

## Part A Test 2

1.  $2r^2 + 3r + 1 = 0$

$(2r+1)(r+1) = 0$

$r = 1/2 \quad r = -1$

$y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{-x/2}$

2.  $r^2 - 10r + 25 = 0$

$(r-5)^2 = 0$

double root  $r = -5$

$y = (c_1 + c_2 t) e^{+5t}$

3.  $4r^2 + 1 = 0$

$r = \pm \frac{1}{2}i$

$y = c_1 \sin(\frac{1}{2}x) + c_2 \cos(\frac{1}{2}x)$

4.  $y_p = Ae^x = y_p' = y_p''$

$2Ae^x + 3Ae^x + Ae^x = 6e^x$

$2A + 3A + A = 6A = 6$

$y_p = e^x$

## 5. Variation of parameters

$y_1 = e^{-x}$   
 $y_2 = e^{-x/2}$

$y_1' = -e^{-x}$   
 $y_2' = -1/2 e^{-x/2}$

$W = y_1 y_2' - y_1' y_2 = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} e^{-x/2} + e^{-x} e^{-x/2}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} e^{-3x/2}$

$v_1 = - \int \frac{g(x) y_2}{aw} dx \quad v_2 = \int \frac{g(x) y_1}{aw}$

$v_1 = - \int \frac{1/(1+e^x) e^{-1/2x}}{2(1/2 e^{-3/2x})} dx$

$= - \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx = -\ln(1+e^x)$

$v_2 = \int \frac{1/(1+e^x) e^{-x}}{e^{-3/2x}} dx = \int \frac{e^{1/2x}}{1+e^x} dx$

$y_p = v_1 y_1 + v_2 y_2 = -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + 2e^{-1/2x} \arctan(e^{1/2x})$

6.  $y_p = 2e^x - 4e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + 8e^{-1/2x} \arctan(e^{1/2x})$

7.  $y_p = Ae^{-5x}$   
 $y_p' = -5Ae^{-5x}$   
 $y_p'' = +25Ae^{-5x}$

$y_p'' - 10y_p' + 25y_p = (25 + 50 + 25)Ae^{-5x} = e^{-5x}$

so  $A = \frac{1}{100}$

$y_p = \frac{1}{100} e^{-5x}$

## Part B

1)  $x'' + x = 0 \Rightarrow x = c_1 \sin \frac{1}{2}t + c_2 \cos \frac{1}{2}t$

$x' = \frac{1}{2} c_1 \cos \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{2} c_2 \sin \frac{1}{2}t$

$x(0) = c_2 = 3 \quad x'(0) = \frac{1}{2} c_1 = 2 \Rightarrow c_1 = 4$

$A = \sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25} = 5$

The Amplitude is 5.

2)  $b^2 - 4mk < 0 \Rightarrow b^2 - 16 < 0 \Rightarrow b < 4$

damping coefficients less than 4 result in underdamped motion.

Part C (1) let  $v = x'$  then

$v' = \sin(t) - xv - \cos t x$

$x' = v$

$2y = (D+3)[x]$

$2y = -c_1 e^{-t} - \frac{c_2}{2} e^{-t/2} + 3c_1 e^{-t} + 3c_2 e^{-t/2}$

$= 2c_1 e^{-t} + \frac{5}{2} c_2 e^{-t/2}$

$y = c_1 e^{-t} + \frac{5}{4} c_2 e^{-t/2}$

2.  $(D+3)[x] - 2y = 0$   
 $+5x + (2D-3)[y] = 0$

$(2D-3)(D+3)[x] + 10x = 0$

$2D^2 + 3D - 9 + 10 = 0$

$(2D^2 + 3D + 1)[x] = 0 \Rightarrow x = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{-t/2}$