

1. [3 pt.] (a) Find the eigenvalues λ_1, λ_2 and normalized eigenvectors $\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2$ of $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$.
 [3 pt.] (b) For $\mathbf{v}^T = (1, 2)$, find α_1, α_2 such that $\mathbf{v} = \alpha_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{e}_2$.
 [9 pt.] (c) Find solutions to $\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 4x_2 = \lambda x_1 + 1 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 = \lambda x_2 - 1 \end{cases}$, for i) $\lambda = 2$, and ii) $\lambda = \lambda_1$ or λ_2 .
2. [7 pt.] (a) Use Gauss-Jordan reduction to obtain the solution to $\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 11 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 13 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 = 12 \end{cases}$.
 [6 pt.] (b) Write the set of linear equations in (a) as $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{c}$. Find \mathbf{A}^{-1} explicitly and use this to solve for \mathbf{x} .
3. Let $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}^5 - 3\mathbf{A}^4 + 2\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I}$.
 [8 pt.] (a) Find the eigenvalues of \mathbf{B} and determine whether \mathbf{B} is positive definite.
 [4 pt.] (b) Determine the elements of \mathbf{A}^{50} .
4. [10 pt.] For $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, determine the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of $\mathbf{Ax} = \lambda \mathbf{Bx}$. Verify that the eigenvectors are orthogonal relative to both \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} .
5. [10 pt.] Find the general solution to $x^2 y'' + 3xy' - 3y = 0$.
6. [10 pt.] Find a particular solution of $y'' + y' - 6y = e^{-x}$ by both the method of undetermined coefficients and the method of variation of parameters.
7. [3 pt.] (a) Define analyticity.
 [3 pt.] (b) If $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ exists, show that $a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$.
 [4 pt.] (c) Define what is a regular singular point (at $x = 0$) for $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$, and give the indicial equation.
8. [10 pt.] Solve $x^2 y'' + xy' + x^2 y = 0$ for the Bessel function of first kind of order zero by series expansion.
9. [5 pt.] (a) For $f(x) = |x|$, $-\pi < x < \pi$ and $f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$, plot $f(x)$ and find its Fourier series.
 [5 pt.] (b) Solve $y'' + y = g(t)$ by using Laplace transform, for initial conditions $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 0$, and

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 3 \\ (t-3)/4 & 3 < t < 7 \\ 1 & t > 7 \end{cases}$$