

1. Show that $\lambda = 2$ is an eigenvalue of the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ and compute the corresponding eigenvectors.
2. Let Ω be the domain of $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ defined by $f(x, y) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\ln(x-y)}, \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \right)$. Determine Ω analytically and sketch a graphical representation. Briefly justify that Ω is not open nor convex or compact.
3. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} & , (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & , (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$
 - (a) Compute $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y)$, for all $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$.
 - (b) Show that $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ is continuous at $(0, 0)$.
 - (c) If $f(a, b) \neq 0$, the partial elasticity of f with respect to y is defined by $\text{El}_y f(a, b) = \frac{b}{f(a, b)} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b)$. Compute $\text{El}_y f(1, 1)$.
4. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a C^1 function and consider $g(x, y) = f(x^2 y^2, y \sin x)$. Compute $\nabla g(0, 0)$.
5. Consider the function $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} - x^2 y$.
 - (a) Determine and classify all critical points of f .
 - (b) Justify that f attains a global maximum and minimum over $M = \{(x, y) : x^2 + 2y^2 \leq 4\}$ and determine them.
6. Compute $\iint_S (1 + x^2 y) dx dy$, where $S = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}\}$.
7. Consider the differential equation $y''(x) + 2y'(x) - 3y(x) = 2x$.
 - (a) Solve the initial value problem $y(0) = -4/9, y'(0) = 1/3$.
 - (b) Does the differential equation admit any bounded solutions? Justify.

Point values: 1. 2,0 2. 2,0 3. (a) 2,0 (b) 2,0 (c) 1,5 4. 1,5 5. (a) 2,0 (b) 2,0 6. 2,0
 7. (a) 2,0 (b) 1,0