

國立中央大學100學年度碩士班考試入學試題卷

所別：太空科學研究所碩士班 不分組(一般生) 科目：應用數學 共 2 頁 第 1 頁

本科考試禁用計算器

*請在試卷答案卷(卡)內作答

注意：作答時，請寫出計算步驟或用文字說明如何獲得答案。
如果只列出最後答案，卻沒有文字說明或計算步驟，該題將不予計分。

1. (15 points) Let functions $v_x(t)$ and $v_y(t)$ satisfy the following ordinary differential equations:

$$m \frac{dv_x(t)}{dt} = qBv_y(t)$$

$$m \frac{dv_y(t)}{dt} = q[E - Bv_x(t)]$$

where m , q , E , and B are positive constants. Please find the solution of the functions $v_x(t)$ and $v_y(t)$ with initial conditions: $v_x(t=0)=0$ and $v_y(t=0)=0$.

2. (10 points) Let function $f(x, v)$ satisfy the following partial differential equation

$$v \frac{\partial f(x, v)}{\partial x} - \frac{d\phi(x)}{dx} \frac{\partial f(x, v)}{\partial v} = 0$$

Table 1

x	v	$f(x, v)$
1	1	10
1	0	9
2	1	8
2	0	7
3	1	6
3	0	5

Let $\phi(x) = \sin(\pi x / 2)$.

(a) Find the general solution of $f(x, v)$ in the interval $1 \leq x \leq 5$.

(b) Let us consider a special case, in which $f(x, v)$ at given x and v are listed in Table 1. Can we determine the value of $f(x, v)$ at $x=3$ and $v=2$ from Table 1? If we can, what is the value of $f(x, v)$ at $x=3$ and $v=2$?

3. (30 points) Evaluate the following integrals

(a) $I_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] dx$, where $\sigma > 0$ and $\mu > 0$

(b) $I_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{\cos x + i5 \sin x + 5}$, where $i = \sqrt{-1}$

注意：背面有試題

參考用

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4. (15 points)

$$\text{Let } M = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & b \\ c & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & d \end{bmatrix}, \text{ where } a > b > 0 \text{ and } d > c > 0,$$

- Find the determinate of the matrix M
- Find M^{-1} (the inverse matrix of M)
- Verify your results by showing that $MM^{-1} = I$, where I is a 4×4 unit matrix.

5. (20 points)

$$\text{Let } M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ where } i = \sqrt{-1}$$

- Find the eigen values and the corresponding eigen vectors of the matrix M .
- The matrix M can be decompose into $M = S\Lambda S^H$, where S^H is the complex conjugate of the transpose of the matrix S , and Λ is a diagonal matrix. Determine the matrices Λ and S , and verify your results by showing that $M = S\Lambda S^H$.

6. (10 points) Let us consider a vector field $\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{e}_x(y^2 \operatorname{sech} y) + \mathbf{e}_y(x \tanh x)$, where the boldface font indicates that the variable is a vector. The vectors \mathbf{e}_x and \mathbf{e}_y are the unit vectors along the x and y directions, respectively. Please evaluate the following vector differentiations $\nabla \times (\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{V}) = ?$

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