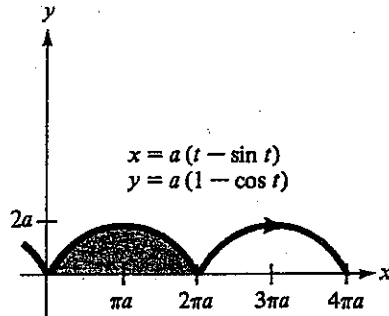


1. Please find the area of the region bounded by the x-axis and one arch of the cycloid (擺線) given by: (15%)

$$x = a(t - \sin t) \quad \text{and} \quad y = a(1 - \cos t)$$



2. Find the unit vector that is orthogonal to both $u = i - 4j + k$ and $v = 2i + 3j$ (15%)
3. The oscillation exhibited by a certain 1-story building in free motion is given by the following differential equation:

$$x'' + 2x' + 2x = 0 \quad x(0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad x'(0) = 1$$

- (1) What is x as a function of time? (10%)
- (2) What is the building's natural frequency of vibration? (10%)

4. (1) Solve the following initial value problem by separation of variables and find $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t)$. (15%)

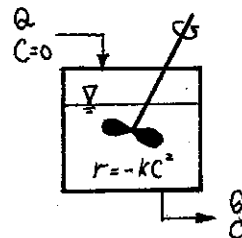
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = ax - bx^2 \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$x(0) = x_0 > 0$$

- (2) Expand $f(x)$ in a Fourier series for $-\pi < x < \pi$. (10%)

$$f(x) = 2x + 1$$

5. A wastewater with initial concentration of C was treated in a continuous stirred tank reactor (CSTR), where the concentration is completely mixed within the tank as illustrated in the Figure. The chemical reaction rate of pollutant in the tank can be described by $r = -kC^2$. Please find the time required for reducing the effluent concentration to the half of initial concentration with the effects of chemical reaction. Assume that the input and output volumetric flow rates are both Q , the influent concentration is zero, and the volume of the tank is V . (25%)



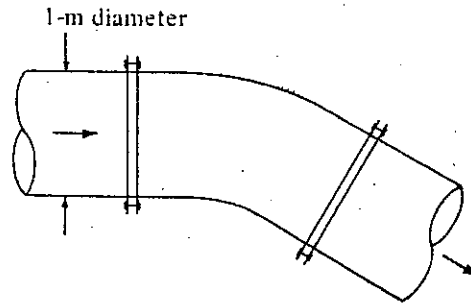
國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：環境工程概論【環工所碩士班】(甲乙組)

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1. 試述垃圾焚化爐排氣之處理方法或流程，以去除其中之 SO_x 、 HCl 、重金屬、粒狀物、戴奧辛(dioxins)等污染物。
(15%)
2. 三部轉動機械單獨啟動時之噪音音壓等級分別為 80、85、90 dB(A)，該三部機械於同一地點同時啟動時，其總噪音音壓等級為何？(10%)
3. 生活污水之 BOD、SS 分別約為 160、200 mg/L，試舉一流程，將生活污水處理至 BOD 及 SS 均小於 30 mg/L 之排放標準。(10%)
4. 試簡答下列問題：(1)一種排煙脫硫方法、(2)一種排煙脫硝方法、(3)一種廢水脫硝方法、(4)一種受污染地下水中揮發性有機物之去除方法、(5)一種廢水中六價鉻之去除方法。(15%)
5. 若某地區的垂直溫降為：(a) $7.8\text{ }^\circ\text{C}/1\text{km}$ ，(b) $11.2\text{ }^\circ\text{C}/1\text{km}$ ，則(a)、(b)屬於穩定或不穩定狀態，試簡述之。(20%)
6. 列出台灣地區現行空氣品質標準中之 5 種空氣污染物，並指出其為一次污染物或二次污染物。又以上之 5 種污染物中，那兩種為經常造成空氣品質不良日(即超過法規標準)之污染物。(30%)

