Current Score:	0/50		D	ue:	١	Wed, Apr 1, 2020 08:50 PM CDT						
Question										10	Total	
Points	0/5	0/5	0/5	0/5	0/5	0/5	0/5	0/5	0/5	0/5	0/50	

0/5 points Mid2-1 [4622739] If u=2 f+3 g and v=-2 f+g for some functions f(t) and g(t), then W[u,v](t)=kW[f,g](t). What is k? k=8 k=14 None of these k=2k=-4Solution or Explanation We have $W[u,v](t)=(2 f'+3 g')(-2 f+g)-(2 f+3 g)(-2 f'+g')=(2 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot (-2))(f'g-fg')=8 W[f,g](t).$

0/5 points Mid2-2 [4625284] 2.

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

$$t(t+3)y'''+(t-3)y'+t e^{-t^2}y = \ln |6-t|$$

with y(4) = -1, y'(4) = 2, and y''(4) = -1 on an open interval

- (0,3)
- $\bigcirc \qquad (3,6)$
- (0,6)
- None of these
- (-3, 6)

Solution or Explanation

After dividing by t(t+3), the coefficients are continuous if $t\neq 0$, -3, 6. Since the initial conditions are given at t=4, the interval is (0, 6).

3.

The motion of a certain spring-mass system is governed by

$$u'' + 8 u' + 16 u = 0$$

with u(0)=-4 and u'(0)=20. How many times does the mass pass through the equilibrium position u=0? That is, how many positive numbers t are there such that u(t)=0?

- 0
- \bigcirc 2
- None of these
- Infinitely many times

1

Solution or Explanation

Since the characteristic equation has the repeated roots $\lambda = -4$, the general solution is

$$u(t) = e^{-4t}(At+B).$$

By the initial condition, we get A=4 and B=-4. Since u(t)=0 if and only if 4t-4=0, the answer is 1.

4. 0/5 points Mid2-4 [4625354]

The equation (x-4)y''-xy'+4y=0 for x>4 has a solution $y_1(x)=e^x$. If $y_2(x)=v(x)y_1(x)$ is another solution to the equation, then the function v(x) satisfies

- v''=0
- O 🤌 (2
- (x 4)v'' + (x 8)v' = 0
- (x-4)v''-4v'=0
- v''+v'=0
- None of these

Solution or Explanation

Since

$$(x-4)y_2''-xy_2'+4y_2=(x-4)(v''y_1+2v'y_1'+vy_1'')-x(v'y_1+vy_1')+4vy_1=e^x((x-4)v''+(x-8)v')=0,$$

the function v(x) should satisfy (x-4)v''+(x-8)v'=0

Mid2-5 [4625365]

5.

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

$$y''+3 y' = te^{3} t+8 t^{3}$$
.

- $\bigcirc \triangleright Ate^{3t} + Be^{3t} + Ct + Dt^2 + Et^3 + Ft^4$
- $At^2 e^{3t} + Bt e^{3t} + C + Dt + Et^2 + Ft^3$
- $Ate^{3} t + Be^{3} t + C + Dt + Et^{2} + Ft^{3}$
- None of these
- $At^{2} e^{3} t + Bt e^{3} t + Ct + Dt^{2} + Et^{3} + F t^{4}$

Solution or Explanation

Since the homogeneous equation y''+2y'=0 has solutions 1, e^{-3t} , a particular solution is of the form

$$Ate^{3t}+Be^{3t}+Ct+Dt^2+Et^3+Ft^4$$

0/5 points Mid2-6 [4625450] 6.

For which value of k is the following oscillator in resonance?

$$3 u'' + k u = 6 \cos(2 t)$$

- 18
- None of these
- 12
- 6

Solution or Explanation

The oscillator is in resonance if $\sqrt{k/m} = \sqrt{k/3} = 2$.

7. 0/5 points mid2-7 [46254

The differential equation

$$u''+6u'+11=0$$

corresponds to an oscillator that is

- underdamped
- critically damped
- overdamped
- undamped
- None of these

Solution or Explanation

The characteristic equation has complex roots.

8. 0/5 points Mid2-8 [4625468]

The function $u(t) = -4\sqrt{3}\cos(3t) + 4\sin(3t)$ can be written as $u(t) = R\cos(\omega_0 t - \delta)$ where

- R=4, $\omega_0 = 1$, $\delta = 11 \pi/6$
- \bigcirc R=8, ω_0 =1, δ = $\pi/6$
- None of these
- R=8, $\omega_0=3$, $\delta=5\pi/6$
- = 8 = 4, $ω_0 = 3,$ δ = 7 π/6

Solution or Explanation

We have $R = \sqrt{(-4\sqrt{3})^2 + (4)^2} = 8$ and $\omega_0 = 3$. Since $\cos(\delta) = -\sqrt{3}/2$ and $\sin(\delta) = 1/2$, $\delta = 5\pi/6$.

9. 0/5 points Mid2-9 [4625483]

Determine whether

$$3t-5$$
, t^2+1 , t^2+7t

are linearly dependent or linearly independent. If they are linearly dependent, find k_1 , k_2 , k_3 such that

$$k_1(3 t - 5) + k_2(t^2 + 1) + k_3(10 t^2 + 7 t) = 0.$$

- linearly independent
- Olinearly dependent and $k_1 = 1$, $k_2 = 5$, $k_3 = 1$
- O linearly dependent and $k_1 = 2$, $k_2 = 10$, $k_3 = 1$
- None of these

10. 0/5 points Mid2-10 [4625504]

The third order differential equation

$$y'''+py''+qy'+ry=0$$

has the characteristic equation $(\lambda + 2)(\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 18) = 0$. What is the general solution to the differential equation?

$$C_1 e^{-2} t + C_2 e^{-3} t + C_3 e^{3} t$$

$$O_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t} \cos(3t) + C_3 e^{-3t} \sin(3t)$$

None of these

$$C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{3t} \cos(3t) + C_3 e^{3t} \sin(3t)$$

$$C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{-3t} \cos(3t) + C_3 e^{-3t} \sin(3t)$$

Solution or Explanation

Since the roots are $\lambda = -2$, -3 ± 3 i, the general solution is

$$C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t} \cos(3t) + C_3 e^{-3t} \sin(3t)$$
.

Assignment Details

Name (AID): Midterm 2 - Multiple Choice Questions (16334764)

Submissions Allowed: 3
Category: Exam

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