

**Math 527 Fall 2008**  
**Midterm 2**  
**Nov 17, 2008**  
**Faculty: B. Kaufmann**

Name:

Signature:

Student ID Number:

**Directions:** Work on as many of the problems below as you can. Start by working in the space below the problem; if this is not sufficient use the back of another page and clearly mark that the problem is continued elsewhere. Do not take the exam apart. **Be sure to show all your work!**

There are five problems. The points allotted to each problem are given in parenthesis. The total score is 100.

**NO CALCULATORS, BOOKS, OR PAPERS ARE ALLOWED.** Use the back of the test pages for scrap paper.

A table of Laplace transforms is given on the next page for your convenience.

Problem	Max.	Points
1	15	
2	15	
3	24	
4	22	
5	24	
Total	100	

**Problem 1:** [15 points] Compute the Laplace transform of

$$f(t) = t u(t - \pi)$$

**Problem 2:** [15 points] Find the inverse Laplace transform of

$$F(s) = \frac{3 s e^{-5s}}{s^2 - 2s + 2}$$

**Problem 3:** Let  $f(x)$  be the function defined on  $0 < x < \pi$  as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{for } \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

a) [6 points] Sketch the even periodic extension of  $f(x)$  for  $-\pi < x < \pi$ .

b) [6 points] Sketch the odd periodic extension of  $f(x)$  for  $-\pi < x < \pi$ .

c) [12 points] Calculate the first two terms of the Fourier cosine series of  $f(x)$  (i.e.  $a_0$  and  $a_1$ ). Which periodic extension of  $f(x)$  does the Fourier cosine series describe?

**Problem 4:**

a) *[14 points]* Calculate the complex Fourier series of  $f(x) = e^{2x}$  if  $-\pi < x < \pi$  and  $f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$ .

b) *[8 points]* Find the real Fourier series from your answer in a).

**Problem 5:** Let  $f(x)$  be the function defined as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{for } 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{for } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

a) [14 points] Compute the Fourier sine transform of  $f(x)$

b) [10 points] Using your answer from part a), evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{(1 - \cos \omega) \sin \frac{\omega}{2}}{\omega} d\omega$$