Final exam, Dec. 14, 2011 Math 527, University of New Hampshire

Name: Answers Section:

INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Write your name and section number above. 5 pts will deducted if either is missing or illegible. Write your final answers in the space provided. Show your work on attached sheets.

Problem 1: (15 points) Find the general solution of the differential equation.

$$y' - 6x(y-1)^{2/3} = 0$$
 $y = (x^2 + c_1)^3 + 1$, (SEPARABLE)

Problem 2: (15 points) Write down the general solution of each equation. For (b) and (c), assume k > 0. It is not necessary to show your work.

(\mathbf{a})	y' + ky = 0	y=	c_1e^{-kt} ,
(b)	y'' + ky = 0	y =	$c_1 \cos(\sqrt{k} t) + c_2 \sin(\sqrt{k} t).$
(c)	y'' - ky = 0	y =	$c, e^{ikt} + c_a e^{-ikt}$

Problem 3: (20 points) Find the solution of the initial value problem.

$$y'' + 4y = \sin 3x$$
, $y(0) = y'(0) = 0$
 $y = \frac{3}{10} \sin(3x) - \frac{1}{5} \sin(3x)$.
(note: con use var. of param., judicious guessing or Laplace transforms).

Problem 4: (20 points) Find the solution of the initial value problem.

$$y'' + 2y' + 5y = \delta(t-3), \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 0$$

$$(t) = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{U}(t-3)e^{-(t-3)} \sin(3(t-3)) + e^{-t}\cos(2t) + \frac{1}{2}e^{-t}\sin(2t).$$

$$(Laplace)$$

Problem 5: (15 points) Find the general solution of the differential equation as a power series centered about x = 0. The first three terms of each linearly independent solution are enough.

$$y'' - (x+1)y' - y = 0 \qquad y = c_0 \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^5 + \dots \right] + c_1 \left[x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \dots \right],$$

Problem 6: (15 points) Find the general solution of the differential equation. Express your answer in terms of real-valued functions.

$$\mathbf{x}' = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \qquad \vec{\chi} = c_1 e^{4t} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cos(t) - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \sin(t) \right] \\ + c_2 e^{4t} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cos(t) + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \sin(t) \right].$$