

1. Find the general solution for each of the following differential equations: (10% × 3 = 30%)

(a) $y'' + y' - 2y = 0$

(b) $y'' - y' + 10y = 0$

(c) $y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0$

2. Find the solution for the following partial differential equation:

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} \quad a > 0$$

I.C.: at $t \leq 0$, $y = 1$ for $x \geq 0$

B.C.1: at $x = 0$, $y = 0$ for $t > 0$

B.C.2: at $x = \infty$, $y = 1$ for $t > 0$

Hint: You may find the solution by the combination of variables by setting $z = x / 2\sqrt{at}$. (20%)

3. The Newton's method to find the roots of an equation $f(x) = 0$ numerically is given by

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

where $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

If the equation is given by

$$x^3 + x - 1 = 0,$$

use Newton's method to find x_1, x_2, x_3 and x_4 starting with $x_0 = 0.5$ (25%)

4. 在某個選舉抽樣調查中，一個心理學家估算其相對標準誤差(relative standard error)為 30%；若要求在 95% 之信心範圍(confidence interval)時，其抽樣調查結果之相對誤差需在 3% 以內，則其樣本數(sampling size)最少為何？(25%)

國立中山大學八十八學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：環境工程概論 (環工所甲、乙組) 共 2 頁 第 1 頁

一. 試比較下列名詞：(12%)

- (1) 快混 (rapid mixing) 和慢混 (slow mixing)
- (2) 反洗 (backwash) 和下洗 (downwash)
- (3) 溫室效應 (greenhouse effect) 和熱島效應 (heat island effect)
- (4) 吸收 (absorption) 和吸附 (adsorption)

二. 某一學生進行 BOD 實驗期間，因為放春假故忘記於第 2 天測定溶氧 (DO) 值，直到第 9 天才測得 BOD_9 為 200 mg/l ，假設 k 值為 0.15 day^{-1} (以自然對數為底)，試估算最終 BOD 值 (L_0) 及第 2 天 BOD 值 (BOD_2)。(10%)

三. (1) 某煙囪排氣之溫度為 150°C ，壓力為 1 atm ，測得二硫化硫 (SO_2) 之分壓為 3.8 mmHg ，請問二硫化硫之濃度為多少 ppm？多少 ug/m^3 ？(6%)

(2) 某一落塵筒直徑為 20 cm ，重量為 120 g ，經過一個月採樣後，重量增加為 121.6 g ，請問當地之落塵量為多少公噸/月-平方公里？(4%)

四. (1) 請說明輻射逆轉 (radiation inversion) 和沉降逆轉 (subsidence inversion) 之發生原因。(3%)

(2) 請繪圖描述夏天午後最常見到的煙柱形態，並以溫度遞減率 (lapse rate) 說明形成之原因。(3%)

(3) 請比較說明擴散模式 (dispersion model) 和受體模式 (receptor model) 之差異。(3%)

五、某靜電集塵器 (electrostatic precipitator) 之除塵效率經測定為 90%，若將收集電極板之面積增加為原來之兩倍，請問其除塵效率為多少？假設靜電集塵器之除塵效率可用德意志-安得森公式加以描述。(9%)

$$\eta = 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{A W}{Q}\right)$$

六、某一污泥之懸浮固體物濃度為 50,000 mg/l，若在 1 公升之量筒沈降 30 分鐘後，其污泥體積為 1,000 ml。試計算其污泥體積指標 (sludge volume index) 並加以討論之。(10%)

七、就水質而言，試說明在何種情況下，廢水二級處理後之放流水尚須進行三級處理？(10%)

八、試針對廢輪胎的物質資源回收與能源回收各舉一商業化的應用方式加以說明。(10%)

九、試針對最近聲名大噪的「汞污泥事件」與我國現行法規之相關性加以討論。(10%)

