

所別：企業管理學系碩士班 一般類組(乙組) 科目：工程數學

1. True or False (20 pts.)

(4 pts. for each. A wrong answer will result in 2 more pts. loss!)

(1) The general solution of an  $N^{\text{th}}$ -order differential equation, no matter linear or nonlinear, will have  $N$  arbitrary constants.

(2) Any linear combination of two solutions of a 2<sup>nd</sup>-order non-homogeneous linear differential equation is also its solution.

(3) The equation  $\{\sin(x)\cosh(y)\} - \{\cos(x)\sinh(y)\}y' = 0$  is exact.

(4) For the problem:  $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$  with  $y(x_0) = K_0$  and  $y(x_1) = K_1$ ,  $P(x)$  and  $Q(x)$  are continuous on an open interval  $I$ , its solution is always unique.

(5) The general solution of  $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$ , where  $P(x)$  and  $Q(x)$  are continuous on some open interval, is always of the form:  $y(x) = c_1y_1(x) + c_2y_2(x)$ .  $y_1(x)$  and  $y_2(x)$  form a basis. Singular solutions do not exist.

2. Please solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x \tan y}{\sec^2 y}$  (10 pts.)

3. Given the solutions  $y_1(x) = \cos(\ln x)$  and  $y_2(x) = \sin(\ln x)$

(1) Find Wronskian:  $w(y_1, y_2)$  (3 pts.)

(2) Find the corresponding 2<sup>nd</sup>-order homogeneous linear differential equation (7 pts.)

4. Find the inverse Laplace transform of  $\frac{\pi^5}{s^4(s^2 + \pi^2)}$  (8pts.)

5. Please first solve  $xy' - 2y = 2$  and then use the method of power series to verify your answer. (10 pts.)

6. Please solve  $y'' + 2y + 2 = 4e^{-x} \sec^3 x$ . (10 pts.)

7. Please solve  $y(x)$  in the following equation:

$$y(x) = x^5 + x \int_0^x \{\omega y(\omega)\} d\omega \quad (10 \text{ pts.})$$

注意：背面有試題

所別：企業管理學系碩士班 一般類組(乙組) 科目：工程數學

8. Please convert the following 3<sup>rd</sup>-order differential equation into a differential system and then solve it

$$y''' + 2y'' - y' - 2y = 0 \quad (10 \text{ pts.})$$

9. Please answer the following two questions:

- (1) Use the reduction of order to find the other solution,  $y_2$ , of the

differential equation:  $xy'' + 2y' + xy = 0$ , given  $y_1 = \frac{\sin x}{x}$

(6 pts.)

- (2) Let  $y_1(x) \neq 0$  and  $y_2(x)$  be two linearly independent solutions

of  $P_0(x)y'' + P_1(x)y' + P_2(x)y = 0$

Show that  $y(x) = \frac{y_2(x)}{y_1(x)}$  is a non-constant solution of the

following differential equation:

$$y_1(x)y'' + \left( 2y_1'(x) + \frac{P_1(x)}{P_0(x)}y_1(x) \right)y' = 0$$

(6 pts.)