

MAT 519 Final Exam Practice Problems

1. Find the Laplace transform:

a. $\mathcal{L} \left[e^{-5t} \sin 2t \right] =$

b. $\mathcal{L} \left[2e^{4t} + te^{-2t} \right] =$

2. Find the inverse Laplace transform:

a. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{s}{(s-2)(s+3)} \right] =$

b. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{2}{s^2 + 4s + 20} \right] =$

3. Find the inverse Laplace transforms in the last problem using Bromwich integrals.

MAT 519 Final Exam Practice Problems

4. Solve $y'' - 2y' + 3y = t$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 2$, using the Laplace transform.

5. Using contour integration, prove that $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}\right] = \cos at$.

6. Consider the one-dimensional partial differential equation $u_t + u + u_{xxx} - u_{xx} = 0$.

a. Find the dispersion relation.

b. Determine the group and phase velocities.

c. Use the dispersion relation to write the general solution as a Fourier transforms integral.

MAT 519 Final Exam Practice Problems

7. Consider the following problem: $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = u, 0 \leq y \leq 1, x \geq 0,$
 $u_x(0, y) = g(y), u_y(x, 0) = 0, u_y(x, 1) = 0.$
- Pick an appropriate transform and convert the PDE to an ODE.
 - What are the boundary conditions for the ODE?
 - Describe how one would proceed to now obtain the solution to the original problem.
8. The vertical deflection of an infinite beam under a load of $f(x)$ satisfies an equation of the form $\frac{d^4 u}{dx^4} + \alpha u = f(x)$. Assuming that u, u', u'', u''' approach zero as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$, use Fourier transforms to obtain the solution in the form $u(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi)G(\xi, x) d\xi$.
9. Find a bilinear transformation which takes the unit circle into the real axis.

MAT 519 Final Exam Practice Problems

10. Find the Fourier cosine transform, $\hat{f}(\omega) = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos \omega x \, dx$, of the following:

a. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 4}$.

b. $\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2}$ [State any needed assumptions.]

11. Let $F(z) = i \ln \frac{z+i}{z-i}$.

a. Find the equipotential lines and streamlines.

b. Describe these curves and the type of flow associated with them.

12. Develop a finite difference approximation to the beam problem for a finite length beam.

MAT 519 Final Exam Practice Problems

13. Consider the finite difference scheme, $A\mathbf{u}^{(m+1)} = B\mathbf{u}^{(m)}$, which produces the vector $\mathbf{u}^{(m+1)}$ at time step $m+1$ from $\mathbf{u}^{(m)} = (u_1^m, \dots, u_N^m)$ where A and B are tridiagonal matrices with diagonal entries $(-r, 1+2r, -r)$ and $(r, 1-2r, r)$, respectively. Here

$$r = \frac{2\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}.$$

- What PDE is being solved?
- What is the truncation error?
- When is this scheme stable?

14. Do the following integrals:

a. $\oint_{|z+1|=1} \frac{e^{\pi z}}{2z^2 + z - 1} dz$

b. $\int_C (\bar{z} + z) dz$ for the semicircle $z = 2e^{i\theta}$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$.

c. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + 1} dx$

MAT 519 Final Exam Practice Problems

15. Do the following integral: $\oint_{|z|=3} \frac{z^2 + 1}{z^2(z-2)} dz$

16. Consider the function $u(x, y) = x^2 - x - y^2$. Find the harmonic conjugate $v(x, y)$.

17. Compute $\int_C \frac{dz}{z^2}$ for C a positively oriented arc of radius 2 from $z = 2i$ to $z = -2$.

18. Consider $f(z) = \cos z$

a. Find the real and imaginary parts in the simplest form; i.e., find functions $u(x, y)$ and $v(x, y)$ such that $f(x + iy) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$.

b. Show that $u(x, y)$ satisfies Laplace's equation.

c. Is $f(z) = \cos z$ differentiable. If so, find the derivative.

MAT 519 Final Exam Practice Problems

19. Let C be the ellipse $9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$ traversed once in the counterclockwise direction.

Define $g(z) = \int_C \frac{s^2 + s + 1}{s - z} ds$. Find $g(i)$ and $g(4i)$.

20. Find the Laurent series expansion for $f(z) = \frac{\cosh z}{z^3}$ about $z = 0$.

21. Find a bilinear transformation which takes the unit circle into the real axis.

22. Find series representations for all indicated regions: $f(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$, $|z| < 1$, $|z| > 1$.

23. Find series representations for $f(z) = \frac{1}{(2z-1)(z+4)}$ convergent in different regions of the complex plane not including the points $z = \frac{1}{2}, -4$.