

1. A mass weighing 5 lbs stretches a spring 8 in. The mass is acted on by an external force of  $9\sin(2t)$  lbs. The mass is pulled down 1 foot and then set in motion with an upward velocity of 3ft/s. Assume that there is no damping. Note  $g = 32ft/s^2$ . State the initial value problem that describes the motion of this mass.

IVP:  $\frac{5}{32}u'' + \frac{15}{2}u = 9\sin(2t)$ ,  $u(0) = +2$ ,  $u'(0) = -8$

$mg = 5$ . Thus  $m = \frac{5}{32}$ .  $kL = mg$ . Thus  $k(8/12) = k(2/3) = 5$ . Thus  $k = \frac{15}{2}$ .

$mu'' + 0u' + ku = 9\sin(2t)$

2.) Given that the solution to  $y'' + y = 0$  is  $y = c_1\cos(t) + c_2\sin(t)$ , what would be a good guess for a non-homogeneous solution to  $y'' + y = \cos(2t)$ ? Note you do not need to solve this differential equation. You also don't need to determine the undetermined coefficients.

Acceptable guess:  $y = A\cos(2t) + B\sin(2t)$

4 pts

Best guess:  $y = B\cos(2t)$

Since no  $y'$  term, don't need  $\sin$  term. However, both guesses will give you the correct non-homogeneous solution, so both answers are correct since I didn't ask for the best guess.

3.) Suppose that  $y_1(t) = t$  and  $y_2(t) = t^2$  are solutions to the differential equation,  $y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = 0$ . Find the general solution to  $y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = \frac{1}{t}$

General solution:  $y = c_1t + c_2t^2 - t\ln|t|$

If they don't simplify the general solution, you don't have to take off, but write simplify next time.

$W(t, t^2) = \begin{vmatrix} t & t^2 \\ 1 & 2t \end{vmatrix} = 2t^2 - t^2 = t^2$  1 pt

$\frac{1}{t} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & t^2 \\ 1 & 2t \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & t^2 \\ \frac{1}{t} & 2t \end{vmatrix} = -t$   $u_1(t) = \int \frac{g(t)}{a} \frac{W_1}{W} = \int \frac{-t}{t^2} dt = \int \frac{-1}{t} dt = -\ln|t|$  1 pt

$\begin{vmatrix} t & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{t} \end{vmatrix} = 1$   $u_2(t) = \int \frac{g(t)}{a} \frac{W_2}{W} = \int \frac{1}{t^2} dt = \int t^{-2} dt = -t^{-1}$  1 pt

Non-homog:  $-t\ln|t| - t^{-1}t^2 = -t\ln|t| - t$

General solution:  $y = k_1t + c_2t^2 - t\ln|t| - t = (k_1 - 1)t + c_2t^2 - t\ln|t| = c_1t + c_2t^2 - t\ln|t|$

FYI:

$$y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = 0.$$

$$y_1(t) = t, y' = 1, y'' = 0$$

$$\text{and } y_2(t) = t^2, y' = 2t, y'' = 2$$

$$0 + p(t) + q(t)t = 0.$$

$$2 + 2p(t)t + q(t)t^2 = 0.$$

$$0 + p(t)t + q(t)t^2 = 0.$$

$$2 + tp(t) = 0. \text{ Thus } p(t) = -\frac{2}{t}$$

$$0 + -\frac{2}{t} + q(t)t = 0. \text{ Thus } q(t) = \frac{2}{t^2}$$

$$y'' - \frac{2}{t}y' + \frac{2}{t^2}y = 0.$$

$$\text{By Abel's thm, } W(t, t^2) = e^{\int \frac{2}{t} dt} = e^{2\ln|t|} = e^{\ln|t|^2} = t^2$$