

1. Find the general solutions of the differential equations:
 - (1) $x^2y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 0$ (10%)
 - (2) $y'' - 4y' + 5y = e^{2x} \csc x$ (10%)
2. Find the solution of $x'' + 2x' + 2x = g(t)$, $x(0) = 0$, $x'(0) = 0$
Where, $g(t) = 1$ for $0 \leq t \leq 1$, $g(t) = 0$ for $t > 1$, by Laplace transform. (15%)
3. Write down the "Divergence theorem" and "Stokes's theorem" in vector analysis, and with adequate explanation (better with the aid of figures). (15%)
4. Consider a $1.0 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^3$ lake fed by a polluted stream having a flow rate of $5.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ and pollution concentration equal to 10.0 mg/L . There is also a sewage outfall that discharges $0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ of wastewater having a pollutant concentration of 100 mg/L . The stream and sewage wastes have a reaction rate coefficient of $0.20/\text{day}$. Assuming the pollution is completely mixed in the lake, and assuming no evaporation or other water losses or gains, (a) find the steady-state pollutant concentration. (10%)
If we divert the sewage outfall around the lake, eliminating it as a source of pollution, assuming complete-mix conditions, (b) find the concentration of pollution in the lake one week after the diversion. (15%)
5. One way to disaggregate environmental impacts of human activity is with the following product:
Impacts = (Population) x (Affluence) x (Technology)
Where, affluence is indicated by per capita energy demand, while technology is represented by the carbon emission per unit of energy. Each factor is itself growing exponentially; that is, the rate of change of the quantity N is proportional to N ($dN/dt = rN$). The proportionality constant r is called the rate of growth and has unit of (time^{-1}). If per capita energy demand increases at 1.5% per year, fossil fuel emissions of carbon per unit of energy decreases at 0.5% per year, and population grows at 1.0% per year, (a) how long would it take before we are emitting carbon at twice the current rate? (15%)
(b) At that point, by what fraction would per capita energy demand have increased? (10%)

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