1. A 1-m-diameter pipe has a 30° horizontal bend in it, as shown below, and carries crude oil (sp. gr. = 0.94) at a rate of $2 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. If the pressure in the bend is assumed to be constant at 75 kPa gage, if the volume of the bend is 1.2 m^3 , and if the metal in the bend weighs 4 kN, what forces must be applied to the bend to hold it in place? (25%)



2. $283 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ of water flow down a 30.5-m wide spillway placed on a 5% grade. The spillway surface has a roughness coefficient of $n=0.012$. (25%)
 - (1) What is the depth of flow (normal depth) down the spillway?
 - (2) What is the critical depth?
 - (3) Is the flow tranquil (smooth) or shooting?
 - (4) A hydraulic jump forms at the junction of the 5% slope and a horizontal toe. What is the depth after the jump?
3. Oil having a specific gravity of 0.8 and a viscosity of $2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Nm/s}^2$ flows downward between two vertical smooth plates spaced 10 mm apart. If the discharge per meter of width is $0.01 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, what is the pressure gradient dp/ds for this flow? (25%)

4. A horizontal pipe carries cooling water for a thermal power plant from a reservoir as shown below. The head loss in the pipe is given as

$$\frac{0.02 (L/D)v^2}{2g}$$

where

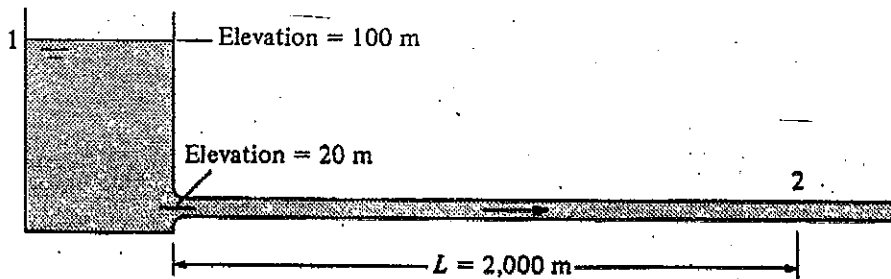
L = length of pipe from reservoir to point in question

v = mean velocity in pipe

D = diameter of pipe

Please answer the following two questions: (25%)

- (1) If the pipe diameter is 20 cm and the rate of flow is $0.06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, what is the pressure in the pipe at $L = 2,000 \text{ m}$?
- (2) If the pipe is 50 cm in diameter and carries water at a rate of $0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. Also, $z_2 = 40 \text{ m}$, $z_1 = 30 \text{ m}$, and $p_1 = 70 \text{ kPa}$ gage. What power in kilowatts and horsepower must be supplied to the flow by the pump if the gage pressure at section 2 is to be 350 kPa? Assume $h_L = 3 \text{ m}$ of water and $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 1$



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共 2 頁 第 1 頁

一、選擇題 (每題 5 分, 共 100 分) (請將答案依序填寫於答案卷上)

