

1. Solve each of the following initial-value problems.

(1a) (10 %) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = 0, \quad y = 1 \text{ and } \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \text{ for } x = 0$

(1b) (10 %) $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = 0, \quad y = 0 \text{ and } \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \text{ for } x = 0$

2. (15 %) Solve the differential equation

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} + (x + y) = 0, \quad y = 1 \text{ for } x = 1.$$

3. (15 %) Consider the equation

$$x^3 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0.$$

Given that $y(x) = x$ is one of its solutions, find a second linearly independent one.

4. For the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(4a)(12%) Find the eigenvalues and orthonormal eigenvectors.

(4b)(8%) Compute the determinant of $\exp(A^2)$.

5. Given the function $\phi(x, y, z) = x^3y^2z$.

(5a)(5%) Find the plane which tangent the surface $\phi(x, y, z) = 2$ at $(1, 1, 2)$.

(5b)(5%) Compute $\nabla \times \nabla\phi$.

6. (6a)(10%) Use the divergence theorem to evaluate the surface integral

$$I_1 = \int_S \mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} dS$$

where $\mathbf{v} = (x, 0, 0)$, S is the open surface of the hemisphere $\{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 =$

$4, z \geq 0\}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ is the outward-pointing normal.

(6b)(10%) Use Stokes's theorem to evaluate the line integral

$$I_2 = \oint_C \mathbf{u} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$

where $\mathbf{u} = (2x - y, -y^3, -y^3z)$ and C is the contour $\{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0\}$.