

科目：工程數學【海下海物所碩士班甲組】 ✓

1. (20%) Answer the following questions:

- (a) What is the definition of *continuity* of $f(x)$ at $x = x_0$? Is it true that if a function is continuous everywhere, it is differentiable everywhere? If not, give a counter example. (5%)
- (b) Find: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$. (5%)
- (c) Sketch figures to illustrate the behavior of the Bessel's functions: $J_0(x)$ and $Y_0(x)$. In particular, what are their trends of variation in terms of x ? when x is away from origin. (5%)
- (d) Show or explain graphically that $\delta(x - ct)$ represents an impulse moving towards x direction with speed c , where x , t stand for space and time, respectively, and δ is the Dirac delta function. (5%)

2. (10%) Find the general solution of the nonhomogeneous ordinary differential equation in an integral form:

$$y'' - 5y' + 6y = f(x)$$

3. (10%) Consider the Fourier series expansion of a time series $f(t)$:

$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi t}{T} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi t}{T} \right)$$

Show that

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T}^T [f(t)]^2 dt = \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$$

State the physical significance of the above expression.

4. (10%) Consider a scalar field $\phi(x, y, z) = x^2 y z \sin(\pi y)$.

- (a) Determine the rate of change of ϕ at the point $(1, 1, 1)$ in the direction of $\mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$. (5%)
- (b) Find the divergence and curl of $\nabla\phi$ at $(1, 1, 1)$, respectively. (5%)

5. (10%) Let \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} , \mathbf{c} be vectors, and the vector \mathbf{d} be defined as $\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})$. If $\mathbf{d} = \alpha \mathbf{b} + \beta \mathbf{c}$, find α and β in relation to the vectors \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} , \mathbf{c} .

6. (20%) Solve the following initial value problem:

$$y'' + 4y = h(t), \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 0$$

where

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq t < 5 \\ (t-5)/5, & 5 \leq t < 10 \\ 1, & t \geq 10 \end{cases}$$

7. (20%) Solve the heat equation subject to the boundary and initial conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} u_t &= u_{xx}, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad t > 0 \\ u(0, t) &= 0, \quad u_x(1, t) + u(1, t) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

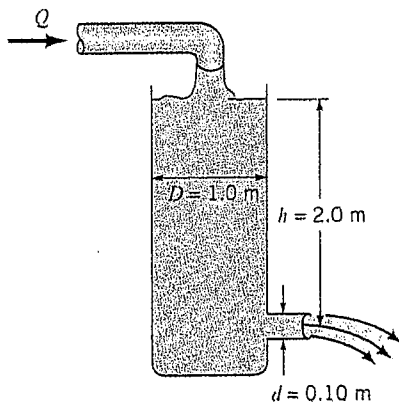
科目：流體力學【海下海物所碩士班甲組選考、乙組選考】 ✓

名詞解釋（每題 5%，共 20%）

1. Terminal speed
2. Reynolds number
3. Boundary layer
4. Dimensional analysis

計算題（共 80%）

1. Given a velocity field, $\vec{V} = Ax\hat{i} - Ay\hat{j}$; x and y in meters; $A=0.5 \text{ s}^{-1}$,
 - (a) Find the equation of streamlines in the xy plane. (10%)
 - (b) Plot the streamline through point (4, 9) (5%)
2. A stream of water of diameter $d = 0.1 \text{ m}$ flows steadily from a tank of diameter $D = 1.0 \text{ m}$ as shown in Fig. 1. Determine the flow rate, Q , needed from the inflow pipe if the water depth remains constant, $h = 2.0 \text{ m}$. (20%)



(a)

Figure 1

3. Consider the laminar flow of an incompressible fluid past a flat plate at $y = 0$. The boundary layer velocity profile is approximate as $u = Uy/\delta$ for $0 \leq y \leq \delta$ and $u = U$ for $y > \delta$. Determine the shear stress by using the momentum integral equation. (20%)

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4. Consider a cylindrical chimney, $d = 1$ m, $L = 25$ m, in uniform flow with $V = 50$ km/hr as in Fig. 2. Neglect the end effects, and calculate the bending moment at bottom of chimney.
- (Hint: $\rho = 1.23$ kg/m³ and $\mu = 1.79 \times 10^{-5}$ kg/(m·s) for air, and $C_D \approx 0.35$ for a cylinder)
- (25%)

