1 (15%)

The matrices A, B, and C are given by

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) Find $det(AB^{-1})$.
- (b) Find $det(A^{-1} B)$.
- (c) Find $det(e^{i\pi C})$.

2 (30%)

Calculate the integrals:

(a)
$$I_a = \int \int \int_V d\tau (3+r)e^r$$
,

where $dr = dx \, dy \, dz$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ and V is the volume of a sphere of radius 1. (Hint: Use Gauss theorem.)

(b)
$$I_b = \int \int \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \, dy \, dz \, e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}} f(x) \delta(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0) \,,$$

where $\vec{r}=x\vec{i}+y\vec{j}+z\vec{k},\ \vec{r}_0=a\vec{i}+b\vec{j}+c\vec{k},\ \vec{q}$ is a constant vector, f(x) is a function of x, and $\delta(\vec{r})$ is a three-dimension Dirac δ function.

(c)
$$I_c = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^n}$$
.

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3 (20%)

Solve the differential equations

(a)
$$\left(\frac{d}{dt}+2\right)\left(\frac{d}{dt}+1\right)y = 1,$$

with initial conditions $\frac{dy}{dt}|_{t=0} = y|_{t=0} = 0$.

$$(b) \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \sin \pi x = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2},$$

with initial conditions u(x,0)=0, $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)_{t=0}=0$ and u(0,t)=0, u(1,t)=0.

4 (20%)

Evaluate the followings in closed forms

(a)
$$2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$$
 for $|x| < 1$.

$$(b) \qquad 2\prod_{n=2}^{\infty}\left(1-\frac{1}{n^2}\right).$$

5 (15%)

Find f(t) by inverting the Laplace transform

$$\frac{a^2}{p^2 + a^2} = \int_0^\infty e^{-pt} f(t) dt.$$