

Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA  
Mathematical Methods II, Course B  
**Answers to Example Sheet 3**

Dr S. M. Colwell

Lent Term 2021

Please communicate any errors to `smc1@cam.ac.uk`.

### **Skills section**

S1. (a)  $(yz, xz, xy)$

(b)  $(1, 1, 1) (x + y + z)^{-2} \exp[-1/(x + y + z)]$

(c)  $-2(\alpha^2 x, \beta^2 y, \gamma^2 z) \exp(-\alpha^2 x^2 - \beta^2 y^2 - \gamma^2 z^2)$

(d)  $(x, y, z) r^{-1}$

(e)  $-(x, y, z) r^{-3}$

(f)  $(x, y, z) r^{-1} F'(r)$

S2. (a)  $\mathbf{x} = (1 + \cos t, 1 + \sin t, 0), \quad 0 \leq t < 2\pi$

(b)  $\mathbf{x} = (-1 + 2t, t, t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$

(c)

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{cases} (1 - t, t, 0), & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ (0, 2 - t, t - 1), & 1 \leq t \leq 2, \\ (t - 2, 0, 3 - t), & 2 \leq t \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

S3. (i)  $3x^2 + 3y^2 + 6z$

(ii)  $(2y, 2z - 2x, -3)$

S4. (i)  $3, \mathbf{0}$

(ii)  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}$

(iii)  $0, 2\mathbf{a}$

(iv)  $0, \mathbf{0}$

- S5. (a)  $2\pi^2$  if  $m = 0$ , otherwise 0  
 (b) 0 if  $m = 0$ , otherwise  $-2\pi/m$   
 (c)  $a(e^a - 1)/(a^2 + 4m^2\pi^2)$   
 (d)  $-2m\pi(e^a - 1)/(a^2 + 4m^2\pi^2)$   
 (e)  $3\pi/4$  if  $m = \pm 1$ ,  $\pi/4$  if  $m = \pm 3$ , otherwise 0  
 (f) 0

## Standard questions

### Scalar and vector fields

6.

$$\nabla f = \left( \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2}, 1 \right)$$

(i)  $2/5$

(ii)  $-2\sqrt{5}/25$

7.  $(1, -2, 5)$  (unnormalized),  $x - 2y + 5z = 9$

8.  $6x + 3y - z = 6$ , southwest

9.  $\pi a^4/4$

10.  $\sin y$

11.  $-2\pi, 0$

12.  $\partial P/\partial y = \partial Q/\partial x$

(a) No.  $3/2, 4/3$

(b) Yes.  $f = e^{xy} + x^2 + xy$ .  $1 + e, 1 + e$

13. 2, 2.  $f = x^4z + x^2 + yz^2 - y^2$

14.  $\pi e^{-2t}, 2\pi e^{-2t}$

15. (i)  $(4/5)\pi a^5(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$

(ii)  $(3/2)\pi a^4h(\alpha + \beta) + 2\pi a^2h^3\gamma$

16. (i)  $17/2$

(ii)  $6 + b/2$

19.  $2\pi$

20.  $-2\pi$

## Fourier series

23.  $T$

24.  $\sin 2\theta, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta, \frac{3}{4} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 3\theta$

25.

$$\frac{l}{2} - \frac{4l}{\pi^2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2m+1)^2} \cos[(2m+1)\pi x/l]$$

26. (i)

$$\frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \left[ 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2 + 1} (\cos nx - n \sin nx) \right]$$

$\cosh \pi$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \left[ 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2 + 1} \cos nx \right] \\ & - \frac{2 \sinh \pi}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{n^2 + 1} \sin nx \end{aligned}$$

27.

$$\frac{\pi a_0^2}{2} + \pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$$

28. (a)  $b_n = 0$

(b)  $a_n = 0$

(c)  $a_{2m+1} = b_{2m} = 0$

(d)  $a_{2m} = b_{2m+1} = 0$

(e)  $a_{4m+1} = a_{4m+2} = a_{4m+3} = b_{4m+1} = b_{4m+2} = b_{4m+3} = 0$

(f)  $b_{4m} = 0; a_{4m+1} = b_{4m+1}; a_{4m+2} = 0; a_{4m+3} = -b_{4m+3}$

(g)  $a_n = b_n = 0$  except  $a_0$  (arbitrary)

(h)  $a_{4m+1} = a_{4m+2} = a_{4m+3} = b_n = 0$

29\*.

$$c_n = \begin{cases} \pi^2/3, & n = 0, \\ 2(-1)^n/n^2, & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx$$