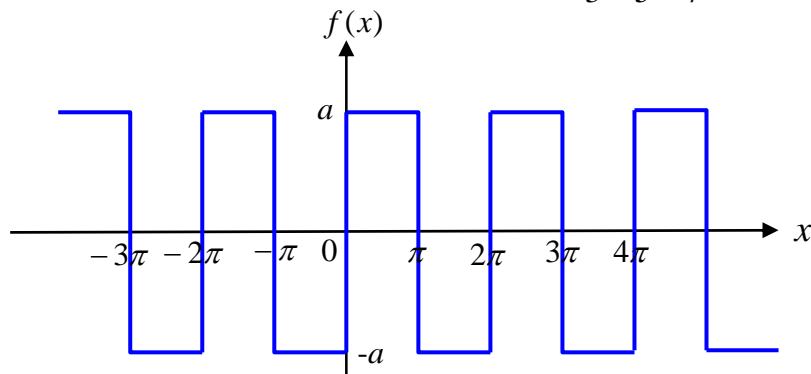


系級：\_\_\_\_\_ 學號：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

考試方式：Open book

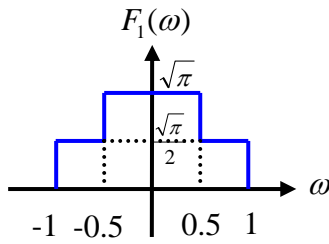
- 注意事項：
1. 請使用A4白紙作答，並於每一頁上方標明 **班別、學號、姓名與頁碼** (例如：P.1, P.2, ...)
  2. 作答完畢後，請拍照或掃描試卷，並使用學校電子信箱發 e-mail 到 ytleee@mail.ntou.edu.tw。請保留信件內容，已防止如果沒收到你們的 email 時，可由寄件備份再次轉發郵件以當證明。
  3. 請自己作答，禁止與他人討論。

1. 給  $y'' - 12y' + 4(7 + \lambda)y = 0$ ， $y(0) = y(5) = 0$ ，試求其特徵值與特徵函數。(10%)
2. 已知  $f(x) = 6 - x^2$  就其在區間  $(0, 2)$  之部分，全幅展開得  $g(x)$ ，半幅正弦展開得  $G(x)$ ，半幅餘弦展開得  $F(x)$ ，請畫出  $f(x)$ 、 $g(x)$ 、 $G(x)$  與  $F(x)$  之圖形，並問： $g(-1)$ 、 $F(2)$ 、 $F(-1)$ 、 $G(2)$  與  $G(-5)$  之值為何？(18%)
3. 試求下圖函數  $f(x)$  之傅立葉級數展開，並求  $1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots = ?$  (10%)

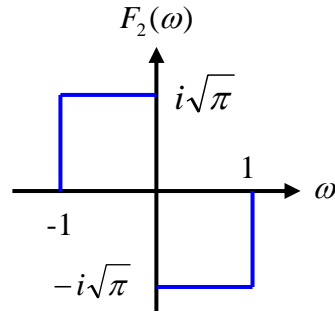


4. 已知函數  $f(x) = e^{-|x|} \sin x$ 
  - (1) 試求其傅立葉積分表示式。(6%)
  - (2) 試計算  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\omega \sin 3\omega \cos 2\omega}{4 + \omega^4} d\omega = ?$  (4%)
5. 給一訊號  $f(t)$  其傅立葉轉換可定義為  $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$ 
  - (1) 試求  $A$ ，其中  $A = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f_1(t)|^2 dt$  而  $f_1(t)$  的傅立葉轉換如下圖(a)所示。(6%)

(2) 試求  $B$ ，其中  $B = \frac{d}{dt} f_2(t) \Big|_{t=0}$  而  $f_2(t)$  的傅立葉轉換如下圖(b)所示。(6%)



圖(a)

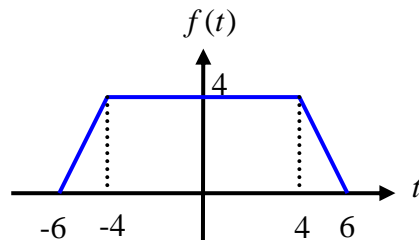


圖(b)

6. 給一函數  $f(t)$  如下圖所示

(1) 試求其傅立葉轉換  $F(\omega)$ 。(6%)

