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**Queen's University**  
**Faculty of Arts and Science**  
**Department of Mathematics and Statistics**

MTHE 224 - T. Meadows  
December 8th, 2023

<b>HAND IN</b> Answers recorded on exam paper
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- No aids other than your calculator (Casio 991 series) and an 8.5"×11" formula sheet (double sided) are allowed.
- For full marks, you must show all your work and explain how you arrived at your answers, unless explicitly told to do otherwise.
- **Please note:** Proctors are unable to respond to queries about the interpretation of exam questions. Do your best to answer exam questions as written.

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**Question 1** (6 pts).

- a. Show that  $\{1, t, |t|\}$  is a linearly dependent set on the interval  $(0, \infty)$ .
- b. Show that  $\{1, t, |t|\}$  is a linearly independent set on the interval  $(-\infty, \infty)$ .

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**Question 2** (10 pts). Rockets propel themselves forward by burning fuel, and shooting the rapidly expanding gases and byproducts created by burning the fuel out in a controlled manner, as a result the mass of the rocket changes over time.

- a. Suppose the mass of the rocket changes according to

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = r(M - m),$$

where  $r$  is the rate at which the burnt fuel is ejected. Find  $m(t)$  assuming that  $m(0) = 4M$ .

- b. What happens as the mass as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ ? Use your answer to interpret the meaning of  $M$  in the previous equation.

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- c. Suppose the only force acting on the rocket is due to gravity  $F = -mg$ . The velocity of the rocket can be described by

$$\frac{dv}{dt}m = F - \frac{dm}{dt}v,$$

where  $m$  was found in part a.

Find an expression for the velocity of the rocket  $v(t)$  at time  $t$ .

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**Question 3** (6 pts). Consider the following initial value problem:

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\sqrt{y} - t \qquad y(0) = 1 \qquad (1)$$

Use Euler's method with a step size of  $1/4$  to approximate  $y(1)$

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**Question 4** (10 pts). Consider the differential equation

$$t \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - (1 + t^2) \frac{dy}{dt} - 6t^3 y = 0 \quad (2)$$

- a. Verify that  $y_1(t) = e^{-t^2}$  is a fundamental solution.

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- b. Find a second, linearly independent fundamental solution.

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**Question 5** (8pts). Find the general solution to the Cauchy-Euler equation

$$t^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + t \frac{dy}{dt} + y = 0 \tag{3}$$

for  $t \in (0, \infty)$ . **Hint:** You can write  $t^{ai} = e^{i \ln(t^a)}$



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**Question 6** (8pts). Find the general solution to the ordinary differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dt} + y = t^3 + e^t \quad (4)$$

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**Question 7** (8pts). Find the solution to the initial value problem

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} y_1(0) \\ y_2(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (5)$$

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Room for extra work

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