

國立中山大學九十四學年度轉學生招生考試試題

科目：工程數學【機電系三年級】

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工程數學部份 (100%) (單選題：每題 5%)

1. 試問能滿足以下初始值問題 $y'(x) = e^{-x}; y(0) = 2$ 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. 試問能滿足以下邊界問題 $\ln(y^x)y' = 3x^2y; y(2) = e^3$ 之解為 (A) $y = e^{2x-4}$

(B) $(\ln(y))^2 = 3x^2 - 3$ (C) $y = (2x-3)e^{3x-3}$ (D) $y = (4x-7)e^3$ (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) $\cos(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n}$ (C) $e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i \sin(x)$ (D) $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$

(E) 以上皆非

4. Determine the value of A so that the following equation is "exact"

$$Ay^2 + ye^{xy} + (4xy + xe^{xy} + 2y)y' = 0$$

(A) $A=2$ (B) $A=5$ (C) $A=11$ (D) $A=18$ (E) None

5. Which of following differential equations is a nonlinear equation

(A) $y' + x^2y = 3x$ (B) $y'' + xy' + 3x^2y = x$ (C) $y' + \frac{\sin x}{y} = 2$ (D) $y'' + \sin x = y$

(E) None

6. The inverse Laplace Transform of the function $Y(s) = \frac{5}{(s+7)^2}$ is (A) $y(t) = 5\cos(7t)$

(B) $y(t) = 5te^{-7t}$ (C) $y(t) = 5\sin(7t)$ (D) $y(t) = 5/\sin(7t)$ (E) None

7. 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

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8. 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 之實數 (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

9. 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

10. 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

11. 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

12. 若一向量為 $\vec{F} = y\vec{i} + 2xz\vec{j} + ze^x\vec{k}$ ，試問其旋度(curl) $\nabla \times \vec{F}$ 將為

(A) e^x (B) 0 (C) $2x\vec{i} - ze^x\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$ (D) $-2x\vec{i} - ze^x\vec{j} + (2z-1)\vec{k}$ (E) 以上皆非

13. 試問以下奇函數在區間上的傅立葉(Fourier)級數其前兩項為：

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -4, & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \\ 4, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

(A) $\left(\frac{16}{\pi}\right)\left(\cos x + \frac{1}{3}\cos 3x + \dots\right)$ (B) 4 (C) $\left(\frac{16}{\pi}\right)\left(\sin x + \frac{1}{3}\sin 3x + \dots\right)$

(D) $\left(\frac{16}{\pi}\right)\left(\sin x + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \dots\right)$ (E) 以上皆非

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14. 試針對一圍住 i 而不通過 i 的任一閉路徑 Γ ，以下柯西 (Cauchy) 積分值為

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{e^{-z}}{z-i} dz$$

(A) $2\pi e^{2\pi} - 1$ (B) 0 (C) 2π (D) $2\pi e^{-1}$ (E) 以上皆非

15. The order of the differential equation $3y''' + 5(y')^3 - 4y' = x^2 - 2$ is

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4 (E) None

16. Which one is the solution of $x'' + 16x = 0$, with $x\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -2$; $x'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$

(A) $x = 5e^{-t} \sin t + t^2 - 2t$ (B) $x = 2t \cos 4t + 4e^{-t} \sin 4t$ (C) $x = -2 \cos 4t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t$

(D) $x = te^{-t}(4t \cos t + \pi \sin^2 t)$ (E) None

17. Which one in the following differential equations is the homogeneous equation?

(A) $2(1-x^3)y'' - 2x^2y' + 6y + 12e^x = 0$ (B) $y'' - y + 4 \sin x = 0$

(C) $y'' + 4y = e^{-x} \sin x$ (D) $x^2(2y''y + 3y'^2) + 2y'y = 0$ (E) None

18. If matrices A and B are defined as $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $C = \begin{Bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$, then the

product $D = -(C^T A^T B)^T$ is (A) $\begin{Bmatrix} 8 \\ -21 \end{Bmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{Bmatrix} -21 \\ 8 \end{Bmatrix}$ (C) $\begin{Bmatrix} 20 \\ -8 \end{Bmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{Bmatrix} -21 \\ 20 \end{Bmatrix}$ (E) None

