

# 翻轉工程數學下冊

## 勘誤檔案

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版權所有 翻印必究

由

$$u(0, t) = X(0)T(t) = 0$$

可得  $X(0) = 0$  , 同理由

$$u_{xx}(0, t) = u(1, t) = u_{xx}(1, t) = 0$$

可得  $X''(0) = X(1) = X''(1) = 0$

(1) 求特徵值及特徵向量

$$X''''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$$

$$X(0) = X(1) = X''(0) = X''(1) = 0$$

(i)  $\lambda > 0$  , 令  $\lambda = p^4$  ( $0 < p < \infty$ ) , 則

$$X''''(x) + p^4 X(x) = 0$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} X(x) &= e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}px} \left( c_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}px + c_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}px \right) \\ &\quad + e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}px} \left( c_3 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}px + c_4 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}px \right) \end{aligned}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} X''(x) &= p^2 e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}px} \left( -c_1 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}px + c_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}px \right) \\ &\quad - p^2 e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}px} \left( -c_3 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}px + c_4 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}px \right) \end{aligned}$$

代入 B.C. 可得

$$X(0) = 0 = c_1 + c_3 \quad (2)$$

$$X''(0) = 0 = c_2 - c_4 \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(1) &= e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}p} \left( c_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}p + c_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}p \right) \\ &\quad + e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}p} \left( c_3 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}p + c_4 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}p \right) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X''(1) &= p^2 e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}p} \left( -c_1 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}p + c_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}p \right) \\ &\quad - p^2 e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}p} \left( -c_3 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}p + c_4 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}p \right) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (A_{mn} \cos \frac{2\alpha_m t}{\rho} + B_{mn} \sin \frac{2\alpha_m t}{\rho}) J_n(\frac{\alpha_m}{\rho} r) \cos n\theta \\
& + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (C_{mn} \cos \frac{2\alpha_m t}{\rho} + D_{mn} \sin \frac{2\alpha_m t}{\rho}) J_n(\frac{\alpha_m}{\rho} r) \sin n\theta
\end{aligned}$$

再由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t}(r, \theta, 0) = 0 \Rightarrow B_{m0} = B_{mn} = D_{mn} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
z(r, \theta, 0) & = f(r, \theta) \\
& = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{m0} J_0(\frac{\alpha_m}{\rho} r) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [A_{mn} J_n(\frac{\alpha_m}{\rho} r) \cos n\theta + C_{mn} J_n(\frac{\alpha_m}{\rho} r) \sin n\theta]
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{m0} J_0(\frac{\alpha_m}{\rho} r) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(r, \theta) d\theta$$

則

$$A_{m0} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\rho} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} r f(r, \theta) J_0(\frac{\alpha_m}{\rho} r) d\theta dr}{\int_0^{\rho} r J_0^2(\frac{\alpha_m}{\rho} r) dr}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{mn} J_n(\frac{\alpha_m}{\rho} r) & = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(r, \theta) \cos n\theta d\theta \\
A_{mn} & = \frac{\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\rho} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} r f(r, \theta) J_n(\frac{\alpha_m}{\rho} r) \cos n\theta d\theta dr}{\int_0^{\rho} r J_n^2(\frac{\alpha_m}{\rho} r) dr}
\end{aligned}$$

及

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} C_{mn} J_n(\frac{\alpha_m}{\rho} r) & = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(r, \theta) \sin n\theta d\theta \\
C_{mn} & = \frac{\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\rho} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} r f(r, \theta) J_n(\frac{\alpha_m}{\rho} r) \sin n\theta d\theta dr}{\int_0^{\rho} r J_n^2(\frac{\alpha_m}{\rho} r) dr}
\end{aligned}$$

代回  $z(r, \theta, t)$  中即為解

《解》由題意知  $u(r, \theta)$  為穩態的溫度分佈，且

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$u(r, \frac{\pi}{4}) = 100, \quad u(r, 0) = 0$$

$$u(0, \theta) = \text{bounded}, \quad u(\infty, \theta) = \text{bounded}$$

令  $u(r, \theta) = \phi(r, \theta) + \psi(\theta)$ ，代回 (1) 式可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} [\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \theta^2} + \psi''(\theta)] = 0$$

