

系級：\_\_\_\_\_ 學號：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

考試方式：Open book

- 注意事項：
1. 請使用A4白紙作答，並於每一頁上方標明 **班別、學號、姓名與頁碼** (例如：P.1, P.2, ...)
  2. 作答完畢後，請拍照或掃描試卷，並使用學校電子信箱發 e-mail 到 ytleee@mail.ntou.edu.tw。請保留信件內容，已防止如果沒收到你們的 email 時，可由寄件備份再次轉發郵件以當證明。
  3. 請自己作答，禁止與他人討論。

1. 給  $(e^{2x}y)'+e^{2x}(\lambda+1)y=0$ ， $y(0)=y(\pi)=0$ ，試求其特徵值與特徵函數。(10%)

2. 試問下述函數是否為週期函數？若為週期函數，須寫出其週期為何？(10%)

(1)  $3\sin t + 2\sin 3t$  (2)  $2 + 5\sin 4t + 4\cos 7t$  (3)  $2\sin 3t + 7\cos \pi t$

(4)  $7\cos \pi t + 5\sin 2\pi t$  (5)  $\sin \frac{5}{2}t + 3\cos \frac{6}{5}t + 3\sin(\frac{t}{7} + 30^\circ)$

3. 給一週期函數  $f(x) = (x-1)^2$ ， $0 \leq x \leq 2$  且  $f(x) = f(x+2)$

(1) 試畫出此函數之圖形。(2%)

(2) 試求其傅立葉級數展開。(5%)

(3) 由(2)之結果試求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = ?$  (3%)

4. 若函數  $f(t) = \frac{1}{a^2 + t^2}$ ， $a > 0$  的傅立葉轉換為  $F(\omega) = \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)e^{-a|\omega|}$ ，

試問：函數  $g(t) = \frac{t}{(a^2 + t^2)^2}$ ， $a > 0$  的傅立葉轉換  $G(\omega)$  為何？(10%)

5. 給一函數  $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{|t|}{2}, & |t| \leq 2 \\ 0, & |t| > 2 \end{cases}$

(1) 試求其傅立葉轉換  $F(\omega)$  為何？(6%)

(2) 試計算  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin t}{t}\right)^4 dt = ?$  (4%)

6. 已知  $\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(\omega)$  以及函數  $g(t) = e^{i\omega_1 t} + e^{-i\omega_2 t}$ ，試問  $f(t) * g(t)$  為何？(10%)

7. 試求函數  $F(\omega) = \frac{5}{2 - \omega^2 + 3i\omega}$  之傅立葉反轉換  $f(x)$ 。(20%)

8. 試求:

(1)  $\mathcal{L}[e^{at} \frac{\sinh t}{t}]$  (7%) (2)  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\frac{s+8}{s^2+4s+20}]$  (7%) (3)  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\frac{s+1}{s^2(s^2+16)}]$  (7%)

9. 考慮一初始值問題  $x''(t) + p_0x'(t) + q_0x(t) = f(t)$ ,  $t \geq 0$  並且  $x(0) = x'(0) = 0$

(1) 試求  $p_0$  與  $q_0$  使得其解  $x(t)$  可被表示為

$$x(t) = \int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} \sin(t-\tau) f(\tau) d\tau, \quad t \geq 0 \quad (6\%)$$

(2) 試求  $x(t)$  當  $f(t) = e^{-t} \cos t$  (6%)

(3) 試求:  $x(t)$  當  $p_0 = 2$ ,  $q_0 = 1$  與  $f(t) = e^{-t}$  (5%)

10. 試以拉普拉斯轉換求解下述微分方程式

$$ty'' + (1-3t)y' - 3y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1 \quad (12\%)$$

11. 試求解下述聯立微分方程組 (20%)

$$\begin{cases} y_1'' = 2y_1 + y_2 + y_1' + y_2' \\ y_2'' = -5y_1 + 2y_2 + 5y_1' - y_2' \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } y_1(0) = y_2(0) = y_1'(0) = 4 \quad \text{與} \quad y_2'(0) = -4$$

12. 對工數的遠距教學有何感想? (5%) 對遠距教學上課方式有何建議? (5%)

(請各別作答)

參考解答：

1. 給  $(e^{2x}y')' + e^{2x}(\lambda+1)y = 0$ ， $y(0) = y(\pi) = 0$ ，試求其特徵值與特徵函數。(10%)

$$(e^{2x}y')' + e^{2x}(\lambda+1)y = 0 \Rightarrow y'' + 2y' + (\lambda+1)y = 0$$

