

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

DATE: December 11, 2008

FINAL EXAMINATION

Answers

- [8] 1. Find the radius of convergence and open interval of convergence of

$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{3^{2n+5} (2n)!}{2^{4n+3} (n!) ((n+1)!)} x^{2n+5} \rightarrow R = \frac{2}{3}$$

$-\frac{2}{3} < x < \frac{2}{3}$

- [10] 2. Find the Taylor series of $f(x) = \frac{7x-5}{6x^2-7x-3}$ about the point $x = 2$. You may use the fact that

$$\frac{7x-5}{6x^2-7x-3} = \frac{1}{2x-3} + \frac{2}{3x+1} \rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[\frac{2^n + 2 \cdot 3^n}{7^{n+1}} \right] (x-2)^n$$

$\frac{3}{2} < x < \frac{5}{2}$

State your answer in sigma notation, simplifying as much as possible. Find the open interval of convergence.

- [6] 3. Use the binomial theorem to find the Maclaurin series of the function

$$f(x) = (1+4x)^{-\frac{3}{5}} \rightarrow 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 4^n [3 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdots (5n-2)]}{5^n n!} x^n, |x| < \frac{1}{4}$$

- [8] 4. Find the sum of the power series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^{2n} (2n+1)}{2^{4n}} x^{2n+2} \rightarrow \frac{16x^2(16+9x^2)}{(16-9x^2)^2}, |x| < \frac{4}{3}$$

- [9] 5. Solve the following differential equation:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 3x^2 y = 2x^2 + x^5 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}(x^3+1) + ce^{-x^3}$$

- [7] 6. Find a two parameter family of solutions to the differential equation:

$$y'y'' = 1 \rightarrow \pm \frac{1}{3}(2x+D)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

- [12] 7. Find a general solution of:

$$y'' - y' - 6y = e^{3x} x^2$$

~~Use the operator method to find a particular solution.~~

$$\rightarrow y_p(x) = \left(\frac{1}{15} x^3 - \frac{1}{25} x^2 + \frac{2}{125} x \right) e^{3x}$$

- [12] 8. A 500 gram mass hangs on a spring with constant $8 \frac{N}{m}$. The mass is given a speed of $2 \frac{m}{s}$ upwards. The mass is acted upon by a damping force whose magnitude in Newtons is 5 times the instantaneous velocity. In addition, a force $F(t) = e^{-3t}$ acts on the mass. Find the position of the mass as a function of time.

(Recall the formula: $M \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \beta \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = F(t)$.) $\rightarrow -\frac{1}{5}e^{-3t} - \frac{4}{15}e^{-8t} + \frac{2}{3}e^{-2t}$

- [10] 9. Find the Laplace transform of the following periodic function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin(t) & 0 < t < 3 \\ t^2 & 3 < t < 6 \end{cases} \quad f(t+6) = f(t)$$

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{1-e^{-6s}} \left[\frac{1}{s+1} + e^{-3s} \left(\frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{6}{s^2} + \frac{9}{s} - \frac{(\sin 3)s}{s^2+1} - \frac{\cos 3}{s^2+1} + e^{-6s} \left(\frac{4}{s^3} + \frac{12}{s^2} + \frac{36}{s} \right) \right) \right]$

- [8] 10. Use convolutions to find the inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{1}{s^2(s^2+4)}$

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t$

- [10] 11. Solve the following initial value problem:

$$y'' + 2y' + 10y = 3\delta(t-4) \quad y(0) = 1 \quad y'(0) = 2$$

$\rightarrow e^{-(t-4)} \sin 3(t-4) h(t-4) + e^{-t} (\cos 3t + \sin 3t)$

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