

Final Exam - MCQ (16656680)

Due: Wed, May 13, 2020 04:00 PM CDT

Question

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1. Question Details

final-1 [4669896]

For the linear differential equation

$$y t^2 \cos(t) + t^2 y' = (t^6 + 3) e^{2t},$$

an integrating factor is

- ☐ $\mu(t) = e^{-\sin(t)}$
- ☐ $\mu(t) = \frac{1}{\sin(t)}$
- ☐ $\mu(t) = \sin(t)$
- ☐ None of these
- ☒  $\mu(t) = e^{\sin(t)}$

Solution or Explanation

Since


$$\int \frac{t^2 \cos(t)}{t^2} dt = \int \cos(t) dt = \sin(t),$$

the integrating factor is $\mu(t) = e^{\sin(t)}$.

2. Question Details

final-2 [4669902]

Which one of the following is a solution to $y'=(t+2)y^2$?

- ☐  $y(t)=0$
- ☐ $y(t)=\frac{2}{t^2+4t}$
- ☐ None of these
- ☐ $y(t)=\frac{1}{2}t^2+2t$
- ☐ $y(t)=-\frac{1}{t^2+2t+1}$

Solution or Explanation

First, note that $y(t)=0$ is a solution. Since the given equation is separable, we have $y^{-2}y'=(t+2)$ and so

$$-\frac{1}{y}=\frac{1}{2}t^2+2t+C$$

for arbitrary constant C .


3. Question Details

final-3 [4669969]

A certain species has population level $p(t)$ modeled by the initial value problem

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = -3p(p-4)(p-5)$$

with $p(0)=p_0>0$. Then the population will go extinct if

- ☐ $p_0=4$
- ☐  $p_0=3$
- ☐ None of these
- ☐ $p_0=4.5$
- ☐ $p_0=6$

Solution or Explanation

Since $f(p)=-3p(p-4)(p-5)$ is negative if $0<p<4$, the population will go extinct if $0<p_0<4$.


4. Question Details

final-4 [4670043]

The differential equation

$$y' + (\sin t) y = (\cos t) y^5$$

can be transformed by the substitution $v = y^{-4}$ into the linear equation:

- ☒  $v' - 4 (\sin t) v = -4 \cos t$
- ☐ None of these
- ☐ $4 v' - (\sin t) v = -\cos t$
- ☐ $v' - 5 (\sin t) v = -5 \cos t$
- ☐ $v' - 4 (\sin t) v = \cos t$

Solution or Explanation

First, divide the equation by y^5 to get


$$\frac{y'}{y^5} + (\sin t) y^{-4} = (\cos t).$$

Since $v' = -\frac{4 y'}{y^5}$, we have $v' - 4 (\sin t) v = -4 \cos t$.

5. Question Details

final-5 [4670050]

If $y(t) = 2e^{-3t} \cos(2t) + 2$ is a solution to $y''' + py'' + qy' + ry = 0$, then what is q ?

- ☐ $q = 4$
- ☐ None of these
- ☐ $q = 5$
- ☒  $q = 13$
- ☐ $q = 6$

Solution or Explanation


Since $y(t) = 2e^{-3t} \cos(2t) + 2$ is a solution, we know that $e^{-3t} \cos(2t)$ and 1 are fundamental solutions, which means the characteristic equation has the roots $0, -3 + 2i, -3 - 2i$. Therefore, the characteristic equation is $\lambda(\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 13) = 0$ and so the differential equation is $y''' + 6y'' + 13y' = 0$.

6. Question Details

final-6 [4670064]

Identify the correct form of a particular solution for the following differential equation

$$y'' - 2y' + y = te^t + 4.$$

- ☒  $Y(t) = At^2e^t + Bte^t + C$
- ☐ $Y(t) = At^2e^t + B$
- ☐ $Y(t) = Ate^t + Bte^t + Ct + D$
- ☐ None of these
- ☐ $Y(t) = At^2e^t + Bt + C$

Solution or Explanation

The fundamental solutions to the homogeneous equation are e^t , te^t . Thus, a particular solution is of the form


$$Y(t) = t(At + B)e^t + C.$$

7. Question Details

final-7 [4670069]

For which values of m and ω , is the following oscillator in resonance?

$$mu'' + 48u = 2\cos(\omega t).$$

- ☐ $m=3$ and $\omega=3$
- ☐ $m=4$ and $\omega=5$
- ☐ None of these
- ☒  $m=3$ and $\omega=4$
- ☐ $m=5$ and $\omega=4$

Solution or Explanation

The oscillator is in resonance if $\omega = \sqrt{k/m}$.