令  $\psi''(\theta) = 0$ ，故

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \theta^2} = 0$$

且

$$u(r, \frac{\pi}{4}) = 100 = \phi(r, \frac{\pi}{4}) + \psi(\frac{\pi}{4})$$

令  $\psi(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 100$ ，故  $\phi(r, \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$ ，由

$$u(r, 0) = 0 = \phi(r, 0) + \psi(0)$$

令  $\psi(0) = 0$ ，故  $\phi(r, 0) = 0$ ，由

$$u(0, \theta) = \text{bounded}, \quad u(\infty, \theta) = \text{bounded}$$

可得  $\phi(0, \theta) = \text{bounded}$ 、 $\phi(\infty, \theta) = \text{bounded}$ 。

(1) 先解穩態解：

$$\psi''(\theta) = 0, \quad \psi(0) = 0, \quad \psi(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 100$$

故

$$\psi(\theta) = c_1 + c_2 \theta$$

由  $\psi(0) = 0 = c_1$ ，由  $\psi(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 100 = c_2 \frac{\pi}{4}$ ，故  $c_2 = \frac{400}{\pi}$ ，因此

$$\psi(\theta) = \frac{400}{\pi} \theta$$

(2) 再解暫態解：

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \theta^2} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\phi(r, 0) = \phi(r, \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$$

$$\phi(0, \theta) = \text{bounded}, \quad \phi(\infty, \theta) = \text{bounded}$$

《解》☞ 對 PDE 中的  $t$  變數取 Laplace 變換，可得

$$s^2 Y(x, s) - sy(x, 0) - y_t(x, 0) = a^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} Y(x, s) - \frac{g}{s}$$

其中  $Y(x, s) = \mathcal{L}\{y(x, t)\}$ ，整理可得

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} Y(x, s) - \frac{s^2}{a^2} Y(x, s) = \frac{g}{sa^2}$$

故

$$Y(x, s) = c_1 e^{\frac{s}{a}x} + c_2 e^{-\frac{s}{a}x} - \frac{g}{s^3}$$

再由

$$\mathcal{L}\{y(0, t)\} = Y(0, s) = 0 = c_1 + c_2 - \frac{g}{s^3}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{y_x(\infty, t)\} = \frac{d}{dx} Y(\infty, s) = 0$$

可得  $c_1 = 0$ ， $c_2 = \frac{g}{s^3}$ ，故

$$Y(x, s) = \frac{g}{s^3} e^{-\frac{s}{a}x} - \frac{g}{s^3}$$

則

$$y(x, t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Y(x, s)\} = \frac{g}{2} \left(t - \frac{x}{a}\right)^2 H\left(t - \frac{x}{a}\right) - \frac{gt^2}{2}$$

7. Use the method of Laplace Transform to solve the partial differential equation for  $u(x, t)$ :

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = k^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad 0 < x < 1, t > 0$$

with  $u(0, t) = 0$ ,  $u(1, t) = 0$ ,  $u(x, 0) = -F(x)$ , and  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, 0) = 0$ . 《中興化工》

《解》☞ 對 PDE 中的  $t$  變數取 Laplace 變換，可得

$$s^2 U(x, s) - su(x, 0) - u_t(x, 0) = k^2 \frac{d^2 U(x, s)}{dx^2}$$

其中  $\mathcal{L}\{u(x, t)\} = U(x, s)$ ，整理可得

$$\frac{d^2 U}{dx^2} - \frac{s^2}{k^2} U = \frac{s}{k^2} F(x) \quad (1)$$

### 11.3.2 聯立方程式的解

設方程式為  $A_{m \times n} X_{n \times 1} = B_{m \times 1}$ ，其中  $m$  為方程式的數目， $n$  為變數的個數，且  $A$  稱為係數矩陣 (Coefficient Matrix)， $X$  稱為變數矩陣， $B$  稱為常數矩陣， $[A|B]$  稱為增廣矩陣 (Augmented matrix)。

1. 當  $m = n$  時，即  $A$  為  $n \times n$  的方陣

(1) 若  $\text{rank}(A) = n$  時，則  $X$  具有唯一解 (Unique Solution) 為  $X = A^{-1}B$ 。

(2) 若  $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}[A|B] = k < n$  時，則此方程式具有無窮多組解。

