AM-112-0... > Quizzes > Lecture 13... > Test Student Lecture 13 Activity Results for Test Student (6) Score for this attempt: **1** out of 1 Dashboard Submitted Feb 20 at 9:45am This attempt took 2 minutes. Courses / 1 pts 1 Question 1 Groups Consider the IVP  $\left\{ egin{aligned} y'(t) &= -lpha(t)y(t) + f(t) \ y(0) &= 0 \end{aligned} 
ight.$  for y(t). Calendar Let G(t,t') denote the solution for the forcing  $f(t)=\delta(t-t'),\ t'>0.$ Inbox Which statement below is true regarding the solution y(t) for a general f(t)? History y(t) = f(t)G(t,t)Course  $\bigcirc G(t,t') 
eq 0 ext{ for } t' > t; \;\; y(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t') G(t,t') dt'$ Material Website **(** Correct!  $ullet G(t,t')=0 ext{ for } t'>t; \ \ y(t)=\int_0^t f(t')G(t,t')dt'$ Commons 7 10 Help  $\bigcirc G(t,t')=0 ext{ for } t'>t; \;\; y(t)=f(t)\int_0^t G(t,t')dt'$ Resources  $\bigcirc$  There is not enough information to determine y(t). **Additional Comments:** / 0 pts 0 Question 2  $\left\{egin{aligned} y'(t) &= -lpha y(t) + \delta(t-t'), \; t' > 0 \ y(0) &= 0 \end{aligned}
ight.$  is equivalent to  $\left\{egin{aligned} & ext{for } t < t', y(t) = 0 \ & ext{for } t \geq t', y(t) ext{ satisfies } \left\{egin{aligned} y'(t) = -lpha y(t) \ y(t') = 1 \end{aligned}
ight. 
ight.$ This gives us another way of solving for y(t). What is y(t)?  $\bigcirc \ y(t) = e^{-lpha(t-t')}$  $0 \ y(t) = egin{cases} 0, & ext{for } t < t' \ e^{-lpha t}, & ext{for } t > t' \end{cases}$  $0 \ y(t) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} 0, & ext{for } t < t' \ rac{1}{2} e^{-lpha(t-t')}, & ext{for } t \geq t' \end{array} 
ight.$ **Correct!**  $extstyle egin{aligned} oldsymbol{y}(t) &= egin{cases} 0, & ext{for } t < t' \ e^{-lpha(t-t')}, & ext{for } t \geq t' \end{cases}$  $y(t) = \frac{1}{\alpha}e^{-\alpha(t-t')}$ **Additional Comments:** / 0 pts 0 **Question 3**  $\left\{egin{aligned} y''(t)&=-lpha^2y(t)+\delta(t-t'),\;t'>0\ y(0)&=0,\;\;y'(0)&=0 \end{aligned}
ight.$  is equivalent to  $\left\{egin{aligned} & ext{for } t < t', y(t) = 0 \ & ext{for } t \geq t', y(t) ext{ satisfies } \left\{egin{aligned} y''(t) = -lpha^2 y(t) \ y(t') = 0, \ y'(t') = 1 \end{aligned}
ight. 
ight.$ This gives us another way of solving for y(t). What is y(t)?  $y(t) = \frac{1}{\alpha}\sin(\alpha(t-t'))$  $0 \ y(t) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} 0, & ext{for } t < t' \ rac{1}{- ext{sin}(lpha t)}, & ext{for } t \geq t' \end{array} 
ight.$ Correct!  $extstyle \quad egin{aligned} egin{aligned} 0, & ext{for } t < t' \ rac{1}{lpha} ext{sin}(lpha(t-t')), & ext{for } t \geq t' \end{aligned}$  $0 \mid y(t) = egin{cases} 0, & ext{for } t < t' \ \sin(lpha(t-t')), & ext{for } t \geq t' \end{cases}$  $\bigcirc \ y(t) = \sin(\alpha(t-t'))$ **Additional Comments:** 0 / 0 pts **Question 4** Consider the IBVP  $egin{cases} u_{tt}=(c(x,t))^2u_{xx}+f(x,t)\ u(0,t)=0,\;u(L,t)=0\ u(x,t).\ u(x,0)=0,\;u_t(x,0)=0 \end{cases}$ Let  $G(x,t,x^{\prime},t^{\prime})$  denote the solution for the forcing  $f(x,t) = \delta(x-x')\delta(t-t'), \; x' \in (0,L), \; t' > 0.$ Which statement below is true regarding the solution u(x, t) for a general f(x, t)?  $\bigcirc \ u(x,t) = f(x,t)G(x,t,x,t)$  $\bigcirc G(x,t,x',t') \neq 0 \text{ for } t' > t;$  $u(x,t)=\int_0^{+\infty}\int_0^L f(x',t')G(x,t,x',t')dx'dt'$ Correct!  $u(x,t)=\int_0^t\int_0^Lf(x',t')G(x,t,x',t')dx'dt'$ G(x, t, x', t') = 0 for t' > t; $u(x,t)=f(x,t)\int_0^t\int_0^LG(x,t,x',t')dx'dt'$ There is not enough information to determine u(x, t). **Additional Comments:** / 0 pts 0 **Question 5** Consider the IBVP  $\left\{egin{aligned} u_{tt}=c^2u_{xx}+f(x,t)\ u(0,t)=0,\ u(L,t)=0\ u(x,t)=0 \end{aligned}