令  $y = e^{mx}$  帶入 ODE 可得  $[m^2 + 2m + (\lambda+1)]e^{mx} = 0 \Rightarrow m^2 + 2m + (\lambda+1) = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow m = -1 \pm \sqrt{-\lambda}$

(a) 令  $\lambda = -k^2 \Rightarrow y(x) = e^{-x}(c_1 \cosh kx + c_2 \sinh kx)$

由  $y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$

$y(\pi) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$

(b) 令  $\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow y(x) = e^{-x}(c_1 + c_2x)$

由  $y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$

$y(\pi) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$

(c) 令  $\lambda = k^2 \Rightarrow y(x) = e^{-x}(c_1 \cos kx + c_2 \sin kx)$

由  $y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$

$y(\pi) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 e^{-\pi} \sin k\pi = 0$

$\therefore$  可知其為  $\sin k\pi = 0 \Rightarrow k = n \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$

故特徵值為  $\lambda_n = n^2$

特徵函數為  $y_n(x) = e^{-x} \sin nx \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$

2. 試問下述函數是否為週期函數？若為週期函數，須寫出其週期為何？(10%)

(1)  $3\sin t + 2\sin 3t$     (2)  $2 + 5\sin 4t + 4\cos 7t$     (3)  $2\sin 3t + 7\cos \pi t$

(4)  $7\cos \pi t + 5\sin 2\pi t$     (5)  $\sin \frac{5}{2}t + 3\cos \frac{6}{5}t + 3\sin(\frac{t}{7} + 30^\circ)$

$\sin t \rightarrow 2\pi, 4\pi, 6\pi, \dots$   
(1)  $\sin 3t \rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{6\pi}{3}, \dots$     共同週期為  $2\pi$

$\therefore 3\sin t + 2\sin 3t$  為週期函數，週期為  $2\pi$

(2)  $\sin 4t \rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{4}, \frac{4\pi}{4}, \frac{6\pi}{4}, \dots$   
 $\sin 3t \rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{6\pi}{3}, \dots$     共同週期為  $2\pi$

$\therefore 2 + 5\sin 4t + 4\cos 7t$  為週期函數，週期為  $2\pi$  (常數 2 為平移項)

$$(3) \begin{aligned} \sin 3t &\rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{6\pi}{3}, \dots \\ \cos \pi t &\rightarrow 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, \dots \end{aligned} \quad \text{找不到共同週期}$$

$\therefore 2\sin 3t + 7\cos \pi t$  為非週期函數

$$(4) \begin{aligned} \cos \pi t &\rightarrow 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, \dots \\ \sin 2\pi t &\rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots \end{aligned} \quad \text{共同週期為 } 2$$

$\therefore 7\cos \pi t + 5\sin 2\pi t$  為週期函數，週期為 2

$$(5) \begin{aligned} \sin \frac{5}{2}t &\rightarrow \frac{4\pi}{5}, \frac{8\pi}{5}, \frac{12\pi}{5}, \dots \\ \cos \frac{6}{5}t &\rightarrow \frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{10\pi}{3}, \frac{15\pi}{3}, \dots \end{aligned} \quad \text{共同週期為 } 140\pi$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{t}{7} + 30^\circ\right) \rightarrow 14\pi, 28\pi, 42\pi, \dots$$

$\therefore \sin \frac{5}{2}t + 3\cos \frac{6}{5}t + 3\sin\left(\frac{t}{7} + 30^\circ\right)$  為週期函數，週期為  $140\pi$

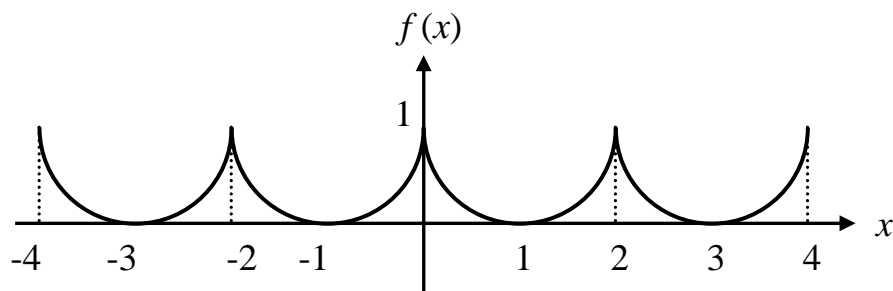
3. 給一週期函數  $f(x) = (x-1)^2$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 2$  且  $f(x) = f(x+2)$

(1) 試畫出此函數之圖形。(2%)

