

科目：應用數學(2001)

校系所組：中央大學光電科學與工程學系照明與顯示科技碩士班

交通大學電子物理學系(丙組)

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參考用

- 一. (15%) Consider a linear mapping  $T$  that acts on the linear vector space  $V$  formed by all  $2 \times 2$  real matrices. For any matrix  $A$  that belongs to  $V$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix},$$

one finds that  $T[A]$  is given by

$$T[A] = \begin{pmatrix} 2c & a+c \\ b-2c & d \end{pmatrix}.$$

Find all independent  $\lambda$  and matrices  $A$  with  $a, b, c, d$  being relatively prime integers such that  $T[A] = \lambda A$  is satisfied.

- 二. (8%) Evaluate the integral  $\iint_S \vec{r} \cdot \hat{n} ds$  over the surface (which is a triangle) in the first octant formed by the plane  $2x + 3y + 5z = 30$  and  $x, y, z$  axes. Here  $\hat{n}$  is the unit normal vector to the surface, pointing away from the origin.

- 三. (12%) Consider a vector field  $\vec{V}(x, y, z) = (2xy + y^2, 2xy + x^2, z)$ .

(a) Find the line integral  $\int_C \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{r}$  along the path  $C$  from  $(0,0,0)$  to  $(1,1,1)$  for  $C$  being the curve

intersecting by two surfaces:  $y - x^2 = 0$  and  $z^3 - x = 0$ .

(b) Consider the same line integral from  $(0,0,0)$  to  $(1,1,1)$  but with  $C$  being from  $(0,0,0)$  to  $(1,0,0)$  and then from  $(1,0,0)$  to  $(1,1,0)$  and finally to  $(1,1,1)$ . All intermediate connections are straight lines. Is the value of the line integral the same? Why? Is  $\vec{V}$  conservative? If your answer is yes, construct its potential function.

- 四. (15%) Consider a matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let  $B = A + A^2 + A^3 + \dots + A^{10}$ . Find explicit expression of  $B$  as a  $2 \times 2$  matrix.

注意：背面有試題

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五. (15%) Find the Laurent series for the function  $\frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)}$  in each of the following domains:

(a)  $|z| < 1$ , (b)  $1 < |z| < 2$ , (c)  $|z| > 2$ .

六. (15%) Perform the integral  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2+1} dx$  by contour integral method.

七. (20%) Solve the following PDE boundary problem.

$$\begin{cases} u_t = c^2 u_{xx} & (0 < x < l) \\ u(t, 0) = u(t, l) = 0 \\ u(0, x) = x(l-x) \end{cases}$$