ight.$  for u(x,t). Let  $G(x,t,x^{\prime},t^{\prime})$  denote the solution for the forcing  $f(x,t) = \delta(x-x')\delta(t-t'), \ x' \in (0,L), \ t' > 0.$ Be careful about the initial conditions. Which statement below is true regarding the solution u(x, t) for a general f(x, t)?  $\bigcirc \ u(x,t) = f(x,t)G(x,t,x,t)$  $\bigcirc \ G(x,t,x',t') \neq 0 \text{ for } t' > t;$  $u(x,t)=\int_0^{+\infty}\int_0^L f(x',t')G(x,t,x',t')dx'dt'$ G(x, t, x', t') = 0 for t' > t; $u(x,t)=\int_0^t\int_0^Lf(x',t')G(x,t,x',t')dx'dt'$ G(x, t, x', t') = 0 for t' > t; $u(x,t)=f(x,t)\int_0^t\int_0^LG(x,t,x',t')dx'dt'$ Correct! • There is not enough information to determine u(x, t). **Additional Comments:** / 0 pts 0 **Question 6** Consider the IBVP  $\left\{egin{aligned} u_t &= \sigma(x,t) u_{xx},\ u(0,t) &= 0,\ u(L,t) &= 0 \end{aligned}
ight.$  for  $u(\mathsf{x},t).$ Let G(x,t,x') denote the solution for the IC  $f(x)=\delta(x-x'),\ x'\in(0,L).$ Which statement below is true regarding the solution u(x, t) for a general f(x)?  $\bigcup u(x,t) = f(x)G(x,t,x)$ Correct!  $\bullet$   $G(x,t,x') \neq 0$  for x' > x;  $u(x,t)=\int_0^L f(x')G(x,t,x')dx'$  $\bigcirc \ G(x,t,x')=0 \ \text{for} \ x'>x;$  $u(x,t)=\int_0^x f(x')G(x,t,x')dx'$  $\bigcirc \ G(x,t,x') \neq 0 \text{ for } x' > x;$  $u(x,t)=f(x)\int_0^L G(x,t,x')dx'$  $\bigcirc$  There is not enough information to determine u(x, t). **Additional Comments:** 0 / 0 pts **Question 7** Consider the BVP  $egin{cases} u_{xx}+(c(x,y))^2u_{yy}=0,\ (x,y)\in(0,L) imes(0,H)\ u(0,y)=0,\ u(L,y)=g(y)\ u(x,0)=0,\ u(x,H)=0 \end{cases}$  for u(x,y). Let G(x,y,y') denote the solution for the BC  $g(y)=\delta(y-y'),\;y'\in(0,H)$ Which statement below is true regarding the solution u(x, y) for a general g(y)?  $\bigcup u(x,y) = g(y)G(x,y,y)$ **Correct!**  $\bullet$   $G(x,y,y') \neq 0$  for y' > y;  $u(x,y)=\int_0^H g(y')G(x,y,y')dy'$  $G(x,y,y')=0 ext{ for } y'>y;$  $u(x,y)=\int_0^y g(y')G(x,y,y')dy'$  $\bigcirc G(x, y, y') \neq 0 \text{ for } y' > y;$  $u(x,y)=g(y)\int_0^H G(x,y,y')dy'$  $\bigcirc$  There is not enough information to determine u(x, y). **Additional Comments:** / 0 pts 0 **Question 8** Consider the BVP  $\left\{ egin{array}{l} rac{1}{r^2}ig(r^2u_rig)_r=-f(r),\;r\in(0,R)\ u(0)= ext{finite},\;u(R)=0 \end{array} 
ight.$  for u(r). Let G(r,r') denote the solution for the forcing  $f(r)=\delta(r-r'),\;r'\in(0,R)$ Which statement below is true regarding the solution u(r) for a general f(r)?  $\bigcirc \ u(r) = f(r)G(r,r)$ Correct!  $lacksquare G(r,r') 
eq 0 ext{ for } r' > r; \;\; u(r) = \int_0^R f(r') G(r,r') dr'$  $G(r,r')=0 ext{ for } r'>r; \ \ u(r)=\int_0^r f(r')G(r,r')dr'$  $\bigcirc \ G(r,r') 
eq 0 ext{ for } r' > r; \ \ u(r) = f(r) \int_0^R G(r,r') dr'$  $\bigcirc$  There is not enough information to determine y(t). **Additional Comments:** Fudge Points: You can manually adjust the score by adding positive or negative points to this box. **Update Scores** Final Score: 1 out of 1 Here's the latest quiz results for Test Student. You can modify the points for any question and add more comments, then click "Update Scores" at the bottom of the page. **Quiz Submissions** 

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Test Student has 1 attempt left Allow this student an extra attempt

Attempt 1: 1