

一. 工程數學部份 (50%) (單選題：每題 5%)

1. 試問能滿足此初值問題 $y'(x) = e^{-x}; y(0) = 2$ 之解為 (A) $y = 3 - e^{-2x}$ (B) $y = 3 - e^{-x}$ (C) $y = 2 - e^{-3x}$ (D) $y = 2 - \sin(-x)$ (E) 以上皆非

2. 試問能滿足此初值問題 $y'(x) = y^2 e^{-x}; y(1) = 4$ 之解為 (A) $y = \frac{4}{1 + 4e^{-x} - 4e^{-1}}$ (B) $y = 3e^{-2x} + e^{-x}$ (C) $y = 5x - e^{x-1}$ (D) $y = 4x^2 - x \sin(1-x)$ (E) 以上皆非

3. 以下公式中何式被稱為尤拉公式(Euler's formula) (A) $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n$ (B) $\cos(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!}$ (C) $e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i \sin(x)$ (D) $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$ (E) 以上皆非

4. 有一初值問題 $y'' + y = t; y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0$ ，其對應之拉卜拉斯(Laplace Transform)式，應為 (A) $Y(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1}$ (B) $Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(s^2 + 1)}$ (C) $Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(s^2 + 1)} + \frac{s}{s^2 + 1}$ (D) $Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(s^2 + 1)} - \frac{s}{(s^2 - 1)}$ (E) 以上皆非

5. 試問 θ 角在那一象限將使 $\frac{4 + 4i}{\cos\theta + i \sin\theta}$ 之值為一大於 0 實數 (A) 第一象限 (B) 第二象限 (C) 第三象限 (D) 第四象限 (E) 以上皆非

6. 若令兩向量分別為 $\vec{F} = a_1\vec{i} + b_1\vec{j} + c_1\vec{k}$ 與 $\vec{G} = a_2\vec{i} + b_2\vec{j} + c_2\vec{k}$ ，則其點積(dot product)值 $\vec{F} \cdot \vec{G}$ 將為 (A) $a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 + c_1c_2$ (B) $\sqrt{a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 + c_1c_2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 + c_1c_2}$ (D) $(a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 + c_1c_2)^2$ (E) 以上皆非

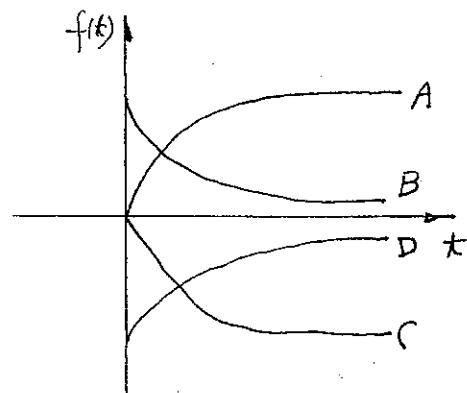
7. 若令兩向量分別為 $\vec{F} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - 3\vec{k}$ 與 $\vec{G} = -2\vec{i} + \vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$ ，則其叉積(cross product)值 $\vec{F} \times \vec{G}$ 將為 (A) $2\vec{i} + 11\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$ (B) $5\vec{i} + 11\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$ (C) $2\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} + 11\vec{k}$ (D) $11\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$ (E) 以上皆非

8. 若令三個向量分別為 $\vec{F} = \vec{i} - \vec{j} - \vec{k}$ ， $\vec{G} = -3\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} + 6\vec{k}$ 與 $\vec{H} = -2\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$ ，則其乘積 $\vec{H} \cdot (\vec{F} \times \vec{G})$ 將為 (A) 2 (B) 5 (C) 11 (D) 18 (E) 以上皆非

9. 若 $f(t) = 1 - M^{-kt}$ 且 $M > 0, k > 0$ ，試問右圖中

那一條曲線可能代表上述方程式？

- (A) 曲線 A (B) 曲線 B (C) 曲線 C
(D) 曲線 D (E) 以上皆非

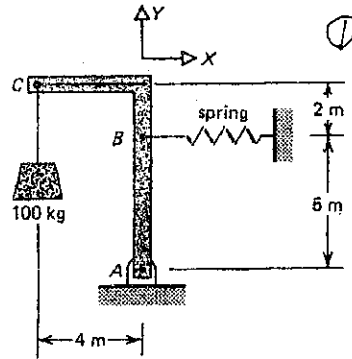


10. 若兩矩陣分別為 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 及 $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 12 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試問 $(AB)^T$ 之結果為

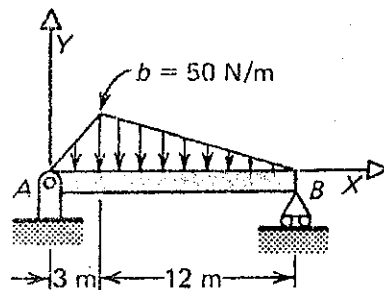
- (A) $\begin{bmatrix} 15 & 28 \\ 17 & 51 \end{bmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{bmatrix} 15 & 17 \\ 28 & 51 \end{bmatrix}$ (C) $\begin{bmatrix} 51 & 17 \\ 28 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{bmatrix} 28 & 51 \\ 15 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$ (E) 以上皆非

二·工程力學部份 (50%) (計算題)

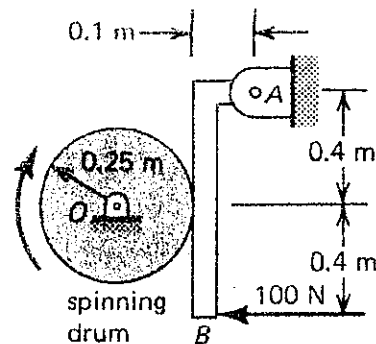
1. The frame in right figure is restrained by a spring while supporting the 100 kg mass. The gravity is $g = 9.81 \text{ m/sec}^2$. What are the reactions A_x , A_y at the joint point A and the magnitude of the force in the spring? (12%)



2. For the beam shown in the right find the reactions A_x , A_y and B_y at the supports. (12%)



3. A brake is applied to a spinning drum as shown in the right figure. The kinetic coefficient of friction is 0.2. What is the friction force applied on the drum at the contact point? If the drum stops spinning in 10 revolutions, what work is done on the drum? (12%)



4. A 100-lb sphere strikes a spring as illustrated in the right figure. If the spring is compressed by 0.25 ft, how much potential energy is imparted to the spring by the sphere. After impact the spring stretches to its original position sending the sphere up the frictionless chute. How far does the sphere rise? Assume $k = 7000 \text{ lb/ft}$ for the spring. (14%)

