

Please show and explain your work. Justification is necessary for credit. Also sign your name here acknowledging you will not use problem solving software (Wolfram Alpha, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

**1. (5 points)**

**a. (2 pts)** Circle all of the following expression which are **homogeneous linear differential equations**.

(i)  $y''' - 2y''' + 3y = 5$

(iii)  $\sqrt{y'} = x \cos(x)y - 3$

(ii)  $(x^2 - \sin(x))y^{(5)} - xe^xy' + \sin(x^2)y = 0$

(iv)  $y'' = y + 2y'$

**b. (2 pts)** We have that  $y_h = c_1e^x + c_2e^{-x}$  is a general solution for the DE  $y'' - y = 0$  and that  $y_p = x^3$  is a particular solution to  $y'' - y = 6x - x^3$  (you do not need to verify these statements). Provide a general solution to the DE  $y'' - y = 6x - x^3$ .

**c. (1 pt)** Compute the Wronskian of  $y_1 = x$  and  $y_2 = x^2$ .

**2. (10 points)** Given that  $y_1 = x \sin(x)$  is a solution to the DE  $x^2y'' - 2xy' + (x^2 + 2)y = 0$ , find a general solution to this differential equation.

**3. (20 points)** Solve the following differential equations. If a technique is asked for, use it.

**a. (5 pts)**  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0$

**b. (5 pts)**  $y'' + 4y' + 7y = 0$

**c. (10 pts)**  $y'' - 4y' + 3y = \cos(x) + \sin(x)$  [using the method of undetermined coefficients]

**4. (5 points)** Suppose  $y_1 = x$  and  $y_2 = x - 1$  are solutions to a 2nd-order homogeneous linear DE on  $I = (-\infty, \infty)$ . Do  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  form a fundamental set of solutions for this DE on  $I$ ? Explain your answer using any math needed.

**5. (10 points)** Use the method of variation of parameters to find a general solution to the differential equation  $x^2y'' - 4xy' + 4y = 3x^3$ .