

1. (20%) Solve the boundary value problem

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \Phi(\mathbf{x}) = -2, \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Omega; \quad \Phi(\mathbf{x}) = 0, \quad \mathbf{x} \in \partial\Omega$$

where Ω is a circle centered at the point \mathbf{x}_0 with radius R , i.e.

$$\Omega: |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0| \leq R, \quad \partial\Omega: |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0| = R.$$

Express $\Phi(\mathbf{x})$ in terms of \mathbf{x} , \mathbf{x}_0 and R .

2. (i) (10%) Evaluate

$$\oint_C \frac{z^2}{2z-1} dz, \quad C: |z|=1.$$

- (ii) (10%) Given $z_1 = 1+i$, $z_2 = 1+i\sqrt{3}$, $z_3 = \sqrt{3}-i$. Find

$$\arg \left(\frac{z_1 z_2}{z_3} \right).$$

3. (i) (10%) Setting

$$x = e^z,$$

show that

$$x \frac{d}{dx} = \frac{d}{dz}, \quad x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} = \frac{d^2}{dz^2} - \frac{d}{dz}.$$

- (ii) (10%) Solve the differential equation

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} + y + x^2 y^2 = 0.$$

Hint: introduce a new variable $v = y^{-1}$.

4. (i) (10%) Solve the algebraic set of equations

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 3 \\x_1 + x_2 - x_3 &= 1 \\3x_1 - 3x_2 - 5x_3 &= 1.\end{aligned}$$

(ii) (10%) Suppose the matrices A and B possess the same set of linearly independent eigenvectors so that they can be diagonalized through

$$S^{-1}AS = \Lambda_A, \quad S^{-1}BS = \Lambda_B,$$

where Λ_A and Λ_B are diagonal matrices. Show that in this case $AB = EA$.

5. (i) (10%) Evaluate the line integral

$$\int_C \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{x}$$

where $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = 5z \mathbf{i} + xy \mathbf{j} + x^2z \mathbf{k}$ and C is the straight line from $(0, 0, 0)$ to $(1, 1, 1)$.

(ii) (10%) Evaluate the surface integral

$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\sigma$$

where $\mathbf{F} = 2x \mathbf{i} + 3y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}$ and S is the boundary of the hemisphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$, $z \geq 0$.