

1. (10%) Find the general solution of the differential equation:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-y}{1 + ye^x}$$

2. (15%) Tank 1 initially contains 10 m^3 of aqueous sugar solution in which 15 kg of sugar is dissolved. Tank 2 initially contains 10 m^3 of pure water. Pure water flows into tank 1 at the rate of $2 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}$. The solution in tank 1 flows into tank 2 at the rate of $2 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}$, and meantime the solution in tank 1 is also flushed away at the rate of $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}$. The solution in tank 2 is pumped back into tank 1 at the rate of $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}$, and the solution in tank 2 is also pumped into a third tank at the rate of $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}$. The solution in each tank is kept uniform by stirring. Determine the amount of sugar in tank 1, $x_1(t)$, and also that in tank 2, $x_2(t)$, at any time $t \geq 0$.

3. (15%) Use the Laplace transform method to solve the problem:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 2t \frac{dy}{dt} + 4y = 2, \quad t \geq 0$$

$$y(0) = \frac{dy(0)}{dt} = 0$$

Hint: If the Laplace transform of $f(t)$ is $L\{f(t)\} = F(s)$, then $L\{t f(t)\} = -\frac{dF(s)}{ds}$

4. (10%) Find the eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenfunctions of the Sturm-Liouville problem:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + (1 + \lambda)y = 0$$

$$y(0) = y(1) = 0$$

5. (15%) A certain three-dimensional curve is described by $[\cos(t), \sin(t), t]$ with t being the parameter. Determine the following quantities of the curve: (a) the unit tangent vector, (b) the curvature, (c) the normal vector.
6. (15%) State the following theorems in vector analysis: (a) Green's theorem, (b) the divergence theorem of Gauss, (c) the integral theorem of Stokes. Define explicitly all the symbols used.
7. (20%) Solve the partial differential equation and the associated boundary conditions below for $u = u(x, y)$:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad 0 < x < a, \quad 0 < y < b$$

$$u(0, y) = 0, \quad 0 < y < b$$

$$u(a, y) = f(y), \quad 0 < y < b$$

$$u(x, 0) = 0, \quad 0 < x < a$$

$$u(x, b) = g(y), \quad 0 < x < a$$