

1. Solve this heat flow problem by identifying the function $u(x, t)$:

$$(1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, t) = 3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x, t), \quad (0 < x < \pi, t > 0),$$

$$(2) u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0 \quad (t > 0),$$

$$(3) u(x, 0) = \sin x - 6 \sin 4x, \quad (0 < x < \pi).$$

2. Let f be the 2π -periodic function given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } -\pi < x < 0; \\ 1 & \text{if } 0 < x < \pi. \end{cases}$$

Then f has a Fourier series representation:

$$f(x) \approx \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx).$$

Find the coefficients a_n and b_n in terms of n . Show your procedure.

3. Find the inverse Laplace transform of this function: $F(s) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2 - 1}$.

4. Solve this initial value problem by the method of Laplace transforms. Show your procedure.

$$y'' + y' + \frac{5}{4}y = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } 0 \leq t < \pi, \\ 0 & \text{for } \pi \leq t. \end{cases} \quad y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0.$$

5. Given: The eigenvalues of the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 12 & -6 \\ -3 & -10 & 6 \\ -3 & -12 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

are -1 and 2.

- Find the eigenspace of each eigenvalue.
 - Find a matrix S such that $S^{-1}AS$ is a diagonal matrix.
 - Find the determinant of A .
 - Find the trace of A .
6. Let A be the matrix in problem 5.
- Find the general solution of $\mathbf{x}' = A\mathbf{x}$.
 - Find a fundamental matrix for that problem.

7. Find an example of one 4×4 matrix A , which of course defines a linear map from \mathbf{R}^4 to \mathbf{R}^4 , such that these two conditions are both satisfied:

(1) The vectors $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ are in the range of the map; and

(2) The vectors $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ are in the kernel of the map.

8. Using any method you like, find the unique solution of this initial value problem, and sketch its graph:

$$y'' + 3y' + 2y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = -3.$$

This problem describes a mass-spring system. Is the system underdamped or overdamped? Sketch the graph of the motion. Does $y(t) = 0$ for some $t > 0$? If so, what is the value of t ?