



TMA4125 Calculus 4N
 English
 March 30, 17:15-18:15, Room R 2
 Midterm Exam

Problem 1. Let $z_1 = 1 + i$, $z_2 = 1 + 2i$. The real part of $z_1 \overline{z_2}$ equals

- a 1, b 2, **c 3**, d 4.

Problem 2. The Laplace transform of $u(t-2)\sin(t-1)$ (here u is the Heaviside function) equals

- a $\frac{1}{s^2+1}(\cos 1 + s \sin 1)$, b $\frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2+1}(s \cos 1 + \sin 1)$,
c $\frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2+1}(\cos 1 + s \sin 1)$, d $\frac{e^{-s}}{s^2+4}(s \cos 2 + \sin 2)$.

Problem 3. The inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{1}{(s+2)^2}$ is

- a** te^{-2t} , b t^2e^{-2t} , c t^2e^{-t} , d t^2 .

Problem 4. Solution to the equation

$$y(t) = 2 - \int_0^t y(\tau) d\tau, \quad t > 0$$

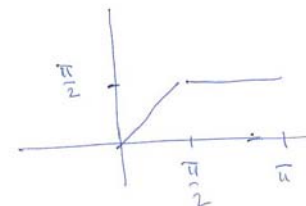
is

- a e^{-2t} , **b** $2e^{-t}$, c $2e^t$, d $(t+1)e^{-3t}$.

Problem 5. Consider the Fourier series expansion of 2π periodic function $f(x) = (\cos x + 1)^2 \sin^3 x$. The a_0 coefficient of this expansion equals

- a 2, b 1, **c 0**, d -1.

Problem 6. Let on the segment $[0, \pi]$ the function $f(x)$ be represented by the graph below,



and let $f(x) \asymp \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx$ be its sine half-range expansion. The sum of this series at the point $x = 3\pi$ is

- a $\frac{\pi}{2}$, b 1, c -1, **d 0**.

Problem 7. Which of the functions below is a solution to the following problem:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < \pi, \quad t > 0$$

$$u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0.$$

- a $e^{-t} \cos x$, b $e^{-2t} \sin 2x$, c $e^{-9t} \cos 2x$, **d** $e^{-9t} \sin 3x$.

Problem 8. Let

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 2 < x < 4; \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The Fourier transform of f is

- a** $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin w}{w} e^{-3iw}$, b $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\cos w}{w} e^{-3iw}$,
 c $\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} (e^{-3iw} - e^{-iw})$, d $\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\cos w - 1}{w}$.



TMA4125 Calculus 4N
English
March 9, 15:15-16:15, Room R.2
Midterm Exam

Problem 1

Let $z_1 = 1 + i$, $z_2 = 1 - i$. Find $\operatorname{Im} \frac{z_1}{z_2}$.

Answers:

- (a) 1 (b) $\sqrt{2}$ (c) i (d) -1

Problem 2

Find the inverse Laplace transform of the function $\frac{-s}{s^2 + 6s + 8}$.

- (a) $2e^{-2t} - e^{-4t}$ (b) $e^{-4t} - 4e^{2t}$ (c) $e^{-2t} - 2e^{-4t}$ (d) $e^{2t} - 2e^{4t}$

Problem 3

Given the initial value problem

$$y''(t) - y(t) = 0, \quad t > 0; \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 2.$$

The Laplace transform of the solution $y(t)$ is

- (a) $\frac{2-s}{s^2+1}$ (b) $\frac{s^2}{s+1}$ (c) $\frac{s}{s+2}$ (d) $\frac{2+s}{s^2-1}$

Problem 4

The Laplace transform of the function $e^t u(t-1)$ is:

- (a) $\frac{e^s}{s+1}$ (b) $\frac{e^{-(s-1)}}{s-1}$ (c) $\frac{e^{s-1}}{s-2}$ (d) $\frac{e^{-(s-1)}}{s^2}$

Problem 5

An odd 2π -periodic function f is defined by

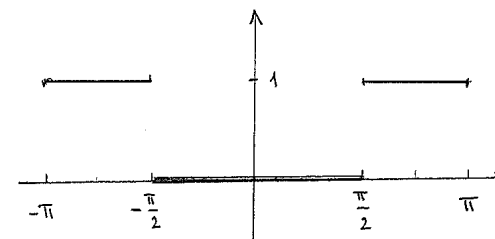
$$f(x) = \cos^2 x, \quad 0 < x < \pi.$$

Let $f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$ be its Fourier series. The value of the coefficient a_0 is:

- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) 0 (c) -1 (d) $-\frac{1}{2}$

Problem 6

Let $f(x)$ be a 2π -periodic function whose value on $(-\pi, \pi)$ is defined from the graph



The Fourier series of f at the point $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ converges to

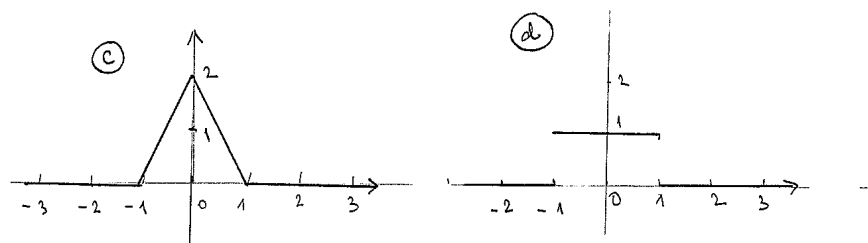
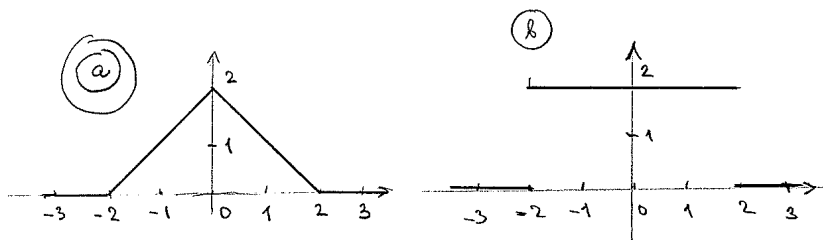
- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) π

Problem 7

Let $f(t)$ be given by the formula

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & -1 < t < 1; \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Which of the pictures below is the graph of $g(t) = (f * f)(t)$?



Problem 8

Which of the functions below is a solution of the partial differential equation $u_x - u_y = 0$?

(a) $\frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin y$

(b) $\frac{1}{2} \cos x \cos y - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \sin y$

(c) $x^2 - 2xy + y^2$

(d) $(x + y)e^{x-y}$