

## 國立暨南國際大學九十三年度碩士班研究生入學考試試題

第 1 節工程數學乙 適用：(電機所系統組 431)

(本試題共 1 頁，第 1 頁)

考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。

2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分，並限以藍黑色筆作答。

3. 試題隨卷繳回。(餘詳詳閱試場規則)

1. Let  $\mathbf{v}_1 = (1, 2, 0, 3)$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_2 = (4, 0, -5, 8)$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_3 = (8, 1, 5, 6)$ .(a) (5%) Show that the above vectors can form a basis for a three-dimensional subspace  $V$  of  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .(b) (10%) Use  $\mathbf{v}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_2$  and  $\mathbf{v}_3$  to construct an orthonormal basis for the three-dimensional subspace  $V$  of  $\mathbb{R}^4$ .2. (15%) Let  $\mathbf{e}_i$  and  $\mathbf{e}_j$  be two eigenvectors corresponding to two distinct eigenvalues  $\lambda_i$  and  $\lambda_j$  ( $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$ ) of a real symmetric matrix  $A$  ( $A = A^T$ ), respectively. Show that the two eigenvectors  $\mathbf{e}_i$  and  $\mathbf{e}_j$  are orthogonal to each other. That is, show that  $\mathbf{e}_i^T \mathbf{e}_j = 0$ .3. (a) (10%) Show that if  $x = e^t$  and  $y = y(x)$ , then

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = \frac{1}{x^3} \left( \frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} \right).$$

(b) (10%) Use the result of (a) to solve the following differential equation.

$$2x^3 y''' - 4x^2 y'' - 20xy' = 0, \quad x > 0.$$

4. (15%) Let  $\Phi(t)$  be a fundamental matrix satisfying the system  $\mathbf{X}'(t) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}(t)$ , derive the general solution for the system  $\mathbf{X}'(t) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}(t) + \mathbf{F}(t)$ .5. (15%) A random variable  $X$  undergoes the transformation  $Y = 2X^2 + 3$ . Find the density function of  $Y$  given that  $X$  has the density function  $f_X(x)$ .6. Two random variables  $X$  and  $Y$  have means  $\bar{X} = 1$  and  $\bar{Y} = 2$ , variances  $\sigma_X^2 = 4$  and  $\sigma_Y^2 = 1$ , and a correlation coefficient  $\rho_{XY} = 0.4$ . New random variables  $W$  and  $V$  are defined by

$$V = -X + 2Y \quad W = X - 3Y$$

(a) (8%) Find the means of  $V$  and  $W$ .(b) (8%) Find the variances of  $V$  and  $W$ .(c) (4%) Find the correlation coefficient  $\rho_{VW}$  of  $V$  and  $W$ .

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