8. Question Details

final-8 [4670088]

The existence and uniqueness theorem guarantees that there exists a unique solution to the initial value problem

$$(t+3)(t-2)y'' + (\ln(t^2 + 1))y' + t^2 e^t y = \cos(t-5)$$

with $y(4) = -8$ and $y'(4) = -9$ on an open interval

- ☒  $(2, \infty)$
- ☐ $(1, 5)$
- ☐ $(-3, 2)$
- ☐ $(-1, 2)$
- ☐ None of these

Solution or Explanation

Dividing $(t+3)(t-2)$, the coefficients are continuous if $x \neq -3, 2$. Since the initial conditions are given at $t=4$, the answer is $(2, \infty)$.


9. Question Details

final-9 [4670101]

If you were to solve the variant of wave equation $u_{tt} = u_{xx} + u$ for $0 < x < 6$ and $t > 0$ with

$$u(0, t) = u(3, t) = 0, \quad u(x, 0) = 2x, \quad u_t(x, 0) = 0$$

using separation of variables, what would be the correct form of $X_n(x)$?

- ☒  $X_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}x\right)$
- ☐ None of these
- ☐ $X_n(x) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}x\right)$
- ☐ $X_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n^2\pi^2}{9}x\right)$
- ☐ $X_n(x) = \cosh\left(\frac{n\pi}{9}x\right)$


Solution or Explanation

Using the method of separation of variables, we see that $X(x)$ satisfies $X'' + \lambda X = 0$ with $X(0) = X(3) = 0$. Thus, the eigenvalues are $\lambda_n = \frac{n^2\pi^2}{9}$ and $X_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}x\right)$

10. Question Details

final-10 [4670109]

Let $X(x) = 5 \cos(4x) + \sin(4x)$, then $u(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$ is a solution to Laplace's equation $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$ if

- ☒  $Y(y) = \cosh(4y)$
- ☐ $Y(y) = \sinh(16y)$
- ☐ $Y(y) = \cos(4y)$
- ☐ $Y(y) = 16 \sin(y)$
- ☐ None of these


Solution or Explanation

Since $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$ and $\frac{X''}{X} = -16$, we have $Y'' - 16Y = 0$. Thus, $Y(y) = c_1 e^{4y} + c_2 e^{-4y}$.

11. Question Details

final-11 [4670158]

If λ is a nonnegative eigenvalue of $y'' + \lambda y = 0$ with $y(0) + y'(0) = 0$ and $y(2) = 0$, then λ satisfies

- ☐ $2\sqrt{\lambda} = \tan(\sqrt{\lambda})$
- ☒  $\sqrt{\lambda} = \tan(2\sqrt{\lambda})$
- ☐ $\lambda = \cot(2\lambda)$
- ☐ $\sqrt{\lambda} = -\tan(2\sqrt{\lambda})$
- ☐ None of these

Solution or Explanation

If $\lambda = 0$, then $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 x$. The boundary conditions imply $c_1 = c_2 = 0$. If $\lambda = \mu^2 > 0$, then $y(x) = c_1 \cos(\mu x) + c_2 \sin(\mu x)$. The boundary conditions imply $c_1 + c_2 \mu = 0$ and $c_1 \cos(2\mu) + c_2 \sin(2\mu) = 0$. Solving the system of equations, we get $\mu = \tan(2\mu)$.


12. Question Details

final-12 [4670156]

The equation

$$xy'' + (1-x)y' + \lambda y = 0$$

can be transformed into the form $(p(x)y)' + q(x)y = 0$ with

- ☐ $p(x) = e^{-x^2}$ and $q(x) = \lambda e^{-x^2}$
- ☐ None of these
- ☐ $p(x) = e^{-x}$ and $q(x) = \lambda x$
- ☐ $p(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x}$ and $q(x) = -\lambda x(1-x)$
- ☒  $p(x) = xe^{-x}$ and $q(x) = \lambda e^{-x}$

Solution or Explanation

Multiplying by $\mu(x)$, we have

$$x\mu(x)y'' + (1-x)\mu(x)y' + \lambda\mu(x)y = 0.$$

Then, solving the equation $(x\mu(x))' = (1-x)\mu$, we get $\mu(x) = e^{-x}$. Thus, $p(x) = xe^{-x}$ and $q(x) = \lambda e^{-x}$.

Assignment Details

Name (AID): **Final Exam - MCQ (16656680)**Submissions Allowed: **100**Category: **Exam**

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