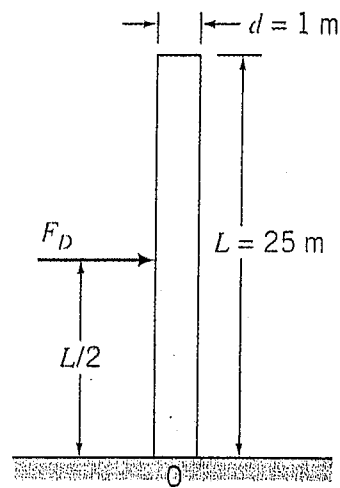


Figure 2

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說明：本試卷共五題，每題 20 分，總分 100 分。

1. (20%) 有一個包含四個鉛塊的配重系統，其中三個鉛塊的質量分別為 $m_1 = 10 \text{ kg}$ 、 $m_2 = 30 \text{ kg}$ 、 $m_3 = 50 \text{ kg}$ ，這三個鉛塊的位置如圖 1 所示。為了使系統質心位於 $G(x, y) = (3, 1)$ ，請問：
- (1) 如果第四個鉛塊的質量為 20 kg，請問第四個鉛塊必須擺置的座標點為何？(10%)
 - (2) 如果第四個鉛塊必須擺置於 x 座標軸上，請問第四個鉛塊的質量為何？(10%)。

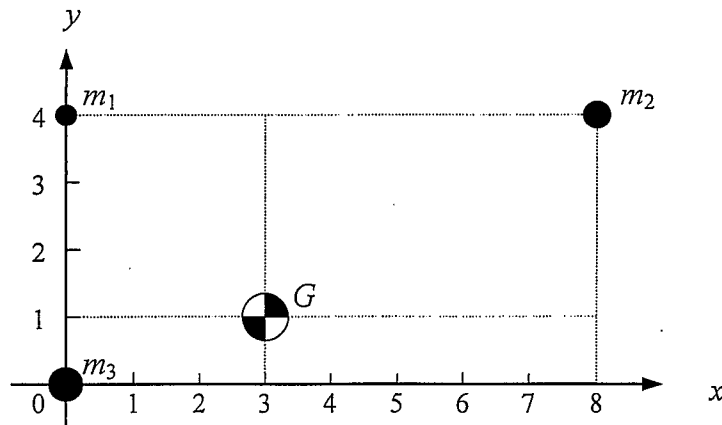


圖 1

2. (20%) 有一顆球順著斜坡滾下，如圖 2 所示。假設球在點 A 的速度為 $v_A = 2 \text{ m/s}$ ，請問：
- (1) 球到達點 B 時，其速率為何？(10%)
 - (2) 球落於點 C 的距離 x 為何？(10%)