十、早期台灣地區很多鄉鎮將家戶垃圾棄置於河川地，但目前因影響河川行水區之安全而被要求移除部份的垃圾。假設高幹溪沿岸某鄉公所早期在河川地棄置 9 萬立方公尺的垃圾，現在行政院撥款二千萬元給該鄉公所，並要求移除 4 萬立方公尺之垃圾。就此狀況提出一最可行的解決方案，並評估其優缺點。(註：假設該鄉公所目前並無合格的衛生掩埋場，亦無垃圾焚化廠可供使用。)(10%)

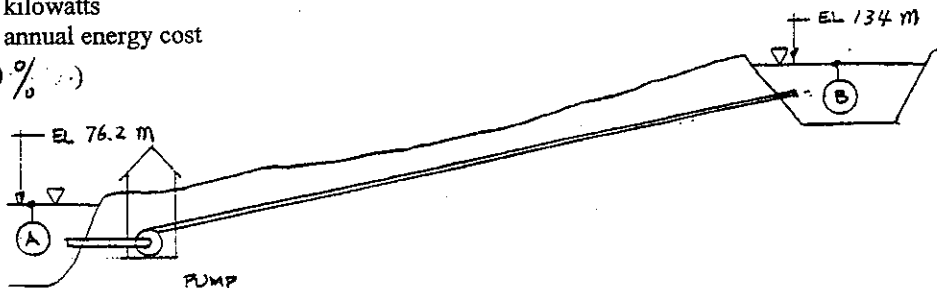
1. $283 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ of water flow down a 30.5-m wide spillway placed on a 5% grade. The spillway surface has a roughness coefficient of $n=0.012$. (15%)
- What is the depth of flow (normal depth) down the spillway?
 - What is the critical depth?
 - Is the flow tranquil (smooth) or shooting?
 - A hydraulic jump forms at the junction of the 5% slope and a horizontal toe. What is the depth after the jump?

2. Wastewater is to be pumped from a detention basin to a wastewater reservoir at a wastewater treatment plant under the following conditions:

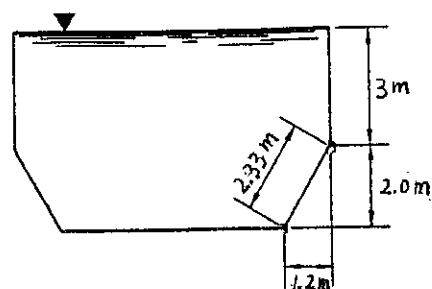
- water surface at detention basin = El. 76.2 meter
- water surface at wastewater reservoir = El. 134 meter
- pipeline length = $1,851$ meter
- inside diameter for this steel pipe is 0.91 m
- wastewater plant demand = $94,640 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$
- pump efficiency is 78 percent
- electric motor efficiency is 89 percent
- the pump is favorably placed to avoid cavitation
- electric energy cost is 1 dollar per kilowatt-hour
- friction coefficient $f = 0.012$

Determine, for the conditions stated:

- Q (flow rate)
 - h_f (friction head loss)
 - E_m (total dynamic head)
 - P (fluid horsepower required)
 - brake horse power
 - wire horsepower
 - kilowatts
 - annual energy cost
- (20%)



3. The tank shown is filled with water. What is the force on a 0.305-m width of the inclined portion of the wall? Where is the resultant located on the inclined section? (15%)



4. Explain the following in brief:

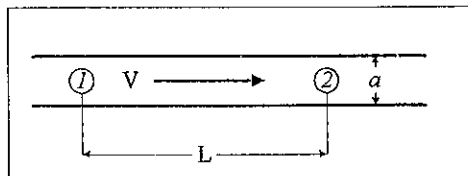
- (1) the Bernoulli equation,
 - (2) hydraulic boundary layer,
 - (3) shear stress,
 - (4) Stokes law.
- (5% × 4 = 20%)

