

Final Version

**King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals**  
**Department of Mathematics & Statistics**  
**Math 513 Major Exam II**  
**The First Semester of 2014-2015 (141)**

**Time Allowed: 105 Minutes**

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ID#: \_\_\_\_\_

Section/Instructor: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial #: \_\_\_\_\_

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- Mobiles and calculators are not allowed in this exam.
  - Write all steps clear.
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Question #	Marks	Maximum Marks
1		10
2		16
3		12
4		14
5		12
6		12
7		14
Total		90

**Q:1** (10 points) Show that the fourier transform of  $f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos(at) & |t| < 1 \\ 0 & |t| > 1 \end{cases}$

is  $F(w) = \frac{\sin(w-a)}{w-a} + \frac{\sin(w+a)}{w+a}$ .

**Q:2a** (8 points) Use partial fractions to invert the Fourier transform:

$$F(w) = \frac{1}{(1+w)(1+2iw)^2}.$$

**Q:2b** (8 points) Use the fact that  $F[e^{-3t}H(t)] = \frac{1}{3+iw}$  and Parseval's equality to show that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{9+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

**Q:3** (12 points) Evaluate by Fourier transform  $e^{-t}H(t) * e^tH(-t)$ .

**Q:4** (14 points) Solve the Sturm- Liouville problem:

$$y'' + \lambda y = 0, \quad y(0) + y'(0) = 0, \quad y(\pi) + y'(\pi) = 0.$$

**Q:5** (12 points) The Sturm-Liouville problem  $y'' + \lambda y = 0$ ,  $y'(0) = y'(L) = 0$  has the eigen function solutions  $y_0(x) = 1$  and  $y_n(x) = \cos(\frac{n\pi x}{L})$ . Find the eigenfunction expansion for  $f(x) = x$  using these eigenfunctions.

**Q:6** (12 points) Find the expansion with **five** nonvanishing coefficients in Legendre polynomials of the function:  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & -1 < x < 0 \end{cases}$

**Q:7** (14 points) Let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

(a) Find the eigenvalues of  $A$

(b) Find an eigenvector corresponding to  $\lambda = -4$ ,



## Formula Sheet

If  $f(t)$  is a function with Fourier transform  $F(w)$ , then

$$(I) F[f(t - \tau)] = e^{-iw\tau} F(w)$$

$$(II) F[f(kt)] = F(w/k)/|k|, k \text{ is a scalar}$$

$$(III) F[F(t)] = 2\pi f(-w)$$

$$(IV) F[f^{(n)}(t)] = (iw)^n F(w)$$

$$(V) F[f(t)e^{iw_0t}] = F(w - w_0)$$