following equation. 3  $y'' + 2 y' + y = 0$ . (15%)

- $\equiv$  The point A (x, y, z) is on the given plane x + 2y + 3z = 4. Determine the shortest distance of point A to the given plane if point is close to the point B (2, 3, -4) (20%)
- 四、Please find derivatives of the following: (30%)

(a)

$$y = 2^x$$

(b)

$$v = 2^{\sqrt{x}}$$

(c)

$$y = \log_{10} \cos x$$

五、Please find the Fourier series of the following: (20%)

$$f(x) = \left|\cos 2x\right|$$

科目:環境工程概論【環工所碩士班】

題號: 433004 共1頁第1頁

#### 1. 試解答下列問題:

- (1) 何謂吸附等溫曲線? (10分)
- (2)繪製在-1950°C下氮氣吸附在矽膠表面之吸附等溫曲線,並說明其依據。 (10分)
- 多種鄰苯二甲酸酯類化合物已經被列為毒性化學物質加以管制,試列出行政院環境 保護署目前針對底泥中所管制之鄰苯二甲酸酯類化合物其英文簡稱。(10分)
- 多種環境荷爾蒙已經被證實存在於不同水體中,試依據不同的反應機制,列出三種 有效去除及處理環境荷爾蒙之技術,並分別加以說明。(20分)
- 4. 試寫出:
  - (1) 空氣污染物種類; (5分)
  - (2) 空氣污染指標 (PSI)。 (5分)
- 5. 試寫出:
  - (1) 水污染物種類; (5分)
  - (2)河川污染程度指標(RPI)。 (5分)
- 6. 試列出廢棄物「最終處置」的方法有哪些? (10分)
- 7. 試列出:
  - (1) 噪音的單位; (5分)
  - (2) 噪音管制區分成哪四類。 (5分)
- 8. 試列出國內一般地區常見淹水的主要原因。 (10分)

科目名稱:環境化學【環工所碩士班乙組】

題號: 433003

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共1頁第1頁

## 不得在試卷上作答

- 1. What would happen when sodium persulfate is in contact with trichloroethylene? Try to write down the relevant chemical reaction equation(s) and describe the relevant reaction mechanism(s). (20%)
- 2. Using iron species as examples, try to describe how chemical coagulation and eletrocoagualtion work in wastewater treatment. (20%)
- 3. Formation of nanoparticles by homogeneous nucleation basically is resulted from a supersaturation of growth species in the solution. Suppose the change of Gibbs free energy per unit volume of the solid phase,  $\Delta G_v$ , is described by the following equation:

$$\Delta G_{v} = -(kT/\Omega) \ln(C/C_{o}) = -(kT/\Omega) \ln(1+\sigma)$$

where C is the concentration of the solute,  $C_o$  is the equilibrium concentration or solubility,  $\Omega$  is the atomic volume, and  $\sigma$  is the supersaturation defined by  $(C-C_o)/C_o$ . Based on the above-indicated concept, try to describe the criterion for the formation of nanoparticles in terms of  $\Delta G_v$ . (10%)

- 4. 天然水中之膠體或濁度常可加入三價鋁鹽或鐵鹽經混凝後去除,試述其機制。(10分)
- 5. 一 pH=9.0 之水樣中含有 244 mg/L 之 HCO $_3$  及 120 mg/L 之 CO $_3$  。試求該水樣之鹼度為若干 mg CaCO $_3$ /L。[HCO $_3$  之式量=61、CO $_3$  之式量=60、CaCO $_3$  之式量=100](15 分)
- 6. 一飲用水之 pH = 7.00,今加入 5.25 mg/L 之次氯酸(HOCI)滅菌,若 pH 值不改變,試估算在此水中未解離成次氯酸根離子(OCI)之 HOCI 之百分比。[CI 之原子量=35.5;O 之原子量=16.0;H 之原子量=1.00;HOCI→H<sup>+</sup>+OCI<sup>-</sup>, $K_a$  = 3.0×10<sup>-8</sup> M](15 分)
- 7. 在紫外線充足之環境下,大氣中之 NO、碳氫化合物、O<sub>2</sub> 易相互反應,提高大氣中之臭氧及 過氧乙醯硝酸酯(PAN)濃度。試以相關之化學反應方程式說明臭氧及 PAN 濃度升高或形成之 現象。(10分)

科目名稱:流體力學【環工所碩士班甲組】

題號:433002

※本科目依簡章規定「可以」使用計算機(廠牌、功能不拘)

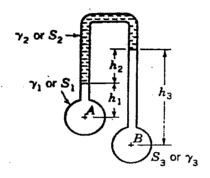
共2頁第1頁

#### 考生不得於試題紙上作答

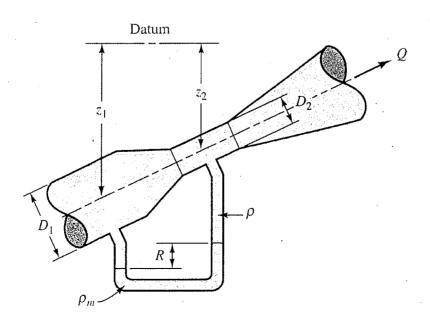
1. The liquids at A and B in the figure below are water with specific weight  $S_1 = S_3 = 1.0$ . The manometer liquid is oil with specific weight  $S_2 = 0.80$ . Given that  $h_1 = 250$  mm,  $h_2 = 200$  mm, and  $h_3 = 550$  mm, then determine:

(a) the pressure difference,  $P_a - P_b$ , in pascals. (10%)

(b) the pressure at point A in meters of water absolute if  $P_b = 60$  kPa and the barometer reading is 740 mmHg. (10%)



- 2. Water is flowing in an open channel at a depth of 3 m and a velocity of 2ms<sup>-1</sup>. Then it flows down a contracting chute into another channel, with the depth and the velocity being 1 m and 12ms<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. Assume frictionless flow, and then determine the difference in elevation of the channel floors. (15%)
- 3. Derive an expression relating the volume rate of flow Q with the manometer readings of R,  $\rho_m$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$ , and g (gravity acceleration), as shown below. (15%)



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共2頁第2頁

4. A two-dimensional steady velocity field (u, v) in the (x, y) plane is given by:

$$u = x^2 - y^2, \quad v = -2xy$$

Derive the equation of streamline (18%).

- 5. 當邊界層(boundary layer)發生剝離(separation)時,流線方向上的壓力梯度以及下游處的流場通常會發生何種現象?簡述之。(12%)
- 6. 下圖為由三個支管並聯組成的管路系統,圖中箭頭表示液體流動的方向。若  $Q_1$ 、 $Q_2$ 、  $Q_3$  分別為支管(1)、(2)、(3)的流量,而 $\triangle h_1$ 、 $\triangle h_2$ 、 $\triangle h_3$  分別為對應的壓頭損(head loss),則:
  - (a) 於 B 點的流量為何?(10%)
  - (b) 於 A、B 兩點間的壓頭損為何?(10%)

