

# Math 344 Midterm 1 Solutions

1. Find  $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{2s}{s^2 + 2s + 4} + \frac{e^{-2s}}{(s+1)} + \frac{1}{s^{3/2}} + \frac{\mathcal{L}[f(t)]}{s^2} \right]$ . (Leave the last term as a convolution.)

**Solution.**  $2e^{-t} \cos \sqrt{3}t - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-t} \sin \sqrt{3}t + u_2(t)e^{-(t-2)} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\sqrt{t} + f(t) * t.$

2. Solve  $y' + y = f(t)$  where  $f(t) = \begin{cases} e^t & \text{if } 0 \leq t < 1, \\ 0 & \text{if } 1 \leq t \end{cases}$  with  $y(0) = 1$ .

**Solution.**  $\frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^t + \frac{1}{2}u_1(t)e^{2-t} - \frac{1}{2}u_1(t)e^t.$

3. Solve the system  $\begin{cases} x' = -y + \delta(t-1), \\ y' = x \end{cases}$  where  $x(0) = 0$  and  $y(0) = 0$ .

**Solution.**  $x(t) = u_1(t) \sin(t-1), y(t) = u_1(t) \cos(t-1).$

4. Solve  $x^2y'' - 2xy' + 3y = 0$ .

**Solution.**  $C_1x^{3/2} \cos \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \ln x \right) + C_2x^{3/2} \sin \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \ln x \right).$

5. Find the two series solutions to  $y'' + xy' + y = 0$  up to the  $x^4$  term.

**Solution.**  $a_0 \left( 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{8} + \cdots \right) + a_1 \left( x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{15} + \cdots \right)$

# Table of Laplace Transforms

$f(t)$	$\mathcal{L}[f(t)]$	
$f(t)$	$\int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-st} dt$	Definition of Laplace transform
$t^n$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$	Valid for $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
$t^r$	$\frac{r}{s} \mathcal{L}[t^{r-1}]$	Valid for $r > 0$
$t^{-1/2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{s}}$	
$e^{at}$	$\frac{1}{s-a}$	
$\cos at$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$	
$\sin at$	$\frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$	
$\frac{\sin at}{t}$	$\arctan\left(\frac{a}{s}\right)$	
$\frac{e^{at} - 1}{t}$	$\ln\left(\frac{s}{s-a}\right)$	
$f'(t)$	$s\mathcal{L}[f(t)] - f(0)$	First derivative in $t$
$f''(t)$	$s^2\mathcal{L}[f(t)] - sf(0) - f'(0)$	Second derivative in $t$
$e^{at}f(t)$	$F(s-a)$ where $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$	Shifting Theorem 1
$u_a(t)f(t-a)$	$e^{-as}\mathcal{L}[f(t)]$	Shifting Theorem 2
$\delta(t-a)$	$e^{-as}$	Dirac delta function
$t^n f(t)$	$(-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$	Derivatives in $s$
$f(t) * g(t)$	$\mathcal{L}[f(t)]\mathcal{L}[g(t)]$	The Convolution Theorem