# Differential Equations 2280 Sample Midterm Exam 2 Thursday, 25 March 2008

**Instructions**: This in-class exam is 50 minutes. No calculators, notes, tables or books. No answer check is expected. Details count 75%. The answer counts 25%.

## 1. (ch3)

Using Euler's theorem on atoms and the characteristic equation for higher order constant-coefficient differential equations, write out the general solutions for (a), (b), (c).

- (a) [25%] y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0
- (b)  $[25\%] y^{(5)} + 4y^{(4)} = 0$
- (c) [25%] Characteristic equation  $r(r-3)(r^3-9r)^2(r^2+4)^3=0$

(d) [25%] Given 6x''(t) + 7x'(t) + 2x(t) = 0, which represents an unforced damped spring-mass system with m = 6, c = 7, k = 2. Solve the differential equation [15%]. Classify the answer as over-damped, critically damped or under-damped [5%]. Illustrate in a physical model drawing the meaning of constants m, c, k [5%].

#### 2. (ch3)

(a) [60%] Determine for  $y^{(6)} + y^{(4)} = x + 2x^2 + x^3 + e^{-x} + x \sin x$  the corrected trial solution for  $y_p$  according to the method of undetermined coefficients. Do not evaluate the undetermined coefficients! The trial solution should be the one with fewest atoms.

(b) [40%] The corrected trial solution in undetermined coefficients for  $y^{(4)}(t) + y''(t) = t - \sin t$  can be constructed from  $T(s)\mathcal{L}(t-s\sin t)$  where T(s) is the transfer function. Show the Laplace and partial fraction details necessary to obtain the corrected trial solution.

Note 1. Don't find  $y_p(t)$  – find the trial solution with symbols  $d_1, d_2, \ldots$ 

Note 2. Certain partial fraction terms are removed before forming the trial solution. Document where it happens, but don't explain why.

# 3. (ch3 and ch7)

(a) [50%] Find by any applicable method the steady-state periodic solution for the equation  $x'' + 4x' + 6x = 10\cos(2t)$ .

(b) [50%] Find by variation of parameters a particular solution  $y_p$  for the equation  $y'' + 3y' + 2y = xe^{2x}$ .

4. (ch7)

(a) [25%] Solve by Laplace's method  $x'' + x = \cos t$ , x(0) = x'(0) = 0.

(b) [10%] Does there exist f(t) of exponential order such that  $\mathcal{L}(f(t)) = \frac{s}{s+1}$ ? Details required.

(c) [15%] Linearity  $\mathcal{L}(c_1f + c_2g) = c_1\mathcal{L}(f) + c_2\mathcal{L}(g)$  is one Laplace rule. State four other Laplace rules. Forward and backward table entries are not rules, which means  $\mathcal{L}(1) = 1/s$  doesn't count.

(d) [25%] Solve by Laplace's resolvent method

$$\begin{aligned} x'(t) &= x(t) + y(t), \\ y'(t) &= 2x(t), \end{aligned}$$

with initial conditions x(0) = -1, y(0) = 2.

(e) [25%] Derive  $y(t) = \int_0^t \sin(t-u)f(u)du$  by Laplace transform methods from the forced oscillator problem

$$y''(t) + y(t) = f(t), \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 0.$$

5. (ch7) (a) [25%] Solve  $\mathcal{L}(f(t)) = \frac{10}{(s^2+8)(s^2+4)}$  for f(t). (b) [25%] Solve for f(t) in the equation  $\mathcal{L}(f(t)) = \frac{s+1}{s^2(s+2)}$ . (c) [20%] Solve for f(t) in the equation  $\mathcal{L}(f(t)) = \frac{s-1}{s^2+2s+5}$ . (d) [10%] Solve for f(t) in the relation

$$\mathcal{L}(f) = \frac{d}{ds}\mathcal{L}(t^2\sin 3t)$$

(e) [10%] Solve for f(t) in the relation

$$\mathcal{L}(f) = \left( \mathcal{L}\left( t^3 e^{9t} \cos 8t \right) \right) \Big|_{s \to s+3}.$$