

**Exercise 1–1:** Compute the derivative of the following functions

- (a)  $f(x) = \cos(x^3)$
- (b)  $f(x) = x^x$
- (c)  $f(x) = e^{\sin(2x)} \cos(x)$
- (d) Now, compute the derivative of  $f(x, y) = \cos(x^2 + y^2)$  with respect to  $t$ , assuming that  $x(t)$  and  $y(t)$  vary with time. You can write the solution in terms of  $dx/dt$  and  $dy/dt$ .

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**Exercise 1–2:** A given mass  $x$  of a radioactive element obeys the following differential equation in time:

$$\dot{x} = \lambda x,$$

where  $\lambda$  is a constant describing the rate of decay.

- (a) Write down the solution  $x(t)$  to the differential equation.
- (b) Plot the solution for an initial condition  $x(0) = 2$  from time  $t = 0$  to  $t = 5$  for  $\lambda = -5, -1, 0, 0.01, 0.1$ . Please plot these all on the same figure using the `hold on` command in Matlab. Label your axes (`>> doc xlabel, >> doc ylabel`) and include a legend (e.g., `legend('lambda 1', 'lambda 2', 'lambda 3', ...)`).
- (c) The half-life  $T$  is defined as the time it takes for the material to be reduced to half of its mass through radioactive decay. The half-life of uranium-238 is 4.468 billion years. What is the corresponding value of  $\lambda$ ?
- (d) If you start with 100kg of uranium-238, how long until you only have 5kg left?

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**Exercise 1–3:** Compute the Taylor series expansion by hand for  $f(x)$ . For each function, plot  $f(x)$  and the three-term expansion (i.e., the first three nonzero terms) from  $x = -5$  to  $x = 5$ .

- (a)  $f(x) = \sin(x)/x$ .
- (b)  $f(x) = 3^x$ .

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**Exercise 1–4:** Please compute an analytic expression, by hand, for the real and imaginary parts of the following complex functions. Please also plot these in Matlab for  $t=0:.01:10$ .

- (a)  $f(t) = e^{it}$ ,
- (b)  $f(t) = e^{(-1-i)t}$ ,
- (c)  $f(t) = e^{1-it}$ .
- (d)  $f(t) = e^{(-.2+3\pi i)t}$ .