

Math 2280 Ordinary Differential Equation: Practice Exam #1 Name: _____

Friday, September 22, 2023 A-Number: _____

Directions: You must show all work to receive full credit for problems. Partial credit will only be given if the work is essentially correct with a minor error like a sign error. Please make sure that you write all work on the test in the space provided. There is a single problem on each page and you should have plenty of room to work the given problems on a single page. Also, make sure that

1. Your cell phone, ipod, calculator, tablet, PC, or any other electronic devices must be turned off,
2. you complete the work using a pencil and not a pen,
3. turn in your exam when it has been completed to your instructor, and

Students who do not follow these rules will be asked to leave the room. You will have 50 minutes to complete the exam.

For DRC Staff:

Please scan the test and email the pdf file to:

Joe Koebbe Joe.Koebbe@usu.edu

Please hold the original exam until next week so that all students will be able to complete the exam. There may be students who need to take the exam at a later date.

Thanks for your help with this course.

Problem 1. Classify each of the following equations as either a partial differential equation or an ordinary differential equation. Circle at least one term that confirms your answer. Also identify the independent and dependent variables.

a. $y - 3y'' + 7y^{(4)} = e^{t^3i} + 7$

b. $y' - y'' + \sinh(y) = \cosh(x)$

c. $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$

Solution:

Problem 2. Classify each of the following equations as either a linear differential equation or a nonlinear differential equation. Circle at least one term that confirms your answer.

a. $y y'' - 5 (y')^2 + 7 \ln(y) = t^3 + 7$

b. $\sin(t) y'' + \cos(t) y' + \tan(t) = \ln(t) y$

c. $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

d. $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = u^2 + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

Solution:

Problem 3. Using the differential equations in Problems 1 and 2 determine the order of the differential equation for each. Write the problem number and part and at least one term that justifies your answer for each.

Solution:

Problem 4 Compute the solution of the following first order, linear ordinary differential equation. Make sure that you identify the integrating factor that you need to compute.

$$t y' + 4 y = \ln(t)$$

Write $y(t)$ as a family of solutions to the differential equations.

Solution:

Problem 5. Use separation of variables to compute a solution for the following first order differential equation.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(y-3)\cos(x)}{1+2y^2}$$

Use the initial condition, $y(\pi/4) = 4$ to pick out a unique solution for the initial value problem.

Solution:

Problem 6. Write the equations below in derivative formula form and determine if the differential equation has any constant solutions.

a. $(7x - 5y) + (17x + 13y)y' = 0$

b. $(2xy^2 + 2y) + (7x^2y + 2x)y' = 0$

c. $(3x^2y^2 + 2y) + (2x^3y + 2x)y' = 0$

Solution:

Problem 7. If any of the equations in Problem 6 is exact, compute the solution using the exact equation approach. Hint: There is one exact equation.

Solution:

Problem 8. For the following two first order equations, determine the largest interval or rectangle for which a unique solution exists. Make sure you take the initial condition into consideration.

a. $y' + \sin(t)y = 1, \quad y(\pi/4) = 3$

b. $y' = \frac{\ln(y) + y^2}{1 + y^2}, \quad y(2) = 1$

Solution:

Problem 9. Determine values of the parameter r such that the given exponential function is a solution of the linear differential equation.

$$y(t) = 3 e^{rt}$$

for

$$y''' - 9y'' + y' = 0$$

Solution:
