Seat:

Show all work clearly and in order. Please box your answers. 10 minutes.

## PICK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

Please indicate which one you do NOT want me to grade by putting an X through it, otherwise I will grade the first one worked on:

1. Verify  $y_1(x) = e^x$  and  $y_2(x) = e^{2x}$  form a fundamental set of solutions of the differential equation:

$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$$
 on  $(-\infty, \infty)$ .

(i) 
$$y_1(x) = e^x$$
  
 $y_1'(x) = e^x$   
 $y_1''(x) = e^x$ 

$$y_{i}(x) = e^{x}$$
  
 $y'_{i}(x) = e^{x}$   
 $y''_{i}(x) = e^{x}$   
 $y''_{i}(x) = e^{x}$   
 $y''_{i}(x) = e^{x}$   
So  $y_{i}(x)$  is a solution.

(ii) 
$$y_z(x) = e^{2x}$$
  
 $y_z(x) = 2e^{2x}$   
 $y_z(x) = 4e^{2x}$ 

$$y_{2}(x) = e^{2x}$$

$$y_{2}(x) = e^{2x}$$

$$y_{2}(x) = 2e^{2x}$$

$$y_{2}(x) = 2e^{2x}$$

$$y_{2}(x) = 2e^{2x}$$

$$y_{3}(x) = 4e^{2x}$$

$$y_{2}(x) = 3y_{2}(x) = 4e^{2x}$$

$$y_{3}(x) = 4e^{2x}$$

(iii) 
$$W(y_1, y_2) = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W(y_{1},y_{2}) = \begin{vmatrix} y_{1} & y_{2} \\ y'_{1} & y'_{2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e^{x} & e^{2x} \\ e^{x} & 2e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{x} (2e^{2x}) - e^{2x} e^{x}$$

$$= 2e^{3x} - e^{3x} = e^{3x} \neq 0 \text{ on } (-m,\infty)$$

2. The function 
$$y_1(x) = e^{2x}$$
 is a solution of

$$'' - 4y' + 4y = 0.$$

So 
$$y_1$$
 and  $y_2$  are linearly independent. Hence, by (i), (ii) and (iii)  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  form (1) a find. Solution  $y_2(x)$  of (1).

Use reduction of order to find a second solution  $y_2(x)$  of (1).

 $y_z = u y_1 = u e^{2x}$ / y2' = MM u(2e2x) + e2x u'  $\frac{\int y_2'' = u(4e^{2x}) + (2e^{2x})u' + e^{2x}u'' + u'(2e^{2x})}{= u''e^{2x} + 4e^{2x}u' + 4ue^{2x}}$ y="-442 +442 = 0

(u"e2x + 4u'e2x + 4ue2x) - 4 ( zue2x + u'e2x) + 4ue2x = 0  $e^{x} + yu' e^{x} + yue''$   $e^{x} + yu' e^{x} + yu - 8u - 4u' + yu') = 0$ , since  $e^{2x} \neq 0$ , it

be that  $u'' = 0 \Rightarrow u' = c \Rightarrow u = cx + D$ if c = 1 and c = 0  $y_2(x) = xe^{2x}$ (there are many answers)

$$y_2(x) =$$
  $\times e^{2\times}$ 

if 
$$C = 1$$
 and  $D = 0$ 
a possible second solution
is  $y_2 = x e^{2x}$ 

N.B., the ga. sol. would be  $y = C_1y_1 + C_2y_2 = C_1e^{2x} + C_2(Cx+D)e^{2x} = E_1e^{2x} + C_2(Cx+D)e^{2x}$