

國立中山大學96學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：環境工程概論【環工所碩士班】

共 / 頁 第 / 頁

一、解釋名詞(各2分，共10分)

1. RPI
2. BOD
3. 光化學煙霧
4. 氧垂曲線
5. 複合模式

二、試說明粒狀污染物控制設備之種類，並簡述其原理及特性。(10分)

三、處理土壤與地下水污染物之物化處理方法有哪些？請列舉五項方法並簡要說明。(10分)

四、海洋污染來源有分來自陸地、來自大氣、來自船舶、來自傾倒廢棄物、來自海床探勘與開採，詳細來源可能來自河川污染、海洋廢棄、油污染、工程污染，請由上述各來源選出五項做詳細說明：(15分)

五、空氣污染源係指排放空氣污染物之物理或化學操作單元，其分類有兩種方式，請詳細說明：(15分)

六、根據現行法規，為達成資源永續利用，在可行之技術及經濟為基礎下，對於物質之使用應採用較佳之處理策略及技術，試回答其優先次序。(10分)

七、試回答目前國內針對事業廢棄物之熱處理技術有哪些？試分別針對前述技術之原理與處理對象舉例加以說明。(15分)

八、近年來，環保主管機關花費鉅資針對台灣農地進行污染整治；試回答係主要處理哪些污染物及前述污染主要導因。(15分)

國立中山大學 96 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：工程數學【環工所碩士班】

共 / 頁第 / 頁

1. 已知 A 為一 $(n \times n)$ 之矩陣(matrix)，且 λ 為其特徵值(eigenvalue)。試證：

(a) λ^k 為 A^k 之特徵值(n 及 k 皆為正整數)。(15 分)

(b) 若 α 為任一實數，則 $\lambda + \alpha$ 為 $A + \alpha I$ 之特徵值(I 為單位矩陣)。(15 分)

2. 已知 $\vec{F}(x, y) = (3 + 2xy)\vec{i} + (x^2 - 3y^2)\vec{j}$ ，求滿足 $\vec{F} = \nabla f$ 之函數 f 。(20 分)

3. 試求下列常微分方程式之解。(每題 15 分，共 30 分)

(a) $y' = \frac{2x - 4xy}{x^2 - 4} \quad y(0) = 2$

(b) $y \cdot y'' + 5(y')^2 = 0$

4. 試求下列偏微分方程式之解。(20 分)

$$2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - 3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 5 \cos(3x - 2y)$$

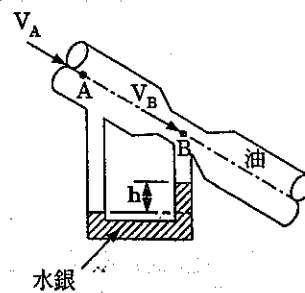
國立中山大學 96 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：流體力學【環工所碩士班甲組】

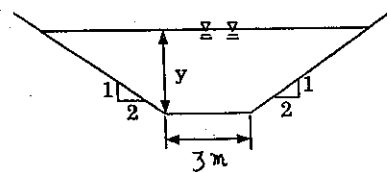
共 2 頁 第 / 頁

一、某球狀微粒之直徑(d_p)為 $20 \mu\text{m}$ ，在靜止空氣中受重力沈降之終端速度為多少 m/sec ？已知微粒之密度(ρ_p)為 $2,000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ，空氣之密度(ρ_a)及粘滯度(μ_a)分別為 1.0 kg/m^3 及 $1.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg/m-sec}$ ，且康寧漢校正係數為 1.0。(15 分)

二、某 45° 傾斜文式管用來輸送油品($\rho_{oil}=0.8 \text{ g/cm}^3$)，A、B 兩點間連接 U 型管內盛裝水銀($\rho_{Hg}=13.6 \text{ g/cm}^3$)，當水銀液面之高度差(h)為 1.0 cm 時，試計算傾斜圓管內的油品輸送流量為多少 m^3/sec ？已知 A、B 兩點之圓管直徑分別為 10 cm 及 5 cm。(15 分)



三、某梯形斷面之明渠用來輸送灌溉用水，其斷面尺寸如下圖所示，其渠底坡度為 0.0016，粗糙係數為 0.025。當水的流量為 $10 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$ 時，渠道內之平均水深 (m) 及平均流速 (m/sec) 為多少？(註：曼寧公式： $V = \frac{1}{n} R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$) (20 分)