(3) 若  $\text{rank}(A) \neq \text{rank}[A|B]$  時，則此方程式無解。

2. 當  $m > n$  時，即方程式數目大於變數數目

(1) 若  $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}[A|B] = n$  時，則方程式具有唯一解為

$$X = (A^*A)^{-1}A^*B$$

(2) 若  $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}[A|B] = k < n$  時，則此方程式具有無窮多組解。

(3) 若  $\text{rank}(A) \neq \text{rank}[A|B]$  時，則此方程式無解。若

$$\text{rank}(A) = n \neq \text{rank}[A|B]$$

則方程式具有最小二乘方解或最佳近似解為

$$X = (A^*A)^{-1}A^*B$$

3. 當  $m < n$  時，即方程式數目小於變數數目

(1) 若  $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}[A|B]$ ，則此方程式具有無窮多組解。

(2) 若  $\text{rank}(A) \neq \text{rank}[A|B]$ ，則此方程式無解。

4. 若上述 1. 2. 3. 三項中的聯立方程式，具有無窮多組解時

(1)  $\text{rank}(A) = k$  表示聯立方程式線性獨立的方程式個數。

(2) 設變數的個數為  $n$  (即  $A$  的行數) 時，則聯立方程式具有  $n - \text{rank}(A) = n - k$  個線性獨立非全為零的齊次解，即具有  $n - k$  個參數解。

因  $\text{rank}(A - \lambda I) = 1$ ，故  $\lambda = 0$  對應的特徵向量為

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ v_5 \end{bmatrix} = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_3 \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_4 \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中  $c_1$ 、 $c_2$ 、 $c_3$ 、 $c_4$  不全為 0。

(b) 由

$$AX = (XX^T)X = X(X^T X) = X\lambda_5 = \lambda_5 X$$

可得  $\lambda_5 = 55$  其所對應的特徵向量為

$$V = c_5 X = c_5 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad (c_5 \neq 0)$$

22. 若  $A$  為  $3 \times 3$  的方陣，且其特徵值為  $\alpha_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ )，令

$$B_{6 \times 6} = \begin{bmatrix} 4A & 3A \\ 5A & 6A \end{bmatrix}$$

求  $B$  的特徵值。

《解》令  $A$  的特徵值  $\alpha_i$  對應的特徵向量為  $\mathbf{u}_i$ ，則  $A\mathbf{u}_i = \alpha_i \mathbf{u}_i$ ，再令  $B$  的特徵值為  $\lambda$  且對應的特徵向量為

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} a\mathbf{u}_i \\ b\mathbf{u}_i \end{bmatrix}$$

故  $B\mathbf{v} = \lambda \mathbf{v}$ ，即

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4A & 3A \\ 5A & 6A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a\mathbf{u}_i \\ b\mathbf{u}_i \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} a\mathbf{u}_i \\ b\mathbf{u}_i \end{bmatrix}$$

則

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4aA\mathbf{u}_i + 3bA\mathbf{u}_i \\ 5aA\mathbf{u}_i + 6bA\mathbf{u}_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4a\alpha_i \mathbf{u}_i + 3b\alpha_i \mathbf{u}_i \\ 5a\alpha_i \mathbf{u}_i + 6b\alpha_i \mathbf{u}_i \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} a\mathbf{u}_i \\ b\mathbf{u}_i \end{bmatrix}$$

(1) ODE 的齊次解：

$$Y_h = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} e^{-3t} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{4t}$$

(2) 由待定係數法的理論可令 ODE 的特解為

$$Y_p = (D_{2 \times 1} + E_{2 \times 1} t) e^{4t} \quad (2)$$

將 (2) 式代入 (1) 式中可得

$$E e^{4t} + (D + E t) 4 e^{4t} = A(D + E t) e^{4t} + B e^{4t}$$

比較係數可得

$$E + 4D = AD + B \quad (3)$$

$$4E = AE \quad (4)$$

由 (4) 式可知  $E$  為矩陣  $A$  特徵值  $\lambda = 4$ , 所對應的特徵向量, 故取

$$E = \alpha V_2 = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

再由 (3) 式可得

$$(AD - 4D) = E - B \Rightarrow (A - 4I)D = E - B \quad (6)$$

將  $D = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix}$ 、 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$  及 (5) 式代入 (6) 式整理可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 5 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha - 5 \\ \alpha + 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} -2d_1 + 2d_2 = \alpha - 5 \\ 5d_1 - 5d_2 = \alpha + 2 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