(2) 試求其傅立葉級數展開。(5%)

(3) 由(2)之結果試求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = ?$  (3%)

(1)



(2) 由圖可看出此為偶函數

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{T} + b_n \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{T}$$

$$b_n = 0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{T} dx = 2 \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 \cos n\pi x dx$$

$$= 2 \left[ \frac{-2}{n^3 \pi^3} \sin n\pi x + \frac{2(x-1)}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos n\pi x + \frac{(x-1)^2}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos n\pi x$$

(3) 由 Parseval 定理:  $\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f^2(x) dx = a_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$

$$\text{可得 } \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (x-1)^4 dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{9} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{8}{n^4 \pi^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$$

4. 若函數  $f(t) = \frac{1}{a^2 + t^2}$ ,  $a > 0$  的傅立葉轉換為  $F(\omega) = \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) e^{-a|\omega|}$ ,

試問: 函數  $g(t) = \frac{t}{(a^2 + t^2)^2}$ ,  $a > 0$  的傅立葉轉換  $G(\omega)$  為何? (10%)

$$\text{由 } f(t) = \frac{1}{a^2 + t^2} \Rightarrow f'(t) = \frac{-2t}{(a^2 + t^2)^2} = -2g(t) \Rightarrow g(t) = -\frac{1}{2} f'(t)$$

$$\therefore F(\omega) = \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) e^{-a|\omega|} \Rightarrow G(\omega) = -\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{F}[f'(t)] = -\frac{i\omega}{2} F(\omega) = -\frac{i\pi\omega}{2a} e^{-a|\omega|}$$

5. 給一函數  $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{|t|}{2}, & |t| \leq 2 \\ 0, & |t| > 2 \end{cases}$

(1) 試求其傅立葉轉換  $F(\omega)$  為何? (6%)

(2) 試計算  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin t}{t}\right)^4 dt = ?$  (4%)

$$\begin{aligned} (1) F(\omega) &= \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 \left(1 - \frac{|x|}{2}\right) e^{-i\omega x} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) \cos \omega x dx \\ &= 2 \left[ \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\omega} \sin \omega x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\omega^2} \cos \omega x \right] \Big|_0^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega^2}(1 - \cos 2\omega)$$

$$= \frac{2\sin^2 \omega}{\omega^2}$$

(2) 由 Parseval 定理:  $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\omega)|^2 d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx$

$$\text{可得 } \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \frac{2\sin^2 \omega}{\omega^2} \right|^2 d\omega = 2 \int_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)^2 dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin^4 \omega}{\omega^4}\right)^2 d\omega = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

6. 已知  $\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(\omega)$  以及函數  $g(t) = e^{i\omega_1 t} + e^{-i\omega_2 t}$ , 試問  $f(t) * g(t)$  為何? (10%)

$$G(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[G(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (e^{i\omega_1 t} + e^{-i\omega_2 t}) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$= 2\pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_1) + \delta(\omega + \omega_2)]$$

$$\text{又 } y(t) = f(t) * g(t) \Rightarrow Y(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[y(t)] = \mathcal{F}[f(t) * g(t)] = F(\omega) \cdot G(\omega)$$

$$= 2\pi F(\omega)[\delta(\omega - \omega_1) + \delta(\omega + \omega_2)]$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[Y(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Y(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega)[\delta(\omega - \omega_1) + \delta(\omega + \omega_2)] e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= F(\omega_1) e^{i\omega_1 t} + F(-\omega_2) e^{-i\omega_2 t}$$

7. 試求函數  $F(\omega) = \frac{5}{2 - \omega^2 + 3i\omega}$  之傅立葉反轉換  $f(x)$ 。(20%)

$$\text{取傅立葉反轉換可得 } \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{5}{2 - \omega^2 + 3i\omega}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{5}{\omega^2 - 3i\omega - 2} e^{i\omega x} d\omega$$

$$= -\frac{5}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i\omega x}}{(\omega - i) \cdot (\omega - 2i)} d\omega$$

極點(pole)在  $\omega = i$  及  $\omega = 2i$  且留數為

$$R(i) = \left. \frac{e^{i\omega x}}{2\omega - 3i} \right|_{\omega=i} = -\frac{e^{-x}}{i} = ie^{-x}$$

$$R(2i) = \left. \frac{e^{i\omega t}}{2\omega - 3i} \right|_{\omega=2i} = \frac{e^{-2x}}{i} = -ie^{-2x}$$

應用 Jordan's Lemma 可知在  $x > 0$  有

$$f(x) = -\frac{5}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot (ie^{-x} - ie^{-2x}) = 5(e^{-x} - e^{-2x})$$

