

The University of British Columbia

Final Examination - April, 2011

Mathematics 301

Closed book examination

Time: 2.5 hours

Last Name: _____, First: _____ Signature _____

Student Number _____

Special Instructions:

No books, notes or calculators are allowed.

Include explanations and simplify answers to obtain full credit.

Use backs of sheets if necessary.

The last page is for scrap work - tear it off and do not hand it in. It will not be marked.

Rules governing examinations

- Each candidate must be prepared to produce, upon request, a UBCcard for identification.
- Candidates are not permitted to ask questions of the invigilators, except in cases of supposed errors or ambiguities in examination questions.
- No candidate shall be permitted to enter the examination room after the expiration of one-half hour from the scheduled starting time, or to leave during the first half hour of the examination.
- Candidates suspected of any of the following, or similar, dishonest practices shall be immediately dismissed from the examination and shall be liable to disciplinary action.
 - (a) Having at the place of writing any books, papers or memoranda, calculators, computers, sound or image players/recorders/transmitters (including telephones), or other memory aid devices, other than those authorized by the examiners.
 - (b) Speaking or communicating with other candidates.
 - (c) Purposely exposing written papers to the view of other candidates or imaging devices. The plea of accident or forgetfulness shall not be received.
- Candidates must not destroy or mutilate any examination material; must hand in all examination papers; and must not take any examination material from the examination room without permission of the invigilator.
- Candidates must follow any additional examination rules or directions communicated by the instructor or invigilator.

1		15
2		17
3		17
4		17
5		17
6		17
Total		100

1. [15]

(a) Compute all values of $(-i)^{1+i}$

(b) Find all solutions, z , of $\cos(z) = ki$ where k is a positive real number.

2. [17]

Evaluate the integral, I , explaining clearly the choice of the contour and all details of the calculation

$$I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx}{x^2 - x + 1}$$

3. [17]

(a) $g(z)$ is defined as $g(z) = (1 - z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ with a finite branch cut for $y = 0$, $-1 < x < 1$, and $g(i) > 0$. Find $g(1 - 2i)$.

(b) Evaluate I , carefully explaining all steps:

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx}{x^2+1}.$$

4. [17]

(a) Sketch the region $D : \{\operatorname{Re} z > 0\} \cap \{|z - 1| > 1\}$

(b) Solve: $\nabla^2 \phi = 0$ in D with

$$\phi = 1 \text{ on } \operatorname{Re} z = 0,$$

$$\phi = 5 \text{ on } |z - 1| = 1.$$

(c) Hence calculate $\phi(3, 4)$.

5. [17]

The complex potential $w(z)$ for a source of strength 2π located at $z = a$ in a steady inviscid flow is $w(z) = \log(z - a)$

Consider a source of strength 2π at $z = -1$ and a sink of strength -2π at $z = 1$.

(a) Find the complex potential for the flow.

(b) Find an expression for the streamlines in the form $G(x, y) = 0$, simplified as much as possible; sketch several.

(c) Now add a uniform flow with speed V parallel to the x - axis.

Find the complex potential of the new flow and calculate the location of any stagnation points.

6. [17]

(a) Find the Fourier transform of

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(4 + x^2)}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty,$$

carefully explaining all steps. The Fourier transform and its inverse are defined as:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}(f(x)) &= \widehat{F}(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-ixk} dx, \\ \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\widehat{F}(k)) &= f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \widehat{F}(k)e^{ixk} dk.\end{aligned}$$

(b) Solve the boundary-value problem:

$$\begin{aligned}u_t - u_{xx} + u &= 0, & -\infty < x < \infty, & 0 < t; \\u(x, 0) &= g(x), & -\infty < x < \infty.\end{aligned}$$

Here $|g(x)| \rightarrow 0$ as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$. You may need the result:

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}(e^{-\alpha k^2}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} e^{-x^2/4\alpha}.$$

The final solution can be left as a real integral.

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