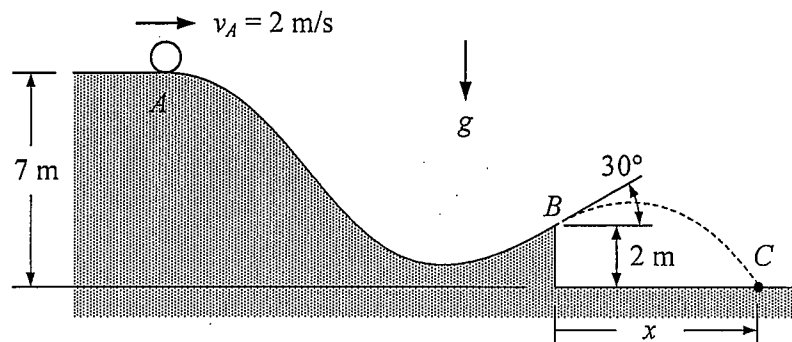


圖 2

3. (20%) 台車上有一 U 型管(管徑遠小於 1 m)，如圖 3 所示。當台車向右以等加速度 4.9 m/s^2 行駛時，請問 U 型管左右水位差多少？

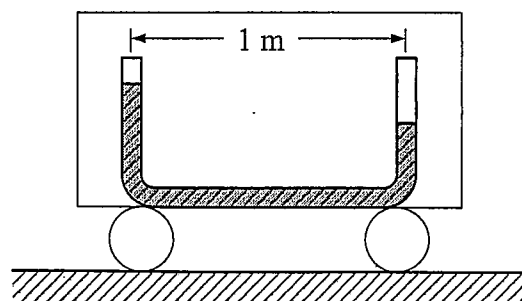


圖 3

科目：應用力學【海下海物所碩士班甲組選考】

4. (20%) 有一繩子其單位重量 0.75 kg/m ，繩子的最大抗張力為 100 kgw 。假若從繩尾開始，每 5 m 掛一個 1 kg 的配重，請問本繩最大可從超高大樓頂邊緣等速緩慢下垂多長？
5. (20%) 名詞解釋
- (1) Gravitational potential energy (4%)。
 - (2) Principle of linear impulse and momentum (4%)
 - (3) Newton's laws of motion (4%)
 - (4) Static friction coefficient (4%)
 - (5) Kinetic friction coefficient (4%)

科目：電子學【海下海物所碩士班甲組選考】

1. (15%) Figure 1 depicts an amplifier composed of a cascade of three stages. The amplifier is fed by a signal source with a source resistance of $100\text{ k}\Omega$ and delivers its output into a load resistance of $100\ \Omega$. The first stage has a relatively high input resistance and a modest gain factor of 10. The second stage has a higher gain factor but lower input resistance. Finally, the last, or output, stage has unity gain but a low output resistance. To evaluate (i) the overall voltage gain (v_L/v_S), (ii) the overall current gain (i_o/i_i), and (iii) the overall power gain (P_L/P_I).

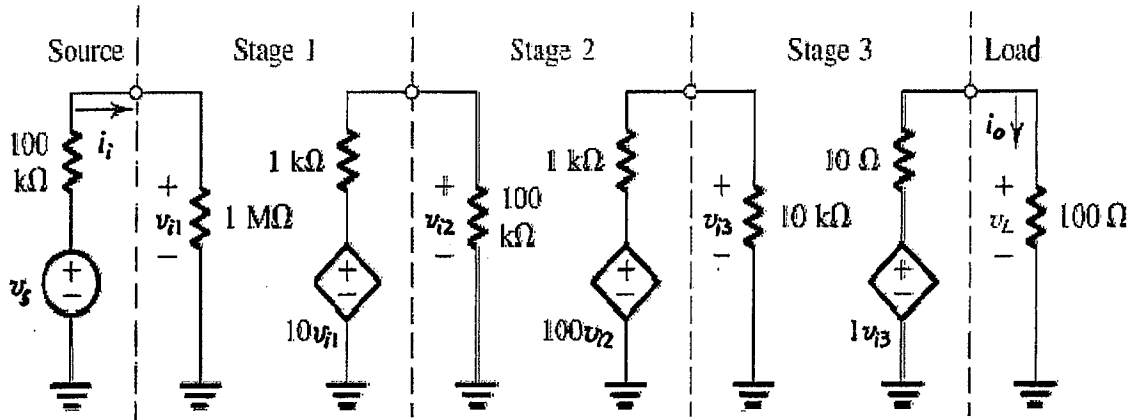


Figure 1

2. (15%) Calculate the built-in voltage of a junction in which the p and n regions are doped equally with 10^{16} atoms/cm³. Assume $n_i \approx 10^{10}$ /cm³. With no external voltage applied, (i) what is the width of the depletion region, and (ii) how far does it extend into the p and n regions? If the cross-sectional area of the junction is $100\ \mu\text{m}^2$, (iii) find the magnitude of the charge stored on either side of the junction, and (iv) calculate the junction capacitance C_j .
3. (20%) To analyze the circuit of Figure 2: (assume $\beta = 100$)
- to determine the voltages at all nodes and the currents through all branches, (15%)
 - to find the total current drawn from the power supply. Hence find the power dissipated in the circuit. (5%)

