

4/6 (10)

(1) Solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 2x^2 + 1$  (10)

(2) Find the unit normal vector to the surface:  $x^2y + 2xz = 4$  at  $(2, -2, 3)$  (10)

(3) Evaluate  $I = \int_C (2y \hat{i} + 3z \hat{j} + 3y \hat{k}) \cdot d\vec{r}$  where  $C$  is the intersection of  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4z$  and  $z = x + 2$ , in a clockwise direction to an observer at the origin. (10)

(4) Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ . (15)

(5) Find the Fourier transform of (i)  $\frac{a}{x^2 + a^2}$ ,  $(a > 0)$ ; (ii)  $\frac{a}{(x-b)^2 + a^2}$ ,  $(a > 0)$  (15)

(6) Find the extremal and the stationary value of  $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} (y^2 + (y')^2 - 2y \sin x) dx$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y(\pi/2) = 1$  (15)

(7) Find all the power series (Laurent series) at the singular points of  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(z-1)}$ , each valid in the largest possible annulus. (15)

(8) Find  $P_n(0)$ , where  $P_n(x)$  is the Legendre polynomial of degree  $n$ . (10)