

Engineering Mathematics I

December 12, 2007

(Instructor : In-Joong Ha, Professor)

FINAL EXAM

[Problem 1](10 pts.) Find a general solution and the particular solution (Show the details of your work)

$$y''' - y'' - y' + y = 0, \quad y(0) = 2, \quad y'(0) = 1, \quad y''(0) = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

[Problem 2](10 pts.) Find a general solution. Show the details of your work

$$\begin{cases} y_1' = y_1 + 4y_2 - 2\cos t \\ y_2' = y_1 + y_2 - \cos t + \sin t \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

[Problem 3](10 pts.) Consider the following time-invariant linear system of ODEs :

$$y'(t) = A(t)y(t) + g(t), \quad y(t_0) = y_0 \quad (3.1)$$

where $y(t) \in R^n$ and $g(t) \in R^n$. Assume that the components of $A(t)$ and $g(t)$ are continuous in t . Now, suppose that we have found n linearly independent solutions, say, $y^{(k)}(t), k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, of (1.1) with $g(t) = 0$. Then, describe the solution of (3.1) explicitly by the method of variation of parameters.

[Problem 4](10 pts.) Find all critical points of the following nonlinear system and also discuss their stability.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -ax_1 + b \\ \dot{x}_2 = -cx_2 + x_1(\alpha - \beta x_1 x_2) \end{cases} \quad (4.1)$$

where all coefficients are positive.

[Problem 5](10 pts.) Consider the 2nd order linear ODE

$$x^2 y'' - 2xy' + (2+x)y = 0 \quad (5.1)$$

Using Frobenius method, we want to find series solutions near the origin

- Find two solutions $r_1 \geq r_2$ of the indicial equation for the above ODE.
- Using r_1 , find one solution of the ODE (you must explicitly write down the recurrence formula and at least three non zero terms of the series solution).
- Explain why you cannot generate the second independent series solution using r_2 .

[Problem 6] (10 pts.) Find a general solution using a power series method. Show the details of your work.

$$y'' - 4xy' + (4x^2 - 2)y = 0 \quad (6.1)$$

[Problem 7] (10 pts.) Calculate the inverse Laplace transform

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \left(1 - e^{-s} / s \right)^2 \right\} \quad (7.1)$$

[Problem 8] (10 pts.) Suppose that g is piecewise continuous on $[0, b]$ for every $b > 0$, and that there are real numbers M, k , and a such that $|g(t)| \leq Me^{kt}$ for $t \geq a$. Then, show that

$$L \left\{ \int_a^t g(\tau) d\tau \right\} = \frac{1}{s} L \{ g(t) \} - \frac{1}{s} \int_0^a g(\tau) d\tau \quad (8.1)$$

[Problem 9] (10 pts.) Solve the following integral equation (Hint : Use the Laplace transform).

$$\int_0^t y(t-x)e^{-x} dx - \int_0^t y(x) dx = t^{10} e^{-t} \quad (9.1)$$

[Problem 10] (10 pts.) Solve the following problems using the Laplace transform. Show the details of your work.

$$\begin{cases} y_1' + y_2' = 2 \sinh t \\ y_2' + y_3' = e^t \\ y_3' + y_1' = 2e^t + e^{-t} \end{cases} \quad (10.1)$$

where $y_1(0) = 1, y_2(0) = 1, y_3(0) = 0$

-- E N D --