(2) 試計算  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(\cos 4\omega - \cos 6\omega)^2}{\omega^4} d\omega = ?$  (4%)



7. 試求:

(1)  $\mathcal{L}[\sin^3 t]$  (2)  $\mathcal{L}[t^3 e^{-3t}]$  (3)  $\mathcal{L}[e^{2t} \cos 3t]$  (4)  $\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{2}{t}(1 - \cos 2t)\right]$  (20%)

8. 試求:

(1)  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2s^2 + s + 1}{s^3 - 3s^2 + 3s - 1}\right]$  (2)  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2 - 4s + 5}\right]$  (3)  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{16}{s^4 - 16}\right]$  (4)  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\tan^{-1} s]$

(20%)

9. 試以拉普拉斯轉換求解下述微分方程式

(1)  $y'' + 2y' + 2y = \delta(t-1)$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = -1$  (10%)

(2)  $y(t) = \sin t + \int_0^t y(\tau) \sin(t-\tau) d\tau$ ,  $y(0) = y'(0) = 0$  (10%)

10. 試求解下述聯立微分方程組 (20%)

$$\begin{cases} x' + y' + x - y = 0 \\ x' + 2y' + x = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } x(0) = y(0) = 0.$$

11. 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  $y'' - 12y' + 4(7 + \lambda)y = 0$ ， $y(0) = y(5) = 0$ ，試求其特徵值與特徵函數。(10%)

令  $y = e^{mx}$  帶入 ODE 可得  $[m^2 - 12m + 4(7 + \lambda)]e^{mx} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 - 12m + 4(7 + \lambda) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 6 \pm 2\sqrt{2 - \lambda}$$

(a) 令  $\lambda = 2 - k^2 \Rightarrow y(x) = e^{6x}(c_1 \cosh 2kx + c_2 \sinh 2kx)$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$y(5) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

(b) 令  $\lambda = 2 \Rightarrow y(x) = e^{6x}(c_1 + c_2 x)$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$y(5) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

(c) 令  $\lambda = 2 + k^2 \Rightarrow y(x) = e^{6x}(c_1 \cos 2kx + c_2 \sin 2kx)$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

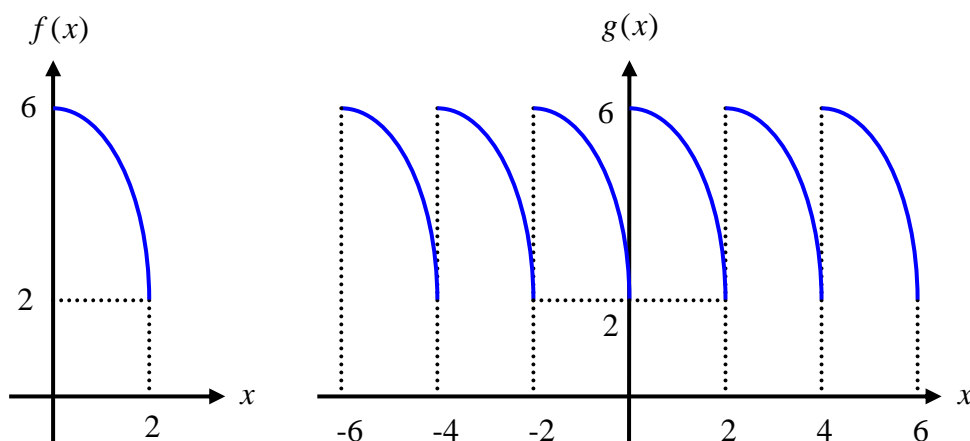
$$y(5) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 e^{30} \sin 10k = 0$$