19. Which one is the eigen value solution pair of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$?

(A) $(\lambda_1 = -3; \lambda_2 = 7)$ (B) $(\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 5)$ (C) $(\lambda_1 = 1; \lambda_2 = 4)$ (D) $(\lambda_1 = 4; \lambda_2 = -7)$

(E) None

20. Consider A , B and C are $n \times n$ matrices, which one in the following matrix operations is wrong?

(A) $(AC^T)^T B = CA^T B$ (B) $(B(AB)^{-1})^{-1} = A$ (C) $B(AC)^{-1} = BA^{-1}C^{-1}$

(D) in general, $AB \neq BA$ (E) None

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- [1] For the frame and loading shown in Fig. 1, determine the components of all forces acting on member ABE. The weight of each member can be neglected. (25%)
- [2] As shown in Fig. 2, arm AB has a constant angular velocity of 16 rad/s counterclockwise. At the instant when $\theta = 0$, determine the acceleration of collar D. (25%)
- [3] As shown in Fig. 3, a uniform slender rod of length $L = 900$ mm and mass $m = 5$ kg hangs freely from a hinge at C. A horizontal force P of magnitude 75 N is applied at end B. Knowing that $\bar{r} = 225$ mm, determine the reaction on the rod at C. (25%)
- [4] The 9 kg cradle is supported as shown in Fig. 4 by two uniform disks that roll without sliding at all surfaces of contact. The mass of each disk is $m = 6$ kg, and the radius of each disk is $r = 100$ mm. Knowing that the system is initially at rest, using the energy method to determine the velocity of the cradle after it has moved 375 mm. (25%)

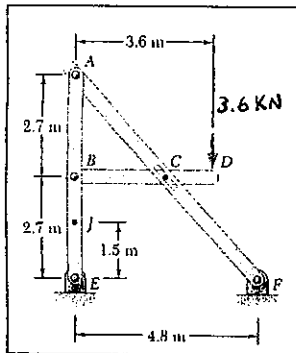


Fig. 1

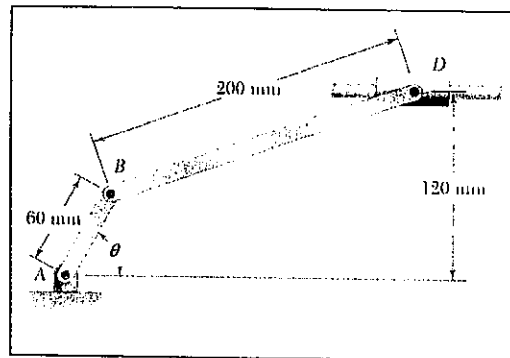


Fig. 2

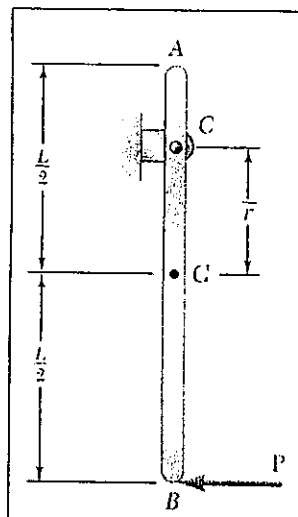


Fig. 3

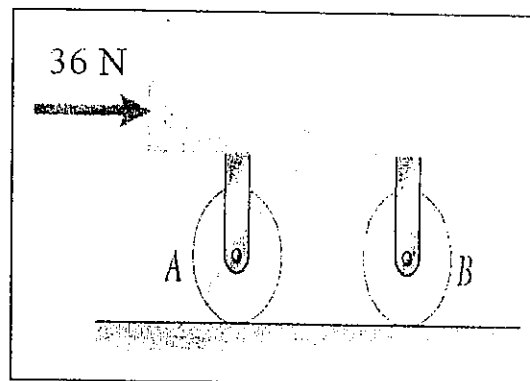


Fig. 4