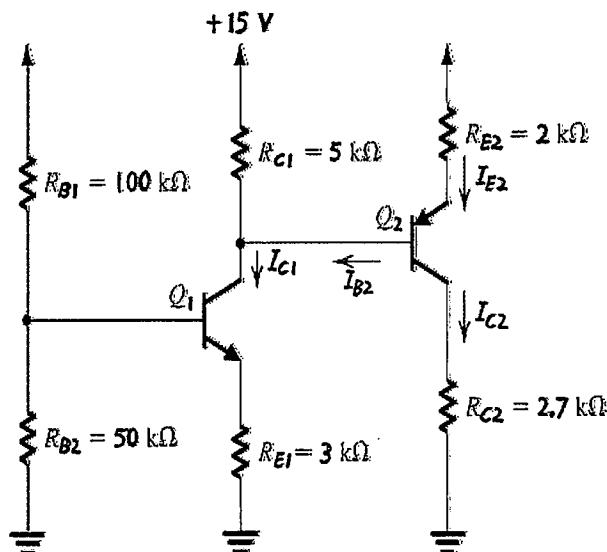


Figure 2

科目：電子學【海下海物所碩士班甲組選考】

4. (15%) The NMOS and PMOS transistors in the circuit of Figure 3 are matched with $k'_n(W_n/L_n) = k'_p(W_p/L_p) = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$ and $V_{tn} = -V_{tp} = 1 \text{ V}$. Assuming $\lambda = 0$ for both devices, find the drain currents i_{DN} and i_{DP} , as well as the voltage v_O , for $v_I = 0 \text{ V}$, $+2.5 \text{ V}$, and -2.5 V .

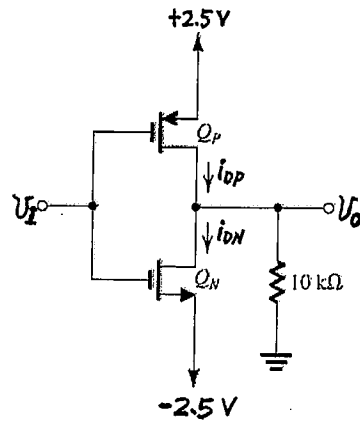


Figure 3

5. (15%) To analyze the instrumentation amplifier circuit shown in Figure 4, (i) to determine v_O as a function of v_1 and v_2 , (ii) to determine the differential gain and (iii) to find the input resistance.

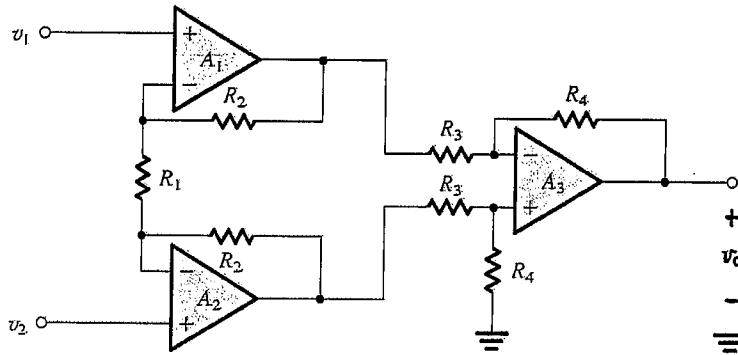


Figure 4

6. (20%) The differential amplifier in Figure 5 uses transistors with $\beta = 100$. Evaluate the following: (i) The input differential resistance R_{id} . (ii) The overall differential voltage gain v_O/v_{sig} (neglect the effect of r_O). (iii) The worst-case common-mode gain if the two collector resistances are accurate to within $\pm 1\%$. (iv) The CMRR, in dB.

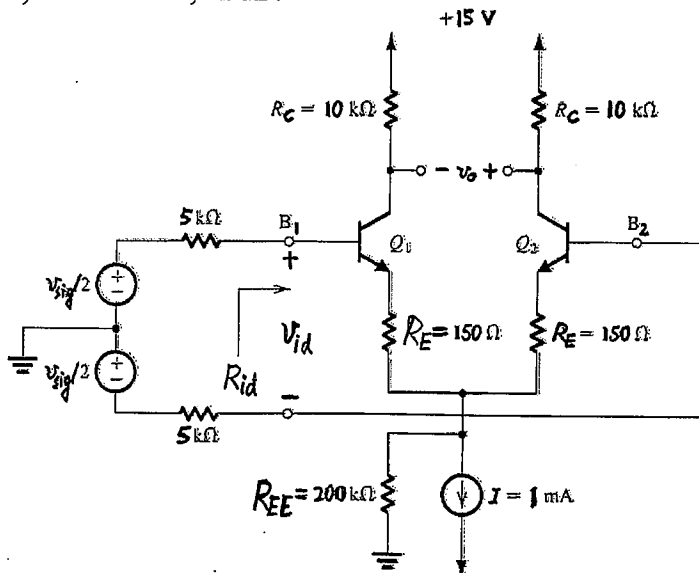


Figure 5

科目：微積分【海下海物所碩士班乙組】 V

1. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cot 3x$ 的極限值 (10%)。

2. 計算以下的積分

(a) $\int \sinh 2x \, dx$ (5%)

