

# 國立中央大學 111 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

所別：地球科學學系地球物理 碩士班 不分組(一般生)

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地球科學學系地球物理 碩士班 不分組(在職生)

科目：微積分

作答時須列出完整計算過程

1. (a) (5%)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - e^x}{x} = ?$

(b) (5%)  $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta + \tan \theta} = ?$

2. (a) (5%)  $\int x^3 \cos x^2 dx = ?$

(b) (5%)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 dx = ?$

3. (a) (5%) Apply Rodrigues's formula  $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2 - 1)^n]$  to find Legendre functions  $P_0(x), P_1(x), P_2(x), P_3(x)$ .

(b) (5%) Given  $P_4(x) = \frac{1}{8}(35x^4 - 30x^2 + 3)$ , derive the Fourier-

Legendre series for  $f(x) = 7x^4 + 10x^3 + 6x^2 + 3x + 5$ , namely,  
 $f(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m P_m(x)$ .

4. (10%) Solve the initial value problem

$$y'' + y' + 0.25y = 0, \quad y(0) = 3.0, \quad y'(0) = -3.5$$

5. (10%) Show that if  $re^{i\theta} = \frac{a-ib}{a+ib}$ , then  $r = 1, \theta = -2\tan^{-1}\frac{b}{a}$

6. (10%) Use the method of separating variables to solve the one-

dimensional wave equation  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ , for the vibrations of an elastic string of length  $L$ .

The boundary conditions are  $u(0, t) = 0, u(L, t) = 0$  for all  $t$ .

The initial conditions are  $u(x, 0) = f(x), u_t(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0$ .

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共<sup>乙</sup>頁 第<sup>乙</sup>頁

地球科學學系地球物理 碩士班 不分組(在職生)

科目：微積分

7. (a) (4%) What is Heaviside function  $u(t - a)$  and find its Laplace Transform  $\mathcal{L}\{u(t - a)\}$ ?

- (b) (6%) Find the inverse transform  $f(t)$  of

$$F(s) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2 + \pi^2} + \frac{e^{-3s}}{(s + 2)^2}$$

8. (10%) Find the odd periodic expansions of the function (half-range expansion)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2k}{L}x & \text{if } 0 < x < \frac{L}{2} \\ \frac{2k}{L}(L - x) & \text{if } \frac{L}{2} < x < L. \end{cases}$$

9. (10%) Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

- 10.(a) (4%) Explain thermal conductivity and specific heat.

- (b) (2%) What is divergence theorem?

- (c) (4%) Model heat flow from a body in space to derive heat equation.