

1. (14) Consider the DE  $x^2y'' + 2xy' - 6y = 0$ .

a. Verify that  $y_1(x) = x^2$  is a solution

b. A second solution is given by  $y_2(x) = x^{-3}$ . Compute  $W(y_1, y_2)$

c. Explain briefly why part c. guarantees that  $y_1, y_2$  are linearly independent

d. Find a particular solution that corresponds to the IC  $y(2) = 10, y'(2) = 15$

2. (16) Consider the IVP  $y'' + y' - 2y = 2x; y(0) = 0; y'(0) = 1$ .
- Find the complementary solution  $y_c$  of the associated homogeneous equation.
  - Find a particular solution  $y_p(x)$  by observing the form of  $f(x)$  and making an educated guess, then substituting into the original DE and solving.
  - Form the general solution of the IVP using  $y_c, y_p$ .
  - Use  $y_c, y_p$  to find solution satisfying the IC.

3. (16) Find a general solution to each differential equation

a.  $y^{(3)} - 7y'' + 19y' - 13y = 0$

b.  $y^{(5)} + 3y^{(4)} - 6y^{(3)} - 28y'' - 24y' = 0$

4. (12) Consider the 1st-order IVP  $y' = y - x - 1$ ;  $y(0) = 1$ , with solution  $y_a(x) = 2 + x - e^x$ .

a. Use Euler's method to approximate  $y(1.0)$ , with step size  $h = 0.5$ . Use the last column of the table to store the absolute difference between Euler's approximation to  $y(x)$ , and the value of  $y_a(x)$ , using 3 decimal places

i	$x_i$	Approx $y_i$	$y_a(x_i)$	Abs err
0	0.00	1.000	1.000	0.000
1				
2				

5. (12) Consider the DE  $y^{(3)} + y'' = 3e^x + 4x^2$

a. Find the roots of the characteristic equation, and form the complementary solution  $y_c(x)$

b. Given the form of  $f(x)$ , write the initial guess solution  $y_i(x)$

c. Using our rules for removing duplication, combine the answers to parts a and b to write the new trial solution  $y_{tr}(x)$ . This will have 4 undetermined coefficients in it.

6. (10) Solve the IVP  $y'' + y = \cos(x); y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1$

# MAT282 Exam 2

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3/4/2011

Siena Heights University

Problem	Possible Pts	Points
1	14	
2	16	
3	16	
4	12	
5	12	
6	10	
7	20	
Total	100	

Your word problems for exam II are in this packet. The rules for take-home exam are:

1. You may use your book and any notes you have
2. You may ask me for hints
3. You may use your calculator
4. You may **not** discuss the work with your classmates or any other humans

The work is due at class time on March 14. I plan to be in the office on Friday the 11<sup>th</sup> for questions, or you can e-mail me during the week.

I certify that this exam is the result of my work and mine alone, I have received no help from any sources except those permitted as described in these instructions.

Signed,

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$f(x)$	$y_p$
$P_m = b_0 + b_1x + b_2x^2 + \dots + b_mx^m$	$x^s(A_0 + A_1x + A_2x^2 + \dots + A_mx^m)$
$a \cos kx + b \sin kx$	$x^s(A \cos kx + B \sin kx)$
$e^{rx}(a \cos kx + b \sin kx)$	$x^s e^{rx}(A \cos kx + B \sin kx)$
$P_m(x)e^{rx}$	$x^s(A_0 + A_1x + A_2x^2 + \dots + A_mx^m)e^{rx}$
$P_m(x)(a \cos kx + b \sin kx)$	$x^s[(A_0 + A_1x + \dots + A_mx^m) \cos kx$ $+ (B_0 + B_1x + \dots + B_mx^m) \sin kx]$

FIGURE 3.5.1. Substitutions in the method of undetermined coefficients.

7. (20) Solve each applied problem

a. Suppose that a local water supply is being contaminated slowly. The amount of contaminant is measured in parts per million, the population of which is denoted  $A(t)$  and modeled by the

equation  $\frac{dA}{dt} = kA(t)(200 - A(t))$  where  $k$  is a constant. Suppose there are currently 100 ppm

of the contaminant in the water, and it is growing at the rate of 1 ppm/yr.

i. Find a formula for  $A(t)$

ii. How much of the contaminant will be in the water in 20 years?

iii. After how many years will the contaminant reach the unsafe level of 180 ppm?



