

1. Solve the following ordinary differential equations for $y = y(x)$:

(a) [10%] $e^x \frac{dy}{dx} = 2(x+1)y^2, \quad y(0) = \frac{1}{6}$

(c) [20%] $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4y = e^{-2x} - 2x, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad \frac{dy}{dx}(0) = 0$

2. For the given matrices: $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, evaluate:

(a) [10%] $\mathbf{A}^T \cdot \mathbf{B}$ (b) [10%] \mathbf{C}^{-1}

3. For any twice continuously differentiable scalar function f and vector function \vec{u} , verify the following identities:

(a) [10%] $\nabla \times (\nabla f) = 0$ (b) [10%] $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{u}) = 0$

4. [30%] Consider a one-dimensional heat equation along the x -axis: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$, where $u = u(x, t)$ and $0 < x < \pi$. Solve the heat equation subject to the boundary conditions:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0, t) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(\pi, t) = 0 \quad \text{and the initial condition: } u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < x < \pi/2 \\ 1, & \pi/2 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$