

臺灣大學數學系

九十五學年度碩士班甄試入學試題

微積分與線代

Nov, 2005

- $A = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 3 & -7 \\ -18 & -5 & 10 \\ 17 & 4 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -3 \\ -10 & -3 & 6 \\ 5 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ . Are they similar to each other? If yes,  $A = X^{-1}BX$ ,  $X = \begin{pmatrix} ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \end{pmatrix}$ . (20/100)
- $y = ce^{-x}$  ( $-\infty < c < \infty$ ) is a family of curves. Find their orthogonal trajectories. (20/100)
- T is a solid torus obtained by revolving a disk of radius  $r = 1$  about the  $z$ -axis at a radius  $R = 2$ . Its moment of inertia  $I_z$  about the  $z$ -axis is  $I_z = \int \int \int_T (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = ?$
- $\begin{cases} x = t^2 - 2t \\ y = t^3 + t^2 \\ z = t - t^3 \end{cases}$  is a space curve.  $t = 1$ .  $\vec{N}$ =unit principal normal vector= $(?, ?, ?)$ ,  $\vec{B}$ =binormal vector= $(?, ?, ?)$ . (20/100)
- $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y} \frac{dx dy}{1-xy} = ?$  (20/100)