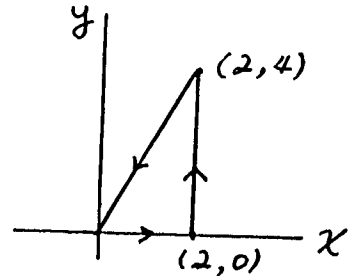


(1) Explain the Stokes' theorem and apply 10% it to evaluate the integral

$$\oint_C (2y \hat{i} + x \hat{j}) \cdot d\vec{r}, \text{ where } C$$

is shown in the figure.



(2) (a) Find the Fourier series of $f(x) = x^2$, $-\pi < x < \pi$

15% (b) From the series, find the value of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$

(3) Let $P_n(x)$ be the Legendre polynomial of degree n and 15% $T_m(x)$ be an arbitrary polynomial of degree m with $m < n$. Prove that $\int_{-1}^1 T_m(x) P_n(x) dx = 0$

(4) Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$. Find the eigenvalues of A^3 and A^{-1} . 15%

(5) Find the solution of $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 3x \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 0$ 15% if the initial conditions are $y(1) = 2$ and $y'(1) = 8$.

(6) Find the stationary functions $y(x)$ and $z(x)$, and the 15% stationary value of $I(y, z) = \int_0^1 [(y')^2 + (z')^2 + y'z'] dx$, with $y(0) = 1$, $y(1) = 0$, $z(0) = -1$, $z(1) = 2$.

(7) (a) Discuss the type of singular point of $f(z) = \sin \frac{1}{z}$ 15% at $z = 0$.

(b) Find the residue of $\sin \frac{1}{z}$ at $z = 0$.

(c) Evaluate $\oint_C \sin \frac{1}{z} dz$, $C: |z| = 1$.