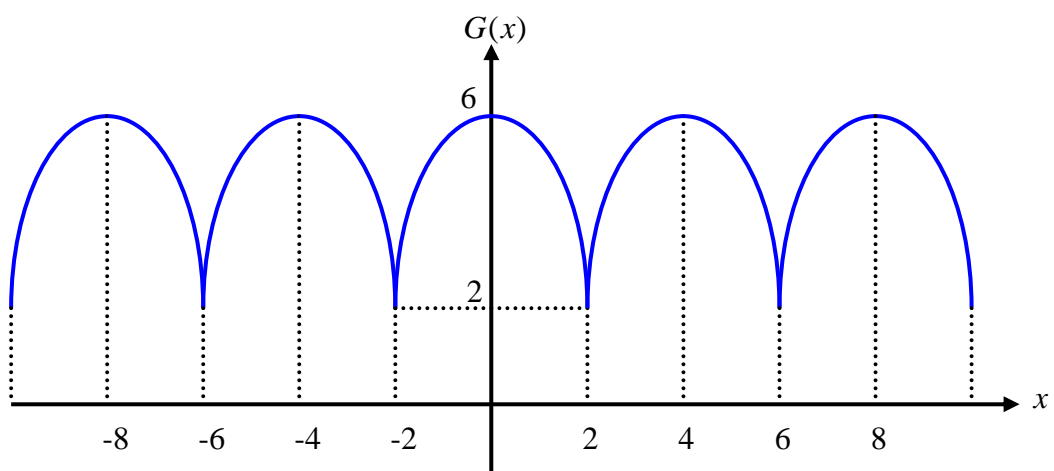
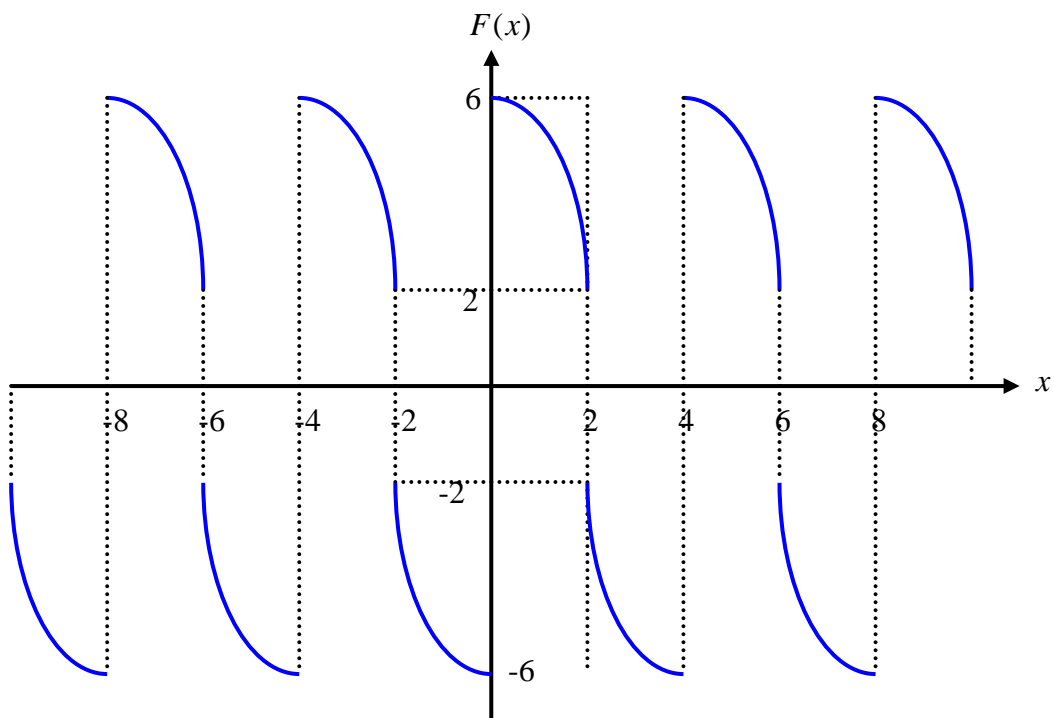
$$\therefore \text{可知其為 } \sin 10k = 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{n\pi}{10} \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\text{故特徵值為 } \lambda_n = 2 + k^2 = 2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{10}\right)^2$$

$$\text{特徵函數為 } y_n(x) = e^{6x} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{5} \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

