

MATH 250  
SUMMER 2017  
EXAM 2

NAME:

1. 10 pts. Given that  $y_1(t) = t^2$  is a solution to

$$t^2 y'' + 2ty' - 6y = 0,$$

use reduction of order to find a second solution  $y_2(t)$ .

2. 10 pts. each Find the general solution to each.

(a)  $y'' + 8y' + 16y = 0$

(b)  $3y''' + 10y'' + 15y' + 4y = 0$

3. 10 pts. Solve the initial-value problem:

$$y'' - 6y' + 25y = 0, \quad y(0) = 3, \quad y'(0) = 1.$$

4. 10 pts. Find a homogeneous linear differential equation with constant coefficients whose general solution is

$$y = c_1 + c_2 e^{2x} \cos 5x + c_3 e^{2x} \sin 5x.$$

5. 10 pts. Given that  $y_1 = x^4$  is a solution to

$$x^2 y'' - 7xy' + 16y = 0,$$

use reduction of order to find a second solution  $y_2$  that is linearly independent from  $y_1$ .

6. Consider the equation  $y''' - 3y'' + 3y' - y = -4e^x$ .

(a) 10 pts. Use the Method of Undetermined Coefficients to find a particular solution to the equation.

(b) 5 pts. Give the general solution to the equation.

7. Consider the equation  $\frac{1}{4}y'' + y' + y = x^2 - 2x$ .

(a) 15 pts. Use the Method of Undetermined Coefficients to find a particular solution to the equation.

(b) 5 pts. Give the general solution to the equation.

8. 20 pts. Use the Method of Variation of Parameters to find a particular solution to

$$y'' - 2y' + 2y = e^x \tan x,$$

and then find a general solution.

9. 10 pts. Solve the nonlinear initial-value problem:

$$y'y'' = 4x, \quad y(1) = 5, \quad y'(1) = 2.$$

10. 10 pts. Find the first six nonzero terms of a Taylor series solution, centered at 0, of the initial-value problem:

$$y'' + y^2 = 1, \quad y(0) = 2, \quad y'(0) = 3$$

11. A 1-kilogram mass is attached to a spring whose constant is 16 N/m, and the entire system is then submerged in a liquid that imparts a damping force numerically equal to 10 times the velocity.
- (a) 15 pts. Find the equation of motion of the mass if it is initially released 1 meter below the equilibrium position with an upward velocity of 12 m/s.
- (b) 5 pts. Find the first time when the mass passes through the equilibrium position.

**Method of Undetermined Coefficients.** Let  $P_m(x)$  be a nonzero polynomial of degree  $m$ , and let  $y_p(x)$  denote a particular solution to  $a_n y^{(n)} + \cdots + a_1 y' + a_0 y = f(x)$ .

1. If  $f(x) = P_m(x)e^{\alpha x}$ , then

$$y_p(x) = x^s e^{\alpha x} \sum_{k=0}^m A_k x^k,$$

where  $s = 0$  if  $\alpha$  is not a root of the auxiliary equation, otherwise  $s$  equals the multiplicity of  $\alpha$  as a root of the auxiliary equation.

2. If  $f(x) = P_m(x)e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$  or  $f(x) = P_m(x)e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$  for  $\beta \neq 0$ , then

$$y_p(x) = x^s e^{\alpha x} \left( \cos \beta x \sum_{k=0}^m A_k x^k + \sin \beta x \sum_{k=0}^m B_k x^k \right),$$

where  $s = 0$  if  $\alpha + i\beta$  is not a root of the auxiliary equation, otherwise  $s$  equals the multiplicity of  $\alpha + i\beta$  as a root of the auxiliary equation.

### Method of Variation of Parameters (2nd-Order Case).

For  $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x) = f(x)$ ,

$$u_1(x) = \int \frac{-y_2(x)f(x)}{W[y_1, y_2](x)} dx \quad \text{and} \quad u_2(x) = \int \frac{y_1(x)f(x)}{W[y_1, y_2](x)} dx$$

### Some Most Excellent Formulae.

1.  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$ , for  $a \in (0, \infty)$
2.  $\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$ , for  $a \neq 0$
3.  $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \sec^{-1}\left|\frac{x}{a}\right| + c$ , for  $a \in (0, \infty)$
4.  $\int \tan x dx = -\ln |\cos x| + c = \ln |\sec x| + c$
5.  $\int \cot x dx = \ln |\sin x| + c$
6.  $\int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + c$
7.  $\int \csc x dx = -\ln |\csc x + \cot x| + c$