

Student Code Number: _____

Ph.D. Qualifying Exam

Mathematics

G. Brereton and C.W. Somerton

**Directions: Work all six problems.
Problems are equally weighted. One book
and one 3 ring binder of notes allowed. No
calculators.**

Problem 1

Consider the following system of algebraic equations:

$$2x + 3y + 4z = 11$$

$$3x + y + 8z = 0$$

$$x + 7y + 6z = 4$$

- a. Write this system in a matrix formulation. (25%)
- b. Show that this system has a unique solution. (25%)
- c. Obtain the solution to this system. (25%)
- d. Determine the eigenvalues for the system. (25%)

Problem 2

Given the following vector function

$$\mathbf{f} = [z \cdot \cos(ax) \cdot \sin(by)]\hat{\mathbf{e}}_x + [dx^2y^3]\hat{\mathbf{e}}_y + [e^{gz} \cdot \sin(ax)]\hat{\mathbf{e}}_z$$

where a , b , d , and g are real constant. Determine

- a. the divergence of the function (50%)
- b. the curl of the function (50%)

Problem 3

Consider a mechanical system modeled by the following differential equation

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - 5\frac{dx}{dt} + 2x = 8U(t-6)$$

where $U(t-6)$ is the unit step function (Heaviside unit function) with the step occurring at $t=6$. Determine the function $x(t)$ given the initial conditions:

$$x(t=0)=1 \quad \text{and} \quad \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 0$$

Problem 4

Find the general or, where possible, the specific solution to each of the following ordinary differential equations. Solutions may be given implicitly or explicitly.

a. $y' + y \cdot \tan(x) = \sec(x)$ (25%)

b. $y' = e^{(x+y)}$ (25%)

c. $y'' + 6y' + 5y = 0$, $y(0) = 3$, $y'(0) = -2$ (25%)

d. $y'' - 8y' + 7y = 4t - \sin t$ (25%)

Problem 5

Find the first three non-zero terms of Taylor series expansions of the following functions about the point $z = a$.

- a. $\cos(z^2)$ (40%)
- b. $(\cos(z))^2$ (40%)
- c. Can you use one result to check the other? If so, explain how. (20%)

Problem 6

Find particular solutions to the partial differential equation for $u(x, y)$:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2(x + y)u$$

with $u(1; 1) = 1$ and $u(1; 0) = 1$.