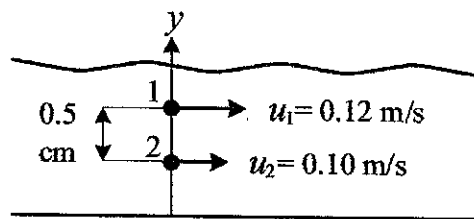


國立中山大學 96 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

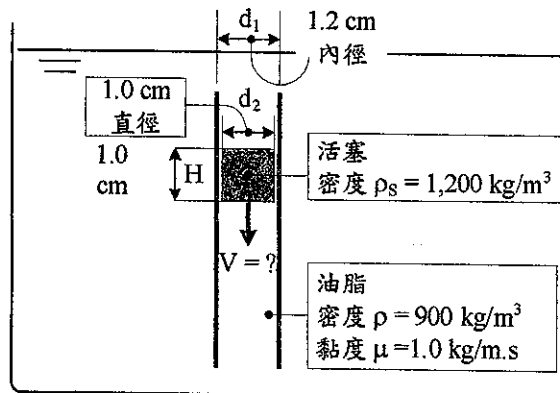
科目：流體力學【環工所碩士班甲組】

共 2 頁 第 2 頁

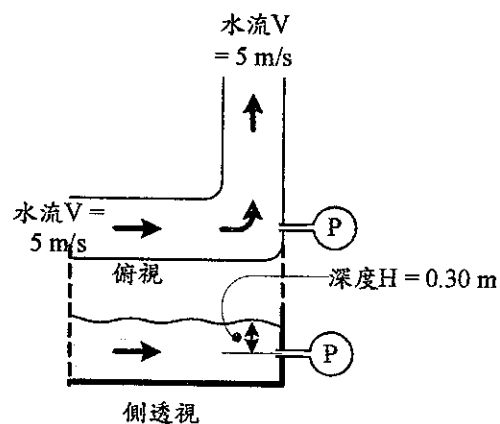
- 四、如圖所示，(1)試求水中質點 1 及 2 間水流之平均速度梯度「 du/dy 」(velocity gradient)；(2)水之黏度 $\mu = 0.001 \text{ kg/m}\cdot\text{s}$ ，試求該二質點間之平均剪力(shear stress)。(20%)



- 五、如圖所示，一 1.2 cm 內徑之光滑內表面管子沉浸於裝滿油脂(油脂屬牛頓流體)之桶中，一活塞置於該管內自由沉降。試估算該活塞之終端沉降速度。(15%)



- 六、如圖示一明渠 90 度彎角處，試估算 P 之表壓(gauge pressure)值(15%)



國立中山大學 96 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：環境化學【環工所碩士班乙組】

共 / 頁 第 / 頁

*** 請依序作答 (中英文皆可) ***

1. Try to draw the structures of the following chemical compounds and discuss their classifications: (a) toluene; (b) trichloroethylene; and (c) naphthalene. (15%)
2. Zero-valent iron (Fe^0) has been proven to be effective in chemical reduction of many pollutants in aqueous environment. Try to write down the representative chemical reaction equations for such reactions under anaerobic and aerobic conditions, respectively. (10%)
3. Suppose a local Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has the EPA authority to decide whether a specific sludge is hazardous or not based on the analytical results of a reasonable number of samples collected. The current regulatory threshold (RT) for the TCLP (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure)-Cr concentration is 5.0 mg/L. The DEP requires that the population mean for the TCLP-Cr analysis be estimated at the 95% confidence level.
 - (a) An electroplating facility generates a chromium-containing sludge. The plating sludge is pumped into a drying bed of 20 m x 20 m. Five samples are collected initially, and the TCLP-Cr values are 5.8 mg/L, 2.9 mg/L, 4.2 mg/L, 5.2 mg/L, and 3.9 mg/L. Using these data to calculate how many samples are required to evaluate the population mean at the 95% confidence level. (5%)
 - (b) Based on the TCLP-Cr data (unit: mg/L) shown below try to show whether the DEP would consider the aforementioned sludge as a hazardous waste or not: 6.1, 4.7, 5.0, 4.0, 2.9, 4.3, 3.9, 3.6, 5.2, 4.4, 4.1, 4.6, 5.8, 4.1, 3.7, 6.1, 3.9, 5.1, 4.3, 5.8, 6.0, 4.0, 2.5, 3.4, 3.8, 5.1, 4.3, and 5.3. (10%)
4. Suppose you are asked to evaluate the environmental risk originated from air pollution of a municipal incinerator in operation. Try to describe the analysis/approach and key element(s) that are definitely required to meet your need. (10%)
5. A glass bottle containing 900 mL of methylene chloride (CH_2Cl_2 , specific gravity = 1.335) was accidentally left uncapped in a poorly ventilated laboratory (5 m x 6 m x 3.6 m) over a weekend. On the following Monday, it was found that two thirds of methylene chloride had volatilized.
 - (a) For a worst case scenario, would the concentration in the room air exceed the permissible exposure limit (PEL) of 100 ppmv (if no chemical reaction occurred)? (15%)
 - (b) An exhaust fan ($Q = 5.7 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$) was turned on to vent the air in the laboratory. How long will it take to reduce the concentration down below the PEL? (15%)
6. Water containing 2 moles of calcium bicarbonate and 3 moles of calcium sulfate is softened using lime and soda ash. How many grams of calcium carbonate solids are produced? (20%)