

微 分 方 程 期 末 考

2001/1/11

1. (a) Specify the regular and irregular singular points of the given
(35%) differential equation(8%)

$$x^2(x^2 - 9)^2 y'' - (x^2 - 9)y' + xy = 0$$

- (b) Find the two power series solutions for the given equation about $x = 0$ (12%)

$$y'' - xy' - y = 0$$

- (c) Find two linearly independent solutions of the given equation about $x = 0$ (15%)

$$2x^2 y'' + xy' - (x + 1)y = 0$$

2. (a) Please solve the following system of differential equations (5%)
(20%)

$$x' = -4x + y + z$$

$$y' = x + 5y - z$$

$$z' = y - 3z$$

- (b) Please find the general solution of the following system of differential equations (8%)

$$x' = 2x + y + 6z$$

$$y' = 2y + 5z$$

$$z' = 2z$$

- (c) Please find the general solution of the following system of differential equations (7%)

$$x' = -3x + y + 3t$$

$$y' = 2x - 4y + e^{-t}$$

3. Suppose an $n \times n$ matrix A has distinct eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$
(10%) corresponding to eigenvectors K_1, K_2, \dots, K_n . If P is the matrix whose columns are eigenvectors K_1, K_2, \dots, K_n , then it can be shown that $A = PDP^{-1}$, where D is defined by

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

(a) Show that $e^{At} = Pe^{Dt}P^{-1}$ (5%)

(b) If $A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$, please compute e^{At} and explicitly express it in the matrix form. (5%)

4. (a) What is an even function? What is an odd function? (5%)
(15%)

(b) Show that the product of an even function and an odd function is odd. (5%)

(c) If $f(x)$ is even, then the Fourier series coefficients of sine terms (i.e. b_n 's) are always zero. Why? (5%)

5. Solve $\frac{\partial^2 u(x, y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u(x, y)}{\partial y^2} = 0$ for $0 < x < 1$ and $0 < y < 1$ subject to

(10%) $u(x, 0) = 0$, $u(x, 1) = 0$, $u(0, y) = 0$, $u(1, y) = 1$

6. Find the Fourier transform of the function $f(x) = e^{-|x|}$ for x in $(-\infty, \infty)$.
(10%)