2. 已知  $f(x) = 6 - x^2$  就其在區間  $(0, 2)$  之部分，全幅展開得  $g(x)$ ，半幅正弦展開得  $G(x)$ ，半幅餘弦展開得  $F(x)$ ，請畫出  $f(x)$ 、 $g(x)$ 、 $G(x)$  與  $F(x)$  之圖形，並問： $g(-1)$ 、 $F(2)$ 、 $F(-1)$ 、 $G(2)$  與  $G(-5)$  之值為何？(18%)





$$g(-1) = g(1) = f(1) = 5$$

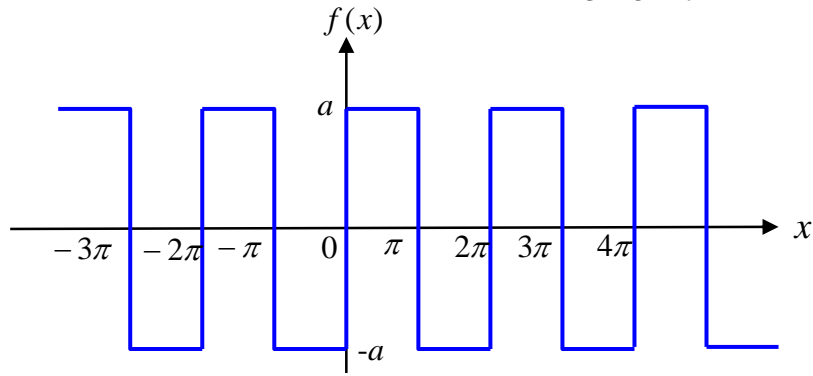
$$F(2) = \frac{F(2^-) + F(2^+)}{2} = 0$$

$$F(-1) = -F(1) = -f(1) = -5$$

$$G(2) = f(2) = 2$$

$$G(-5) = G(-1) = G(1) = f(1) = 5$$

3. 試求下圖函數  $f(x)$  之傅立葉級數展開，並求  $1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots = ?$  (10%)



由圖可看出此為奇函數，週期  $T = 2\pi$

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

$$a_0 = a_n = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{T} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} a \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{2a}{\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{n}\right) \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2a}{n\pi} (1 - \cos n\pi) = \frac{2a}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n]$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{2a}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \sin nx$$

當  $n$  為偶數時， $f(x) = 0$

$$\text{當 } n \text{ 為奇數時，} f(x) = \frac{4a}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若 } x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 則 } f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= \frac{4a}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2} \\ &= \frac{4a}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots = \frac{\pi}{4a} \cdot a = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

4. 已知函數  $f(x) = e^{-|x|} \sin x$

(1) 試求其傅立葉積分表示式。(6%)

(2) 試計算  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\omega \sin 3\omega \cos 2\omega}{4 + \omega^4} d\omega = ?$  (4%)

(1) 由  $f(x) = -f(-x)$  可知此為奇函數

$$\therefore A(\omega) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} B(\omega) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin \omega x dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \sin x \sin \omega x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} [\cos(1-\omega)x - \cos(1+\omega)x] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{1+(1-\omega)^2} - \frac{1}{1+(1+\omega)^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{[1+(1+\omega)^2] - [1+(1-\omega)^2]}{[1+(1-\omega)^2] \cdot [1+(1+\omega)^2]} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{4\omega}{(2+\omega^2)^2 - (2\omega)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{4\omega}{4+\omega^4} \end{aligned}$$

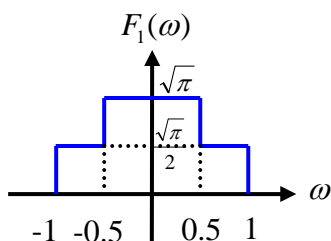
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(x) &= \int_0^{\infty} [A(\omega) \cos \omega x + B(\omega) \sin \omega x] d\omega \\ &= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\omega \sin \omega x}{4 + \omega^4} d\omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\omega \sin 3\omega \cos 2\omega}{4 + \omega^4} d\omega &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\omega [\sin(3\omega + 2\omega) + \sin(3\omega - 2\omega)]}{4 + \omega^4} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\omega [\sin 5\omega + \sin \omega]}{4 + \omega^4} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} f(5) + \frac{\pi}{4} f(1) \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{8} (e^{-5} \sin 5 + e^{-1} \sin 1) \end{aligned}$$

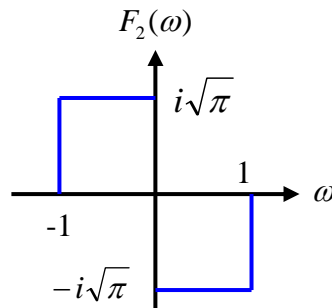
5. 給一訊號  $f(t)$  其傅立葉轉換可定義為  $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$