(b) $\int_2^4 \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{x} \, dx$ (5%)

(c) $\int \sin^2 x \cos x \, dx$ (5%)

(d) $\int (x+1)^5 \, dx$ (5%)

(e) $\int_0^1 \frac{e^{\sqrt{x+1}}}{\sqrt{x+1}} \, dx$ (5%)

3. $\omega(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}}$,

(a) 求 ω 在 (x, y) 位置處的梯度 (gradient)。(5%)

(b) 以上所求得之梯度向量與向量 (x, y) 是否相垂直？試證明之。

(10%)

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4. (a)以 Taylor Series 將 $\sqrt{1+x}$ 對 x 展開至 x^2 階 (5%)
(b)利用以上結果求 $\sqrt{1.05}$ 的近似值並探討其誤差 (5%)
5. 在時間 t 時，一質點的位置為 $\vec{r} = 3t^2\vec{i} + t\vec{j} + 2t^3\vec{k}$ ，求該質點在時間 t 時的速度與加速度。(各 5%)
6. 求直線 $x=y$ 和曲線 $x=y^2$ 所圍區域的面積。(10%)
7. 求曲線 $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x$ ， $x \in [1, 5]$ 的長度(弧長)。(10%)
8. 假設 $x=10$ 公里處產生波動，以每小時 $\frac{x^2}{6}$ 公里的速度向 $+x$ 方向傳播，求多少時間後，波會抵達座標 $x=40$ 公里處。(10%)

科目：海洋物理學【海下海物所碩士班乙組選考】

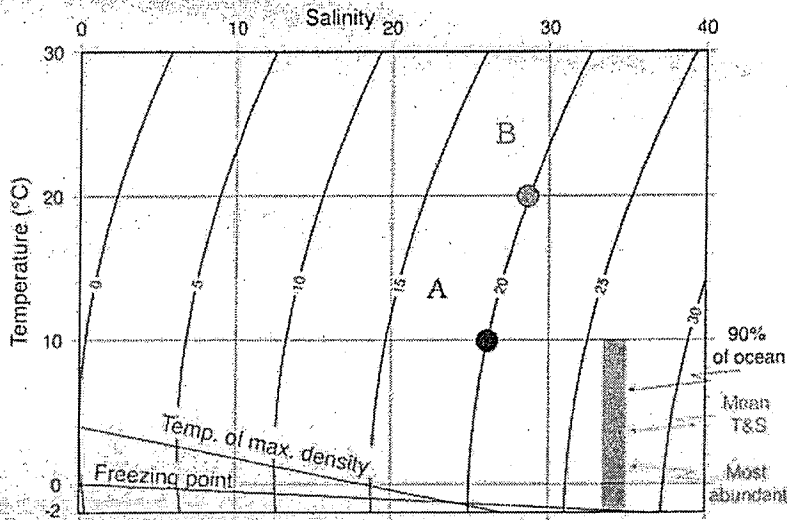
一、選擇題（單選、15 題、每題 3 分共 45 分）（請在試卷上作答否則不予計分）

