

See the canvas assignment page for detailed instructions on submitting your work.

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1. Find the general solution to the differential equation,  $\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{2}{x}u = 4x$ , for  $x > 0$ .

Which part of your solution satisfies the equation,  $\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{2}{x}u = 0$ ?

2. Consider the initial value problem,  $L[y] = x^2 y'' + xy' + 4y = 0$ ,  $x > 0$ ,  $y(1) = 2$ ,  $y'(1) = 3$ .

(a) Verify that  $y_1(x) = \cos(2 \ln x)$  and  $y_2(x) = \sin(2 \ln x)$  form a *fundamental set* of solutions on the interval  $0 < x < \infty$ .

- It is enough to verify either  $L[y_1] = 0$  or  $L[y_2] = 0$ . Not necessary to show both cases; the calculations are essentially the same.
- Use the Wronskian to verify the linear independence of  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  on  $(0, \infty)$ .

(b) Determine the unique solution to the initial value problem.

3. Consider the first-order ODE,  $x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = y - 2xy + \frac{1}{x^2}$ , for  $x > 0$ .

(a) Find a one-parameter family of solutions (the *general solution*) to the ODE, expressed in explicit form,  $y = \phi(x)$ . Confirm that the existence interval is  $(0, \infty)$  for any choice of the free parameter.

(b) Evaluate the limits,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \phi(x)$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \phi(x)$ .