對於  $x < 0$ ，因沒有不解析點，故知  $f(x) = 0$

$$\therefore y(x) = 5(e^{-x} - e^{-2x}) \cdot u(x)$$

8. 試求:

$$(1) \mathcal{L}\left[e^{at} \frac{\sinh t}{t}\right] \quad (7\%) \quad (2) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s+8}{s^2+4s+20}\right] \quad (7\%) \quad (3) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s+1}{s^2(s^2+16)}\right] \quad (7\%)$$

$$(1) \mathcal{L}[\sinh t] = \frac{1}{s^2 - 1}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{\sinh t}{t}\right] = \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{\tau^2 - 1} d\tau = \frac{1}{2} \int_s^\infty \left(\frac{1}{\tau-1} - \frac{1}{\tau+1}\right) d\tau = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{s-1}{s+1} \right|$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{at} f(t)] = F(s-a) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{L}\left[e^{at} \frac{\sinh t}{t}\right] = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{s-a-1}{s-a+1} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s+8}{s^2+4s+20}\right] &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s+8}{(s+2)^2+16}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2+4^2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{(s+2)^2+4^2}\right] \\ &= e^{-2t} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2+4^2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{s^2+4^2}\right] \\ &= e^{-2t} (\cos 4t + \frac{3}{2} \sin 4t) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s+1}{s^2+16}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2+4^2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{s^2+4^2}\right] = \cos 4t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s+1}{s^2(s^2+16)}\right] &= \int_0^t \int_0^\xi (\cos 4\tau + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4\tau) d\tau d\xi \\ &= \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin 4\tau - \frac{1}{16} \cos 4\tau\right) \Big|_0^\xi d\xi \\ &= \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin 4\xi - \frac{1}{16} \cos 4\xi + \frac{1}{16}\right) d\xi \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{16} \cos 4\xi - \frac{1}{64} \sin 4\xi + \frac{1}{16} \xi\right) \Big|_0^t \\ &= -\frac{1}{16} \cos 4t - \frac{1}{64} \sin 4t + \frac{1}{16} t + \frac{1}{16} \end{aligned}$$

9. 考慮一初始值問題  $x''(t) + p_0x'(t) + q_0x(t) = f(t)$ ,  $t \geq 0$  並且  $x(0) = x'(0) = 0$

(1) 試求  $p_0$  與  $q_0$  使得其解  $x(t)$  可被表示為

$$x(t) = \int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} \sin(t-\tau) f(\tau) d\tau, \quad t \geq 0 \quad (6\%)$$

(2) 試求  $x(t)$  當  $f(t) = e^{-t} \cos t$  (6%)

(3) 試求:  $x(t)$  當  $p_0 = 2$ ,  $q_0 = 1$  與  $f(t) = e^{-t}$  (5%)

(1) 由拉普拉斯轉換可知:

$$\mathcal{L}[x''(t) + p_0x'(t) + q_0x(t)] = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$$

$$\Rightarrow [s^2X(s) - sx(0) - x'(0)] + p_0[X(s) - x(0)] + q_0X(s) = F(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow (s^2 + p_0s + q_0)X(s) = F(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(s) = \frac{F(s)}{s^2 + p_0s + q_0} \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\text{又其解為 } x(t) = \int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} \sin(t-\tau) f(\tau) d\tau = e^{-t} \sin t * f(t)$$

$$\text{由拉普拉斯轉換可知: } \mathcal{L}[x(t)] = \mathcal{L}[e^{-t} \sin t * f(t)]$$

$$\Rightarrow X(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 1} \cdot F(s) \quad \dots (2)$$

比較(1)與(2)可知:  $p_0 = 2$ ,  $q_0 = 2$

$$(2) \quad x(t) = \int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} \sin(t-\tau) f(\tau) d\tau \quad \text{又} \quad f(t) = e^{-t} \cos t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x(t) &= \int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} \sin(t-\tau) \cdot e^{-\tau} \cos \tau d\tau \\ &= e^{-t} \int_0^t \sin(t-\tau) \cdot \cos \tau d\tau \\ &= e^{-t} \int_0^t (\sin t \cdot \cos^2 \tau - \cos t \cdot \sin \tau \cos \tau) d\tau \\ &= \frac{e^{-t}}{2} \int_0^t [\sin t \cdot (1 + \cos 2\tau) - \cos t \cdot \sin 2\tau] d\tau \\ &= \frac{e^{-t}}{2} \left[ \sin t \cdot \left( \tau + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\tau \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos t \cdot \cos 2\tau \right] \Big|_0^t \\ &= \frac{1}{2} t e^{-t} \sin t \end{aligned}$$



$$(3) p_0 = 2, q_0 = 1 \text{ 與 } f(t) = e^{-t} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$\text{由(1)可得 } X(s) = \frac{F(s)}{s^2 + p_0s + q_0} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}[X(s)] = x(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2e^{-t}$$