(1) 試求  $A$ ，其中  $A = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f_1(t)|^2 dt$  而  $f_1(t)$  的傅立葉轉換如下圖(a)所示。(6%)

(2) 試求  $B$ ，其中  $B = \left. \frac{d}{dt} f_2(t) \right|_{t=0}$  而  $f_2(t)$  的傅立葉轉換如下圖(b)所示。(6%)



圖(a)



圖(b)

(1) 由 Parseval 定理可知  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f_1(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F_1(\omega)|^2 d\omega$

$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F_1(\omega)|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2 \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\sqrt{\pi})^2 \right] = \frac{5}{8}$$

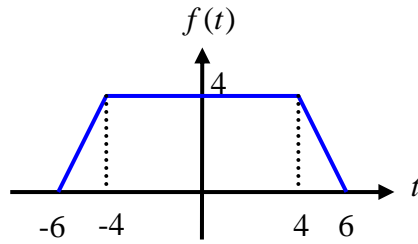
(2)  $\mathcal{F}[f_2'(t)] = i\omega F_2(\omega) \Rightarrow f_2'(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[i\omega F_2(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} i\omega F_2(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore B = \left. \frac{d}{dt} f_2(t) \right|_{t=0} &= \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} i\omega F_2(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega \right] \Big|_{t=0} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \int_{-1}^0 i^2 \omega \sqrt{\pi} d\omega - \int_0^1 i^2 \omega \sqrt{\pi} d\omega \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

6. 給一函數  $f(t)$  如下圖所示

(1) 試求其傅立葉轉換  $F(\omega)$ 。(6%)

(2) 試計算  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(\cos 4\omega - \cos 6\omega)^2}{\omega^4} d\omega = ?$  (4%)



由圖可知此為偶函數

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad F(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = 2 \left[ \int_0^4 4 \cos \omega t dt + \int_4^6 2(6-t) \cos \omega t dt \right] \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{4}{\omega} \sin 4\omega + \left( -\frac{2}{\omega^2} \cos 6\omega - \frac{4}{\omega} \sin 4\omega + \frac{2}{\omega^2} \cos 4\omega \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{4}{\omega^2} (\cos 4\omega - \cos 6\omega) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由 Parseval 定理可知  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f_1(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F_1(\omega)|^2 d\omega$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F_1(\omega)|^2 d\omega &= \frac{16}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(\cos 4\omega - \cos 6\omega)^2}{\omega^4} d\omega \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f_1(t)|^2 dt &= 2 \left[ \int_0^4 4^2 dt + \int_4^6 4(6-t)^2 dt \right] = 2 \left[ 64 + \frac{32}{3} \right] = \frac{448}{3} \\ \therefore \frac{16}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(\cos 4\omega - \cos 6\omega)^2}{\omega^4} d\omega &= \frac{448}{3} \\ \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(\cos 4\omega - \cos 6\omega)^2}{\omega^4} d\omega &= \frac{56}{3} \pi \end{aligned}$$

7. 試求:

(1)  $\mathcal{L}[\sin^3 t]$  (2)  $\mathcal{L}[t^3 e^{-3t}]$  (3)  $\mathcal{L}[e^{2t} \cos 3t]$  (4)  $\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{2}{t}(1 - \cos 2t)\right]$  (20%)

$$(1) \quad \sin 3t = 3 \sin t - 4 \sin^3 t \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sin^3 t = \frac{1}{4}(3 \sin t - \sin 3t)$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}[\sin^3 t] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1}{4}(3 \sin t - \sin 3t)\right] = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{3}{s^2 + 1} - \frac{3}{s^2 + 9} \right) = \frac{6}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 9)}$$

$$(2) \quad \mathcal{L}[t^3] = \frac{6}{s^4} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{L}[t^3 e^{-3t}] = \frac{6}{(s+3)^4}$$

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{L}[\cos 3t] = \frac{s}{s^2 + 9} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{L}[e^{2t} \cos 3t] = \frac{s-2}{(s-2)^2 + 9}$$



$$(4) \mathcal{L}[1 - \cos 2t] = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2 + 4} = \frac{4}{s(s^2 + 4)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{2}{t}(1 - \cos 2t)\right] &= 2 \int_s^\infty \left(\frac{1}{\tau} - \frac{\tau}{\tau^2 + 4}\right) d\tau = 2 \left[ \ln \tau - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\tau^2 + 4) \right] \Bigg|_s^\infty \\ &= \ln \frac{\tau^2}{\tau^2 + 4} \Bigg|_s^\infty = \ln \frac{s^2 + 4}{s^2} \end{aligned}$$