由 (7) 式可得

$$-\frac{2}{5}(\alpha + 2) = \alpha - 5$$

可解得  $\alpha = 3$ , 再由 (7) 式, 令  $d_2 = 0$ , 可得  $d_1 = 1$ , 故

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, E = \alpha V_2 = 3V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

因此 ODE 的特解為

$$Y_p = (D + E t) e^{4t} = \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} t \right) e^{4t} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 3t \\ 3t \end{bmatrix} e^{4t}$$

(3) ODE 的通解：

$$Y = Y_h + Y_p = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} e^{-3t} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{4t} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 3t \\ 3t \end{bmatrix} e^{4t}$$



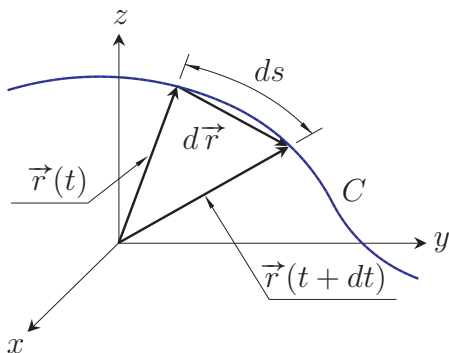


Figure 12.9: 空間曲線的弧長

(a) 設平面曲線為  $y = f(x)$  則

$$\vec{r}(x) = x \vec{i} + y \vec{j} = x \vec{i} + f(x) \vec{j}$$

故

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dx} = \vec{i} + \frac{df}{dx} \vec{j}$$

因此

$$ds = \left| \frac{d\vec{r}}{dx} \right| dx = \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{df}{dx} \right)^2} dx$$

(b) 設平面曲線為  $\rho = \rho(\theta)$  則

$$\vec{r}(\theta) = x \vec{i} + y \vec{j} = \rho(\theta) \cos \theta \vec{i} + \rho(\theta) \sin \theta \vec{j}$$

即

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{d\theta} = \left( \frac{d\rho}{d\theta} \cos \theta - \rho \sin \theta \right) \vec{i} + \left( \frac{d\rho}{d\theta} \sin \theta + \rho \cos \theta \right) \vec{j}$$

故

$$ds = \left| \frac{d\vec{r}}{d\theta} \right| d\theta = \sqrt{\frac{d\vec{r}}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{d\theta}} d\theta = \sqrt{\left( \frac{d\rho}{d\theta} \right)^2 + \rho^2} d\theta$$

### 3. Frenet-Serret formulas:\*

設曲線  $C$  的位置向量為  $\vec{r}(s)$  (如圖 12.10), 其中  $s$  為曲線的弧長

(1) 單位切向量  $\vec{e}_t$  (Unit tangent vector):

$$\vec{e}_t = \frac{d\vec{r}(s)}{ds}$$

\*Jean Frédéric Frenet (Feb 1816~June 1900) 法國數學家。Joseph Alfred Serret (Aug 1819~March 1885) 法國數學家。本公式 Frenet 在 1852 年發表在 "Journal de mathematique pures et appliques" 上。

因  $\vec{n} ds = dy \vec{i} - dx \vec{j}$  , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{f} \cdot (\vec{n} ds) &= (\nabla \phi + \nabla \times \vec{u}) \cdot (dy \vec{i} - dx \vec{j}) \\ &= \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \vec{i} + \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} \vec{j} + (y^2 \cos x + x^2 \sin y) \vec{k} \right\} \cdot (dy \vec{i} - dx \vec{j}) \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2}\right) dy - \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} dx \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

且  $C_1 : x^2 + y^2 = \rho^2$  ( $\rho \rightarrow 0^+$ ) , 則  $x = \rho \cos \theta$  、  $y = \rho \sin \theta$  ;  $\theta = 0 \sim 2\pi$  , 將 (2) 式代回 (1) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \vec{f} \cdot \vec{n} ds &= \oint_{C_1} \vec{f} \cdot \vec{n} ds \\ &= \oint_{C_1} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2}\right) dy - \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 + \frac{2\rho \cos \theta}{\rho^2}\right) d(\rho \sin \theta) - \frac{2\rho \sin \theta}{\rho^2} d(\rho \cos \theta) \\ &= \rho \sin \theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \int_0^{2\pi} 2 d\theta \\ &= 0 + 2 \cdot 2\pi = 4\pi \end{aligned}$$

