

2. a). Find $\text{curl } \mathbf{F}$ and $\text{div } \mathbf{F}$, if $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = e^{-x} \sin y \mathbf{i} + e^{-y} \sin z \mathbf{j} + e^{-z} \sin x \mathbf{k}$.

b). Show that there is no vector field \mathbf{G} such that $\text{curl } \mathbf{G} = 2x \mathbf{i} + 3yz \mathbf{j} - xz^2 \mathbf{k}$.

3. If f is a harmonic function, that is, $\nabla^2 f = f_{xx} + f_{yy} = 0$, show that the line integral $\int_C f_y dx - f_x dy$ is independent of path C in any simple region D .

4. Evaluate $\int_C \sqrt{1+x^3} dx + 2xy dy$, where C is the triangle with vertices $(0,0)$, $(1,0)$, $(1,3)$.

5. Evaluate $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$, where $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = x^2 \mathbf{i} + xy \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}$ and S is the part of paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$ below the plane $z = 1$ with upward orientation.

6. Evaluate $\iint_S \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$, where $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = x^2yz \mathbf{i} + yz^2 \mathbf{j} + z^3 e^{xy} \mathbf{k}$ and S is the part of sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5$ that lies above the plane $z = 1$ and S is oriented upward.

7. Evaluate $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$, where $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = x^3 \mathbf{i} + y^3 \mathbf{j} + z^3 \mathbf{k}$ and S is the surface of the solid bounded by the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ and the planes $z = 0$, $z = 2$.

8. a). Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors: $y'' + \lambda y = 0, y'(0) = 0, y'(L) = 0$.

8. b). Find the Fourier series for the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 2, & -2 \leq x < 0, \\ 2 - x, & 0 \leq x < 2; \end{cases} \quad f(x + 4) = f(x).$$

9. Solve the following initial-boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} u_t = 5u_{xx}, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi, & t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = 10, & u(\pi, t) = 20, & t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \cos 2x - \cos 4x, & x \in [0, \pi]. \end{cases}$$

10. Consider the initial-value problem to the wave equation

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}, & -\infty < x < \infty, & t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = f(x), & -\infty < x < \infty, \\ u_t(x, 0) = 0, & -\infty < x < \infty, \end{cases}$$

which can be reduced to the form $u_{\xi\eta} = 0$ by the change of variables $\xi = x - at$, $\eta = x + at$.

a). Show that the solution can be written as

$$u(x, t) = \phi(\xi) + \psi(\eta) = \phi(x - at) + \psi(x + at),$$

where ϕ and ψ are the functions satisfying

$$\phi(x) + \psi(x) = f(x), \quad -\phi'(x) + \psi'(x) = 0.$$

10 b). By solving ϕ and ψ in part a), thereby show the following D'Alembert formula:

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}[f(x - at) + f(x + at)].$$