

 Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi	<b>MIDTERM EXAM I</b>	
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Signature:	Exam Date: 7/11/2018	

**Each problem is worth 25 points. Duration is 90 minutes.**

1. Solve the equation  $\left(\frac{y}{x} + 6x\right) dx + (\ln x - 2) dy = 0, x > 0.$

**Solution:** Let  $M = \frac{y}{x} + 6x, N = \ln x - 2. \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$  so the equation is exact.

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = M \Rightarrow \phi = \int \left(\frac{y}{x} + 6x\right) dx = y \ln x + 3x^2 + h(y).$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = N \Rightarrow \ln x + h'(y) = \ln x - 2 \Rightarrow h(y) = -2y$$

The solution is

$$y \ln x + 3x^2 - 2y = c \Rightarrow y = \frac{c - 3x^2}{\ln x - 2}$$

2. Given that  $y_1(t) = t^2$  is a solution of  $t^2 y'' - 4t y' + 6y = 0, t > 0$ , use the method of reduction of order to find a second solution.

**Solution:** Plug  $y = v t^2$  into the equation to get  $v'' t^4 = 0$ , that is  $v'' = 0$ , that is  $v = c_1 t + c_2$ , or  $y = c_1 t^3 + c_2 t^2$ . The second solution can be taken as  $y_2 = t^3$ .

3. Find the solution of the initial value problem  $y'' + 2y' + 5y = 0, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 2$ . Plot the solution in the  $y - t$  plane.

**Solution:**  $\Delta = 4 - 20 = -16$  so the roots of the characteristic equation are  $r_{1,2} = -1 \pm 2i$ . The general solution is  $y = e^{-t} (c_1 \cos 2t + c_2 \sin 2t)$ . Using the initial condition, we get  $y = e^{-t} \sin 2t$ . The graph of the function passes from  $(0, 0)$ , is increasing at  $(0, 0)$ , oscillates and decays to the  $t$ -axis.

4. Solve the initial value problem  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy}, x > 0, y(1) = 2$ . (Hint use the change of variables:  $v = y/x$ .)

**Solution:**

$$y = vx \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = x \frac{dv}{dx} + v = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{v} + v$$

Hence

$$x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{v} \Rightarrow v dv = dx/x \Rightarrow \frac{v^2}{2} = \ln x + c \Rightarrow (y/x)^2 = 2(\ln x + c)$$

Using the initial condition, we get  $c = 2$ . The solution is  $y^2 = 2x^2 (\ln x + 2)$