1. 臭氧濃度 40 ppm, 假設為理想氣體, 空氣溫度為 27°C, 壓力為 0.95 atm, 氣體常數為 $0.082 \text{ l-atm/mol-k}$, 臭氧濃度轉換成多少 mol/cm^3 ?
(1) 3.01×10^8 (2) 6.1×10^{10} (3) 9.1×10^{11} (4) 1.0×10^{13}
2. 續上題, 臭氧濃度轉換成多少 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$?
(1) 34.2 (2) 58.4 (3) 74.2 (4) 102
3. 右列溫室氣體中, 何者在大氣中停留時間 (Residence Time) 最大?
(1) CH_4 (2) N_2O (3) CFC-11 (4) Halon
4. 燃料電池 (fuel cell) 主要使用下列何種氣體?
(1) CH_4 (2) MTBE (3) CH_3OH (4) H_2
5. 某樣品含三種 Dioxin, 計算其當量數為多少 pg (picograms)?
(1) 30.0 (2) 33.0 (3) 33.2 (4) 33.32。
(已知: 三種 Dioxin 其毒性當量 (TEQ) 及含量分別為 1.0、0.05、0.001 及 30 pg、60 pg、200 pg)
6. 計算 pH=8 時之溶解度? (已知: $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$ 之 $K_{\text{SP}}=7.9 \times 10^{-15}$, 氫氧化物控制)
(1) $7.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$ (2) $16 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$ (3) $6.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ (4) $1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$ 。
7. 已知反應 $\text{Fe}^{+3} + e^- \leftrightarrow \text{Fe}^{+2}$, 電子活性 $PE = 13.2 + \log \left(\frac{[\text{Fe}^{+3}]}{[\text{Fe}^{+2}]} \right)$, 若某水樣 $PE = 13.9$, 則 $\frac{[\text{Fe}^{+3}]}{[\text{Fe}^{+2}]}$ 比值為何?
(1) 2:1 (2) 1:1 (3) 3:1 (4) 5:1
8. 續上題, 此水樣 ($\text{Fe}^{+3} + e^- \leftrightarrow \text{Fe}^{+2}$) 狀況為?
(1) 好氧 (2) 厭氧 (3) 好氧及厭氧兼具 (4) 以上皆非
9. 下列哪些方法可用於淨水場之消毒?
(1) Cl_2 (2) O_3 (3) Activated Carbon (4) UV
10. 已知 HOCl 之 $K_a = 2.7 \times 10^{-8}$, 求某水樣於 pH=7.0 之 HOCl 酸所佔比例為 pH=8 之大約倍數?
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 5

國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

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11. 水溶液中氨(NH_3)之氧化反應： $\text{NH}_3 + 2\text{O}_2 + \text{OH}^- \rightarrow ?$ ，其完全反應之產物為哪些？
(1) NO_2^- (2) NO_3^- (3) H_2 (4) H_2O
12. 廢棄物管理上所謂“4R”，下列何者不在其中？
(1) Reuse (2) Recycle (3) Recover (4) Resource
13. 某一氧化劑，若氧化力強過 Cl_2 及 HOCl ，用於處理水溶液中 CN^- (cyanides)，則下列哪些可能為反應之含氮產物？
(1) NO (2) NO_2 (3) NO_2^- (4) NO_3^-
14. 下列四種金屬於飲用水標準中，何者毒性最高？
(1) As (2) Cd (3) Pb (4) Hg
15. 一般水體中假設由碳酸系統控制 (H_2CO_3 、 HCO_3^- 及 CO_3^{2-})，當 $\text{pH} = 6.3 \sim 10.3$ 下列何者為主要物種？
(1) H_2CO_3 (2) HCO_3^- (3) CO_3^{2-} (4) 以上皆是
16. 接上題，若 $\text{pH} > 10.3$ 時，又如何？
(1) H_2CO_3 (2) HCO_3^- (3) CO_3^{2-} (4) 以上皆是
17. 計算水中 H_2O_2 (aq) 濃度為何？
(1) $1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$ (2) $1.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ (3) $7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ (4) $2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$
(已知：亨利常數 (K_H) = $7.4 \times 10^4 \text{ M/atm}$ ，氣相 H_2O_2 濃度 = 1 ppb)
18. 於一般大氣中下列二者反應式，何者為主要 (Dominate Reaction)？
(1) $\text{NO} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{NO}_2$ (2) $\text{NO} + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$
(已知：此二者為競爭反應)
19. 煙道氣脫硝技術中以 SCR (選擇性還原觸媒) 程序中，添加何種還原劑之轉化率較高？
(1) 天然氣 (CH_4) (2) LNG (C_3H_8)
20. 超臨界流體中水之臨界溫度為？
(1) 280°C (2) 354°C (3) 374°C (4) 400°C