

科目：工程數學 D(3007)

校系所組：中央大學系統生物與生物資訊研究所
交通大學電子研究所(甲組)
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Part I: Differential Equations

一、(15%) Let $X(t)$ be a fundamental matrix of $\dot{x}(t) = A(t)x(t)$, where $A(t) \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times n}$ is continuous everywhere. Please determine whether or not the following statements are true (**MUST WITH REASON OR COUNTER EXAMPLE**).

(一) (5%) Both $X(t)C$ and $CX(t)$ are fundamental matrices provided $C \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times n}$ is a nonsingular matrix.

(二) (5%) If $Y(t)$ is also a fundamental matrix, then there is a unique nonsingular matrix C such that $Y(t) = X(t)C$.

(三) (5%) The state transition matrix $\Phi(t, t_0) := X(t)X^{-1}(t_0)$ is uniquely determined no matter what fundamental matrix $X(t)$ is chosen.

二、(15%) Consider the initial value problem:

$$x''(t) + p_0x'(t) + q_0x(t) = f(t), \quad t \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad x(0) = x'(0) = 0.$$

(一) (5%) Determine p_0 and q_0 so that the solution $x(t)$ can be expressed as $x(t) = \int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} \sin(t-\tau) f(\tau) d\tau, t \geq 0$.

(二) (5%) Under the same conditions, please also compute $x(t)$ when $f(t) = e^{-t} \cos(t)$.

(三) (5%) Compute $x(t)$ when $p_0 = 2, q_0 = 1$ and $f(t) = e^{-t}$.

三、(10%) Consider the differential equation

$$t^2x''(t) - t(t+2)x'(t) + (t+2)x(t) = 0, \quad t > 0. \quad \text{Let } r_1 \text{ and } r_2 \text{ be the two roots of the associated indicial equation with } r_1 \geq r_2.$$

注意：背面有試題

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(一) (5%) Find r_1 and r_2 .

(二) (5%) Find a second solution $x_2(t)$ with $x_2(0) = 0$ and $x_2'(0) = 1$, which is linearly independent of the solution $x_1(t) = t$.

四、(10%) Solve the following differential equations:

(一) (5%) $y(x)y''(x) = (y'(x))^2$.

(二) (5%) $x^3y'''(x) + 2x^2y''(x) - 6xy'(x) = 0$.

Part II: Linear Algebra

(Please write ALL of your answer in English)

五、(25%) Let V be a subspace of \mathbb{R}^5 generated by

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 9 \\ 0 \\ -5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

and W be a subspace generated by

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \\ -1 \\ -6 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ -5 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

(一) (10%) Find a basis and dimension for $V+W$. You must justify your answer mathematically.

(二) (15%) Find a basis and dimension for $V \cap W$. You must justify your answer mathematically.

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六、(10%) True or False. You must justify your answer mathematically.

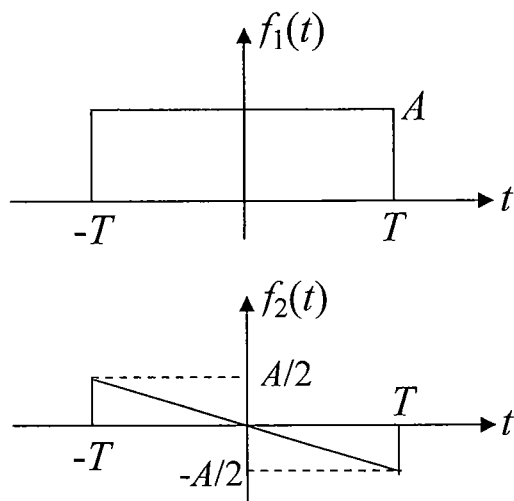
(一) (5%) Two matrices that represent the same linear transformation $T: V \rightarrow V$ with respect to different bases are not necessarily similar.

$V \rightarrow V$ with respect to different bases are not necessarily similar.

(二) (5%) The standard basis for \mathbb{R}^n will always make the coordinate matrix for the linear transformation T the simplest matrix possible.

七、(15%) Assume we have two signals $f_1(t)$ and $f_2(t)$ as shown below

參考用



(一) (5%) Is $f_1(t)$ and $f_2(t)$ linearly independent? Please show all work.

(二) (10%) Assume we define

$$\langle f_1(t), f_2(t) \rangle \triangleq \int_0^T f_1(t) f_2(t) dt,$$

$$\|f_1(t)\|_2^2 \triangleq \langle f_1(t), f_1(t) \rangle, \text{ and}$$

$$d(f_1(t), f_2(t)) \triangleq \|f_1(t) - f_2(t)\|_2^2.$$

If $f(t)$ is defined as $f(t) = A \left(1 - \frac{|t|}{T} \right)$, find the coefficients k_1 and k_2 such that $d(k_1 f_1(t) + k_2 f_2(t), f(t))$ has the smallest value.