10. 試以拉普拉斯轉換求解下述微分方程式

$$ty'' + (1-3t)y' - 3y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1 \quad (12\%)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[ty'' + (1-3t)y' - 3y] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{d}{ds}[s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)] + sY(s) - y(0) + 3\frac{d}{ds}[sY(s) - y(0)] - 3Y(s) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -2sY(s) - s^2Y'(s) + y(0) + sY(s) - y(0) + 3Y(s) + 3sY'(s) - 3Y(s) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Y'(s) + \frac{1}{s-3}Y(s) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|Y(s)| = -\ln|s-3| + \ln c$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{c}{s-3}$$

$$\text{由初值定理: } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} y(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sY(s) \text{ 又 } y(0) = 1 \text{ 可得 } \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \cdot \frac{c}{s-3} = 1 \Rightarrow c = 1$$

$$\therefore Y(s) = \frac{1}{s-3} \Rightarrow y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = e^{3t}$$

11. 試求解下述聯立微分方程組 (20%)

$$\begin{cases} y_1'' = 2y_1 + y_2 + y_1' + y_2' \\ y_2'' = -5y_1 + 2y_2 + 5y_1' - y_2' \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } y_1(0) = y_2(0) = y_1'(0) = 4 \text{ 與 } y_2'(0) = -4$$

由拉普拉斯轉換可得

$$\begin{cases} s^2Y_1(s) - sy_1(0) - y_1'(0) = 2Y_1(s) + Y_2(s) + sY_1(s) - y_1(0) + sY_2(s) - y_2(0) \\ s^2Y_2(s) - sy_2(0) - y_2'(0) = -5Y_1(s) + 2Y_2(s) + 5sY_1(s) - 5y_1(0) - sY_2(s) + y_2(0) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (s^2 - s - 2)Y_1(s) - (s+1)Y_2(s) = 4s - 4 & \dots(1) \\ -5(s-1)Y_1(s) + (s^2 + s - 2)Y_2(s) = 4s - 20 & \dots(2) \end{cases}$$

由(1)·(s<sup>2</sup> + s - 2) + (2)·(s+1) 可得

$$[(s^2 - s - 2)(s^2 + s - 2) - 5(s-1)(s+1)]Y_1(s) = 4(s-1)(s^2 + s - 2) + 4(s+1)(s-5)$$

$$\Rightarrow [(s+1)(s-2)(s-1)(s+2) - 5(s-1)(s+1)]Y_1(s) = 4[(s-1)^2(s+2) + (s+1)(s-5)]$$

$$\Rightarrow (s-1)(s+1)(s-3)(s+3)Y_1(s) = 4(s^3 + s^2 - 7s - 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_1(s) = \frac{4(s^3 + s^2 - 7s - 3)}{(s-1)(s+1)(s-3)(s+3)} = \frac{A}{s-1} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s-3} + \frac{D}{s+3}$$

通分後比較係數可知:

$$A(s+1)(s-3)(s+3) + B(s-1)(s-3)(s+3) + D(s-1)(s+1)(s-3) = 4(s^3 + s^2 - 7s - 3)$$

$$\text{由 } s=1 \Rightarrow -16A = -32 \Rightarrow A = 2$$

$$s = -1 \Rightarrow 16B = 16 \Rightarrow B = 1$$

$$s = 3 \Rightarrow 48C = 48 \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$s = -3 \Rightarrow -48D = 0 \Rightarrow D = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_1(s) = \frac{2}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y_1(s)] = y_1(t) = 2e^t + e^{-t} + e^{3t}$$

由  $(1) \cdot 5(s-1) + (2) \cdot (s^2 - s - 2)$  可得

$$[(s^2 - s - 2)(s^2 + s - 2) - 5(s-1)(s+1)]Y_2(s) = 20(s-1)^2 + 4(s-5)(s^2 - s - 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (s-1)(s+1)(s-3)(s+3)Y_2(s) = 4(s^3 - s^2 - 7s + 15)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_2(s) = \frac{-2}{s-1} + \frac{5}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s-3} + \frac{0}{s+3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y_2(s)] = y_2(t) = -2e^t + 5e^{-t} + e^{3t}$$