## BSc Engineering Sciences – A. Y. 2017/18 Written exam (call II) of the course Mathematical Analysis 2 February 21, 2018

Solve the following problems, motivating in detail the answers. You may also use the other side of the sheets if necessary. Papers for draft will not be evaluated.

1. Find a power series expression for the solution y(x) of the differential equation

$$xy'' + (1+x)y' + 2y = 0$$

such that y(0) = 1, y'(0) = -2, and determine its radius of convergence. Solution.

Matriculation: .....

**2.** Let C be the curve in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  defined by

 $C = \{(x, y) : 2(x + y - 1)^{2} + (x - y)^{2} = 8\}.$ 

Find the points on C which are the nearest and the farthest from the origin (0,0). Solution.

(1) Let c > 0. Find the solution f(x, t) of the partial differential equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$$

with the initial condition  $f(x,0) = e^{-x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x,0) = \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^2}$ .

(2) Let h(s) be a twice continuously differentiable function of  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (\alpha_x, \alpha_y, \alpha_z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ such that  $\|\boldsymbol{\alpha}\|^2 = 1$ . Let us define a function g of  $(x, y, z, t) \in \mathbb{R}^4$  by

$$g(x, y, z, t) = h(x\alpha_x + y\alpha_y + z\alpha_z - ct).$$

Prove that g satisfies the following partial differential equation (3d wave equation):

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

Solution.

Matriculation: .....

4. Compute the integral

$$\iiint_T dxdydz \, z\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

where T is the region bounded by the cylinder  $x^2 - 2x + y^2 = 0$ , the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ and the plane z = 0.

Matriculation: .....

5. Let  $\mathbb{F}(x, y, z) = (-y^3 e^z + y^2 e^{xy^2}, x^3 \cos z + 2xy e^{xy^2}, xyz)$  be a vector field on  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , C be the circle

$$C = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 = a^2, z = 0\},\$$

where a > 0.

Compute the line integral

$$\int_C \mathbb{F} \cdot d\boldsymbol{\alpha},$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$  is a parametrization of *C* going counterclockwise. *Solution.*