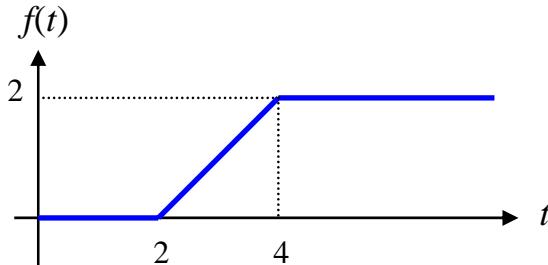


系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. (1) 試以 unit step function 之組合來表示下圖 $f(t)$ 之函數。 (5%)



(2) 試求 $f(t)$ 之拉普拉斯轉換，即 $F(s) = ?$ (5%)

(Hint: unit step function: $u(t-a) = \begin{cases} 1, & t > a \\ 0, & t < a \end{cases}$ 其中 a 為常數)

2. 試求下列 $f(t)$ 的拉普拉斯轉換為何? (15%)

$$(1) f(t) = 5 \quad (2) f(t) = t^2 e^{-2t} \quad (3) f(t) = \sin(5t + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

3. 試求下列 $F(s)$ 的拉普拉斯逆轉換為何? (15%)

$$(1) F(s) = 5 \quad (2) F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + s^4} \quad (3) F(s) = \frac{s+4}{s^2 + 4s + 20}$$

4. 已知 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ -1, & 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$ 又 $f(t) = f(t+2)$ ，試問此函數經由拉普拉斯轉換後結果為何? (10%)

5. 若 $t \in [0, \infty)$ ，試問 $t^2 * t^2 * t^2 = ?$ (* 表示摺積運算元) (10%)

6. 試以拉普拉斯轉換法求解下述方程式。 (30%)

$$(1) y'(t) = 1 - \sin t - \int_0^t y(\tau) d\tau \quad \text{且} \quad y(0) = 0$$

$$(2) y(t) = 1 - \sin t + \int_0^t y(\tau) \sin(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$(3) y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = \delta(t-2) \quad \text{且} \quad y'(0) = y(0) = 0$$

7. 試求解下述聯立微分方程組 (10%)

$$\begin{cases} x''(t) - 4x'(t) + 8y'(t) + 4y(t) = 4 \\ 2y'(t) - 2x'(t) + y(t) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{且} \quad x(0) = x'(0) = y(0) = 1$$

$$\text{拉普拉斯轉換: } F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$\text{第一平移定理: } \mathcal{L}[e^{at} f(t)] = F(s-a)$$

$$\text{第二平移定理: } \mathcal{L}[f(t-a)u(t-a)] = e^{-as} F(s)$$

$$\text{尺度變換: } \mathcal{L}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$$

$$\text{微分函數的拉普拉斯轉換: } \mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = sF(s) - f(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f''(t)] = s^2 F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0)$$

$$\text{積分函數的拉普拉斯轉換: } \mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(x) dx\right] = \frac{F(s)}{s}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t \int_0^x f(x) dx dx\right] = \frac{F(s)}{s^2}$$

$$\text{拉普拉斯轉換的微分: } \mathcal{L}[tf(t)] = (-1) \frac{d}{ds} F(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t^2 f(t)] = (-1)^2 \frac{d^2}{ds^2} F(s)$$

$$\text{拉普拉斯轉換的積分: } \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right] = \int_s^\infty f(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{f(t)}{t^2}\right] = \int_s^\infty \int_\gamma^\infty f(\tau) d\tau d\gamma$$

$$\text{摺積: } f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t f(t-\tau) g(\tau) d\tau$$