5. Prove that the flow of a liquid in laminar flow between infinite parallel plates is given by the equation

$$p_1 - p_2 = 12\mu VL/a^2$$

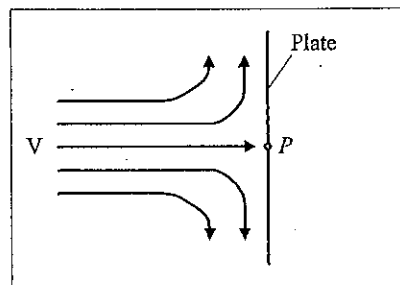
where

- p_1 = pressure at station 1
- p_2 = pressure at station 2
- μ = fluid viscosity
- V = fluid average velocity
- L = distance between stations 1 and 2
- a = distance between plates



(20%)

6. What is the force exerted by the fluid with a density of ρ and an approaching velocity of V on a unit area of the plate at the indicated location P ?



(10%)

國立中山大學八十八學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科目：環境化學 (環工所乙組)

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一. 在常溫下, 加入 20 ml 之 0.1 N NaOH 到 25 ml 之 0.1 N 乙酸 (acetic acid) 溶液中, 其最終 pH 為何? (10%)

二. 在一個柱塞式流動 (plug-flow) 的反應槽中, 其進流溶液 A 之濃度為 150 mg/l, 流量為 380 l/min. 反應為一階反應, 動力式如下:

$$-\frac{dC_A}{dt} = k \cdot C_A \quad \text{速率常數 } (k) = 0.4 \text{ hr}^{-1}, \text{ 反應}$$

溫度為 23°C. (15%)

(a) 如果 A 溶液之出流濃度為 20 mg/l, 則反應槽之體積及停留時間為何?

(b) 請畫出 A 之出流濃度 (C_A) 與停留時間之關係圖。

(c) 若反應溫度升高到 27°C, 溫度修正係數是 1.03, 則速率常數為何?

三. 若某河川之水質分析數據如下:

Ca^{+2}	51 mg/l	NO_3^-	0.2 mg/l
Mg^{+2}	17 mg/l	SiO_2	8.8 mg/l
Na^+	21 "	Total dissolved solids	271 mg/l
K^+	4 "	Total hardness as CaCO_3	197 mg/l
Fe^{+2}	0.08 "	pH	7.1
HCO_3^-	181 "		
SO_4^{+2}	30 "		
Cl^-	48 "		
F^-	0.2 "		

試問: (15%)

(a) 鈣, 鐵及鎂之硬度為何? 以 meq/l 及 mg/l 之 CaCO_3 表示.

(b) 鹼度 (alkalinity) 為何? 以 meq/l 及 mg/l 之 CaCO_3 表示。

(c) 以 N 表示之 NO_3^- 濃度?

(d) 總硬度? 以 meq/l 及 mg/l 之 CaCO_3 表示。

(e) 氫離子及氫氧離子濃度? 以 moles/l 表示。

四. 請列舉並簡述影響有機物和土壤吸附的因子。(10%)

五. 某地下水樣, 含無機鐵份, 不与空氣接觸下, 測得含有鹼度存在, 但与空氣接觸達到平衡後, 發現鹼度減少, 原因何故? 請以反應方程式表示。(10%)

六. 某水樣含有鹼度為 $2 \times 10^{-3} \text{N}$, $\text{pH} = 7.0$, 試計算其中 $[\text{HCO}_3^-]$, $[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$ 和 $[\text{OH}^-]$ 為多少 M ? (15%)

已知: $K_w = 1 \times 10^{-14}$, $K_{a1} = 4.45 \times 10^{-7}$, $K_{a2} = 4.69 \times 10^{-11}$

七. 說明 OH 自由基與 CH_4 及 $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH}_2$ 的不同反應方程式? (10%)

八. 下列何種試劑, 最不利於轉變 SO_2 成大氣的 SO_4^{2-} ① NH_3 ② 水份 ③ 還原劑 ④ 污染物 Mn^{+2} ⑤ 陽光。(5%)

九. 請寫出 NO_2 三個主要的光化學循環方程式。(10%)