1. 南森瓶(Nansen Bottle)是 19 世紀挪威探險家南森所發明，其主要功能是？(1)採海水(2)測聲速(3)採底泥(4)量葉綠素。
2. 溫鹽深儀(CTD)如何測量海水鹽度的高低？(1)直接測量海水中鹽的重量(2)測量海水的導電度(3)測量水壓(4)測量海水的比重。
3. 鹽度是指一公斤海水中所含有之固體物質之總克數，下列自然現象對鹽度的影響比較小的是？(1)蒸發(2)降雨(3)結冰(4)增溫。
4. 牛頓平衡潮理論的要義是講海面因受天體運動所引發的週期性水面升降現象，主要係因何力的平衡？(1)引力與科氏力(2)科氏力與壓力梯度力(3)離心力與引力(4)離心力與科氏力。
5. 高水位和相鄰低水位之差值稱為潮差，潮差有週期性，會由小變大，再由大變小，請問大潮-小潮(spring-neap tide)之週期約為(1)12 小時(2)24 小時(3)15 天(4)28 天。
6. 潮波在台灣海峽傳遞時會受到地理環境的影響，台灣海峽潮差最大之處約在？(1)淡水(2)澎湖(3)烏坵(4)台南。
7. 深水環流主要討論的是海水在垂直方向的運動，驅動深水環流的最主要因素為(1)海面風應力(2)陸上排水(3)海水溫鹽分佈(4)全球暖化效應。
8. 大洋環流主要討論的是海水在水平方向的運動，驅動洋流的最主要控制因子為(1)蒸發降雨(2)海水結冰及冰山溶化(3)全球暖化效應(4)海面風應力。
9. 黑潮之平均流量約?Sv ($1\text{Sv}=10^6\text{m}^3/\text{s}$) (1)0.2 (2)2 (3)20 (4)200。
10. 下列何者與厄克曼螺旋(Ekman Spiral)的關係相對上最弱？(1)風吹對海面施加的風應力(2)海水流動時受到的科氏力(3)水流運動時產生的磨擦力(4)海水受日照產生的分層現象。
11. 台灣附近的洋流主要受大洋環流所控制，其長時間的平均流向是？(1)由東向西(2)由西向東(3)由南向北(4)由北向南。
12. 同一頻率之波浪傳播時，波速在深水較快，淺水較慢，導致波射線發生彎曲稱為折射，其作用在沙質海岸容易形成？(1)凹形海灣(2)凸形海岸(3)平直海灘(4)以上皆非。
13. 代表波高亦有人稱為有義波高(Significant wave height)，係海面上某點長時間連續觀測，所得波高中選取最大的多少組平均後所得到的數值？(1)1/2 (2)1/3 (3)1/4 (4)1/7。
14. 風浪大小與風力有關，風浪成熟度又受吹風距離與吹風延時所控制，台灣附近冬季東北季風盛行時何處風浪會較小？(1)澎佳嶼(2)蘭嶼(3)小琉球(4)澎湖。
15. 波浪共振會使波高倍增，颱風波浪常使台灣何處造成港池振盪，致船舶無法繫纜？(1)基隆港(2)花蓮港(3)高雄港(4)台中港。

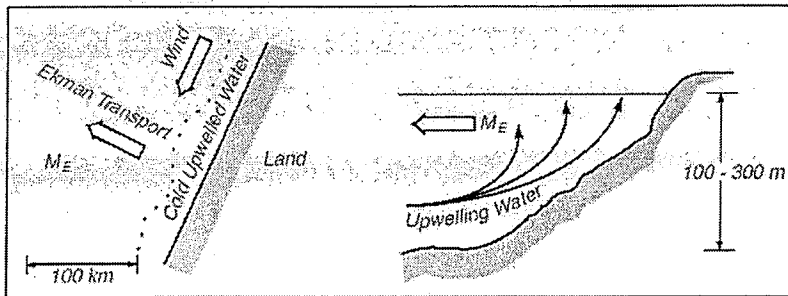
科目：海洋物理學【海下海物所碩士班乙組選考】

二、申論題 (3 題共 55 分) (請勿在本試題紙上作答否則不予計分)

1. 下圖為海水密度(σ_t)隨鹽度(x 軸)、溫度(y 軸)之變化。請問 1) 水團 A 與水團 B 混合後會發生什麼變化? 2) 鹹水湖(salinity > 33)和淡水湖(salinity < 20)之結冰過程及冰層厚度有何不同?(20 分)



2. 湧升流(upwelling)常會將深層寒冷且富於養分的海水帶向海面，形成好魚場。沿岸地區在適當之沿岸風向時也會形成湧升流，如下圖所示，請敘述此湧升流之形成過程及主要動力機制。(20 分)



3. 下圖為臺灣海峽之平均流(流矢)圖，箭頭代表流向及流速大小，請依圖描述海流之分佈? (例如海流強弱的位置、討論其來源、受黑潮或季風的影響等) (15 分)