8. 試求:

$$(1) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2s^2 + s + 1}{s^3 - 3s^2 + 3s - 1}\right] \quad (2) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2 - 4s + 5}\right] \quad (3) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{16}{s^4 - 16}\right] \quad (4) \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\tan^{-1} s]$$

(20%)

$$(1) \frac{2s^2 + s + 1}{s^3 - 3s^2 + 3s - 1} = \frac{2s^2 + s + 1}{(s-1)^3} = \frac{A}{s-1} + \frac{B}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{C}{(s-1)^3}$$

$$\text{通分後可得 } A(s-1)^2 + B(s-1) + C = 2s^2 + s + 1$$

$$\text{比較 } s^2 \text{ 係數可知 } A = 2$$

$$\text{比較 } s \text{ 係數可知 } -2A + B = 1 \Rightarrow B = 5$$

$$\text{比較 } 1 \text{ 係數可知 } A - B + C = 1 \Rightarrow C = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2s^2 + s + 1}{s^3 - 3s^2 + 3s - 1}\right] &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{s-1} + \frac{5}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{4}{(s-1)^3}\right] \\ &= 2e^t + 5te^t + 2t^2e^t \\ &= e^t(2 + 5t + 2t^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \frac{s}{s^2 - 4s + 5} = \frac{s}{(s-2)^2 + 1} = \frac{s-2}{(s-2)^2 + 1} + \frac{2}{(s-2)^2 + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2 - 4s + 5}\right] &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s-2}{(s-2)^2 + 1} + \frac{2}{(s-2)^2 + 1}\right] = e^{2t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{2}{s^2 + 1}\right] \\ &= e^{2t}(\cos t + 2\sin t) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \frac{16}{s^4 - 16} = \frac{16}{(s^2 + 4)(s^2 - 4)} = \left[\frac{2}{(s^2 - 4)} - \frac{2}{(s^2 + 4)}\right]$$

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

$$(4) \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \tan^{-1} u$$

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

$$\Rightarrow tf(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[-\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\right] = -\sin t$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = -\frac{1}{t} \sin t$$

9. 試以拉普拉斯轉換求解下述微分方程式

(1)  $y'' + 2y' + 2y = \delta(t-1)$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = -1$  (10%)

(2)  $y(t) = \sin t + \int_0^t y(\tau) \sin(t-\tau) d\tau$  (10%)

(1)  $\mathcal{L}[y'' + 2y' + 2y] = \mathcal{L}[\delta(t-1)]$

$$\Rightarrow s^2 Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0) + 2sY(s) - 2y(0) + 2Y(s) = e^{-s}$$

$$\Rightarrow (s^2 + 2s + 2)Y(s) = e^{-s} + s + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{e^{-s} + s + 1}{(s+1)^2 + 1}$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-s} + s + 1}{(s+1)^2 + 1}\right] = e^{-(t-1)} \sin(t-1)u(t-1) + e^{-t} \cos t$$

(2)  $\mathcal{L}[y(t)] = \mathcal{L}[\sin t + \int_0^t y(\tau) \sin(t-\tau) d\tau]$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} Y(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 1} Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

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

10. 試求解下述聯立微分方程組 (20%)

$$\begin{cases} x' + y' + x - y = 0 \\ x' + 2y' + x = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } x(0) = y(0) = 0 \circ$$

$$\begin{cases} x' + y' + x - y = 0 \\ x' + 2y' + x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}[x' + y' + x - y] = 0 \\ \mathcal{L}[x' + 2y' + x] = \mathcal{L}[1] \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} sX(s) - x(0) + sY(s) - y(0) + X(s) - Y(s) = 0 \\ sX(s) - x(0) + 2sY(s) - 2y(0) + X(s) = \frac{1}{s} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (s+1)X(s) + (s-1)Y(s) = 0 \\ (s+1)X(s) + 2sY(s) = \frac{1}{s} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)}, \quad X(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)} - \frac{2}{(s+1)^2}$$

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

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