

國立勤益科技大學 101 學年度研究所碩士班招生筆試試題卷

所別：電子工程系碩士班 組別：電子組

科目：工程數學

准考證號碼：□□□□□□□□ (考生自填)

考生注意事項：

一、考試時間 100 分鐘。

二、應考人不得自行攜帶電子計算器、翻譯機或通訊設備等作答。

三、試題共五題，共 100 分，請依題號順序作答。

試題一：〈 20 分 〉

Find the continue fraction values

$$(a) \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \dots}}}}; (b) x+1 = \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x + \dots}}}}$$

試題二：〈 20 分 〉

Solve the differential equation: $y'' + 4y = 3x^2 + 2x + 1$.

試題三：〈 20 分 〉

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 5$$

Use Cramer's rule to solve $2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 6$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 9$$

試題四：〈 20 分 〉

If $z_1 = 2 - 3i$ and $z_2 = 4 + 6i$, find (a) $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$, (b) $|z_1|$, (c) the conjugate of z_2 , and (d) $\text{Im}(z_1 z_2)$.

試題五：〈 20 分 〉

Let $f(x) = x$ for $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$. Find the Fourier series of the function $f(x)$

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試題一：〈20 分〉

Find the continue fraction values

$$(a) \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \dots}}}}; (b) x+1 = \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x + \dots}}}$$

Ans: (a) Let $x = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \dots}}}}$, and we have $x = \frac{1}{2+x}$, $x(2+x) = 1$, $x^2 + 2x = 1$,

$$x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$

The solutions are $x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4(-1)}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$

$$x = -1 + \sqrt{2}$$

Since the original equation is positive, the only solution is

(b) $x+1 = \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x + \dots}}}$; Let $x+1 = \frac{1}{x+x+1}$, then $(2x+1)(x+1) = 1$,

$$2x^2 + 2x + x + 1 = 1, 2x^2 + 3x = 0, x(2x+3) = 0, x = 0 \text{ or } x = -3/2$$

試題二：〈 20 分 〉

Solve the differential equation: $y'' + 4y = 3x^2 + 2x + 1$.

Ans : The solving procedure are divided into two parts : (1). Finding the homogeneous solution, (2). Finding the non-homogeneous solution.

(1). finding the homogeneous solution.

Solve the differential equation $y'' + 4y = 0$. Let $y = e^{Ax}$, $A^2 + 4 = 0$, $A = 2i$, and we have the solutions $y_h(x) = C_1 e^{2ix} + C_2 e^{-2ix}$ or $y_h(x) = C_1 \cos(2x) + C_2 \sin(2x)$

(2) Finding the non-homogeneous solution.

Solve the differential equation $y'' + 4y = 3x^2 + 2x + 1$. Let $y(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ then $y'(x) = 2ax + b$, $y''(x) = 2a$, and we have $2a + 4(ax^2 + bx + c) = 3x^2 + 2x + 1$, $4a = 3$, $4b = 2$, $2a + 4c = 1$. Therefore, $a = 3/4$, $b = 1/2$, $c = -1/8$. The non-homogeneous solution is $y_p(x) = 3/4x^2 + 1/2x - 1/8$.

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = C_1 \cos(2x) + C_2 \sin(2x) + (3/4)x^2 + (1/2)x - 1/8.$$

試題三：〈 20 分 〉

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 5$$

Use Cramer's rule to solve $2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 6$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 9$$

Ans:

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -4, \quad \det(A_1) = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 9 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -4, \quad \det(A_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -4,$$

$$\det(A_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$\text{故 } x_1 = \frac{-4}{-4} = 1, x_2 = \frac{-4}{-4} = 1, x_3 = \frac{-8}{-4} = 2$$

試題四：〈 20 分 〉

If $z_1=2-3i$ and $z_2=4+6i$, find (a) $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$, (b) $|z_1|$, (c) the conjugate of z_2 , and

(d) $\text{Im}(z_1 z_2)$.

Ans:

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2-3i}{4+6i} &= \frac{2-3i}{4+6i} \frac{4-6i}{4-6i} = \frac{8-12i-12i+18i^2}{16+36} \\ &= \frac{-10-24i}{52} = -\frac{5}{26} - \frac{6}{13}i\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$|z_1| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

(c)

$$\overline{z_2} = 4 - 6i$$

(d)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Im}((2-3i)(4+6i)) &= \text{Im}(8+12i-12i-18i^2) \\ &= \text{Im}(26) = 0\end{aligned}$$

試題五：〈 20 分 〉

Let $f(x) = x$ for $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$. Find the Fourier series of the function $f(x)$

Ans:

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos(n\pi) dx = \left[\frac{1}{n^2\pi} \cos(nx) + \frac{x}{n\pi} \sin(n\pi) \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin(nx) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{n^2\pi} \sin(nx) - \frac{x}{n\pi} \cos(n\pi) \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \\ &= -\frac{2}{n} \cos(n\pi) = \frac{2}{n} (-1)^{n+1}\end{aligned}$$

若 n 為整數，則 $\cos(n\pi) = (-1)^n$

x 於 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上之傅立葉級數為

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} (-1)^{n+1} \sin(nx) = 2 \sin(x) - \sin(2x) + \frac{2}{3} \sin(3x) - \frac{1}{2} \sin(4x) + \frac{2}{5} \sin(5x) - \dots$$