15. Consider a vector field  $\vec{F} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \vec{i} + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \vec{j}$  defined in  $(x, y)$  plane. Let  $C$  denote a closed circle of radius 1 centered at the origin,  $D$  be the region bounded by  $C$ , and  $\vec{n}$  the unit vector normal to the circle

(a) Evaluate  $\nabla \cdot \vec{F}$ .

(b) Evaluate the line integral  $\oint_C (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}) ds$  along the closed circle  $C$ .

(c) Does the Divergence Theorem  $\oint_C (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}) ds = \iint_D (\nabla \cdot \vec{F}) dA$  hold true in this case? If not, please give reason why the theorem does not apply here.

《台大機械》

《解》

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \vec{F} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{-2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{-2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

## 習題解答

1.  $-2\pi$     2.  $2\pi \cdot 4 = 8\pi$     3.  $9\pi$     4.  $-\frac{1}{4} + \cos 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 1$
5. 0    6.  $-\frac{140}{3}$     7.  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$     8.  $36\pi$     9.  $-\frac{3}{2} \cos 2 + \frac{3}{2} \sin 2 - \frac{3}{2} \sin 1$
10.  $32\pi$     11.  $-\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{\pi}$     12.  $a^2\pi$     13. 2
14.  $60\pi$     15.  $10\pi$     16. 0    17.  $10\pi$     18.  $16\pi$
19. 3    20. (a) 16    (b)  $6\pi$     21.  $6\pi$     22. (a)  $-\pi$     (b)  $2\pi$     (c) 0    23.  $2\pi$
24.  $\frac{3}{2}$     25.  $\frac{62\pi}{5}$     26.  $-8$     27.  $6\pi ah$     28.  $2\pi$     29.  $\frac{9\pi}{10}$
30. 證明題
31. 0
32.  $\pm 4\pi$  (注意本題的曲面不含  $z = 0$ )
33. 證明題
34.  $2\pi$
35.  $-40\pi$
36.  $\frac{45}{2}$
37.  $\frac{3}{2}$
38.  $\iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dA = 0$ 、 $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$

再比較可得  $v(x, y) = \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - \frac{1}{4}y^4 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + c$

28. If  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ , where  $z = x + iy$  is analytic function and  $u(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2}$  find  $v(x, y) = ?$  and  $f(z) = ?$       《北科大機電整合》

《解》因  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  為可解析，由 Cauchy-Riemann 方程式可知

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{2y(x+y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{2x(x+y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \quad (2)$$

由 (1) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, y) &= \int^x \left\{ -\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{2y(x+y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right\} dx = \int^x \frac{-x^2+y^2+2yx}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx \\ &= \int^x \left\{ \frac{(x^2+y^2)-2x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} + \frac{2yx}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= \int^x \left\{ \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{2x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right\} dx + \int^x \frac{2yx}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} + \int^x \frac{2x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx - \int^x \frac{2x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx - \frac{y}{(x^2+y^2)} \\ &= \frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2} + h_1(y) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

同理再由 (2) 式，可得

$$v(x, y) = \int^y \left\{ \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{2x(x+y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right\} dy = \frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2} + h_2(x) \quad (4)$$

比較 (3)、(4) 式可得

$$v(x, y) = \frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2} + c$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= u(x, y) + iv(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} + i\left(\frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2} + c\right) \\ &= \frac{(x-iy) + i(x-iy)}{x^2+y^2} + ic = \frac{\bar{z} + i\bar{z}}{z\bar{z}} + ic \\ &= \frac{1+i}{z} + c \quad (c \text{ 為任意常數}) \end{aligned}$$

令  $f(z) = \frac{2}{z^2(iz-2)}$ , 故  $f(z)$  在  $C$  內具有  $z=0$  的 2 階 pole, 且

$$\text{Res } f(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dz} \left( \frac{2}{iz-2} \right) = -\frac{i}{2}$$

