



1. Please find the general solution of the following ordinary differential equations, where y is a function of x :

(a) (15%) $y'' + 4y' + 4y = e^{-2x}$

(b) (15%) $xy' + y = xe^x + 3x^2$

2. (20%) Consider the 2nd order O.D.E.

$$y'' + 4y = f(t), \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 1$$

y is a function of t . Please find the initial value problems for all $t \geq 0$ according to the $f(t)$ defined as follows.

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 0 & \text{for } t \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



3. A line in 3-dimensional space R^3 is represented by a position vector \vec{p} in R^3 and given as $\vec{p} = t\vec{v}$,

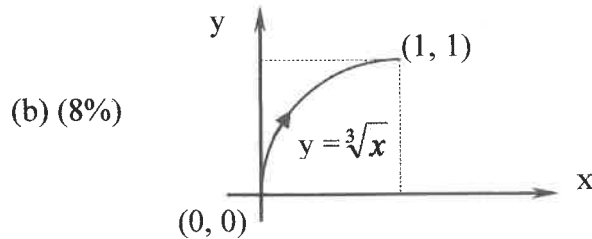
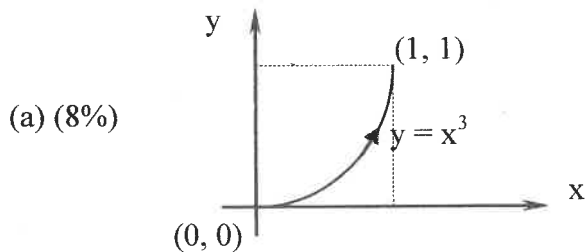
where $t \in R$ and $\vec{v} \in R^3$.

A linear transformation defined by the projection of \vec{x} onto the line given above.

- (10%) Please define the linear transformation in vector form.
- (15%) Please find the eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenvectors of the linear transformation.

4. Given $\vec{F}(t) = -2y\vec{i} + (5y - 2x)\vec{j}$ and $\vec{r}(t) = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j}$, please compute the line integral

$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ with C as the following paths.



(c) (9%) Please show the reason why they have the same results.

(Hint: **Try to find the potential function** $\phi(x,y)$ which \vec{F} is derived from.)