因此

$$\oint_C \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{z} - (i/2)} d\bar{z} = \oint_C \frac{2}{z^2(iz-2)} dz = 2\pi i \text{Res } f(0) = 2\pi i \left(-\frac{i}{2}\right) = \pi$$

26. Evaluate the complex integral  $\oint_C z^2 \sin \bar{z} dz$  over the closed contour  $C$  defined by  $|z| = 1$ . 《台大機械》

《解》☞ 因  $C: |z| = 1$ , 由  $z\bar{z} = |z|^2 = 1$ , 故  $\bar{z} = \frac{1}{z}$ , 則

$$\int_C z^2 \sin \bar{z} dz = \int_C z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z} dz$$

令  $f(z) = z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z}$ , 故  $f(z)$  在  $C$  內具有  $z=0$  的本性奇點, 且  $f(z)$  對  $z=0$  展開的 Laurent's 級數為

$$f(z) = z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z} = z^2 \left( \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{3!} \frac{1}{z^3} + \dots \right)$$

故  $\text{Res } f(0) = -\frac{1}{6}$ , 則

$$\int_C z^2 \sin \bar{z} dz = \int_C z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i \text{Res } f(0) = 2\pi i \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) = -\frac{\pi i}{3}$$

27. Evaluate  $\oint_C z^2 \exp\left(\frac{2}{z}\right) dz = ?$   $C: |z| = 2$ . 《中央電機》

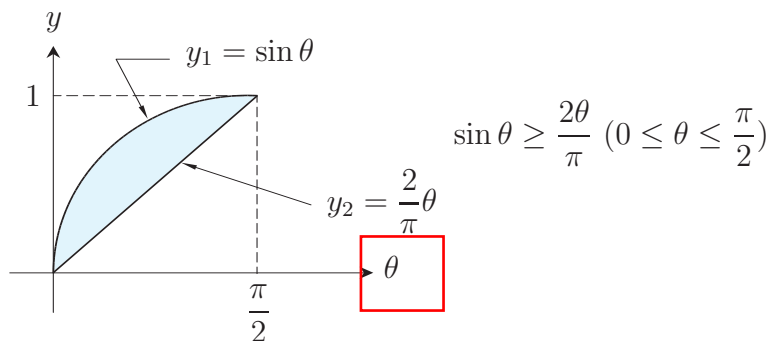
《解》☞ 令  $f(z) = z^2 \exp\left(\frac{2}{z}\right)$ , 故在  $z=0$  處為本性奇異點, 又

$$\exp\left(\frac{2}{z}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{2}{z}\right)^n = 1 + \left(\frac{2}{z}\right) + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{2}{z}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{2}{z}\right)^3 + \dots$$

《証》☞ 因  $\Gamma$  為  $|z| = R$ , 即  $z = Re^{i\theta}$ ,  $\theta = 0 \sim \pi$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left| \int_{\Gamma} e^{imz} F(z) dz \right| &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left| \int_0^{\pi} e^{imRe^{i\theta}} F(Re^{i\theta}) iRe^{i\theta} d\theta \right| \\ &\leq \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\pi} |e^{imR \cos \theta - mR \sin \theta} F(Re^{i\theta}) iRe^{i\theta}| d\theta \\ &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-mR \sin \theta} |F(Re^{i\theta})| R d\theta \\ &\leq \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M}{R^{k-1}} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-mR \sin \theta} d\theta \\ &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2M}{R^{k-1}} \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-mR \sin \theta} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

因當  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  時  $\sin \theta \geq \frac{2\theta}{\pi}$  (證明如下圖)



故

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2M}{R^{k-1}} \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-mR \sin \theta} d\theta &\leq \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2M}{R^{k-1}} \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-mR 2\theta/\pi} d\theta \\ &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi M}{mR^k} (1 - e^{-mR}) = 0 \quad (\text{因 } k > 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma} e^{imz} F(z) dz = 0$$

15. 用 residue 定理求積分值  $I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^4 + 1} dx$ 。

《成大光電》

《解》☞ 令  $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{z^4 + 1}$ , 由  $z^4 + 1 = 0$ , 可得

$$z^4 = -1 = e^{(2k\pi + \pi)i} \Rightarrow z = e^{\frac{(2k\pi + \pi)i}{4}} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, 3)$$