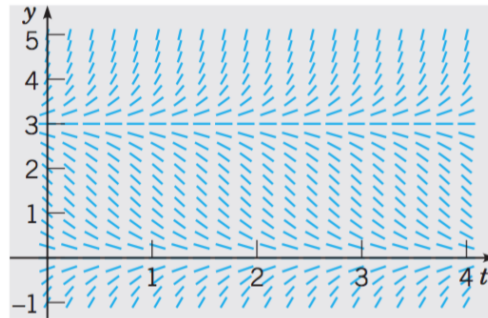# FINAL REVIEW PROBLEMS

If not otherwise specified, solve the following problems. If initial conditions are given, solve for all constants of integration. It is okay to leave answers in implicit form or with unsolved integrals.

1. **Direction fields and Equilibrium solutions:**

    Identify the equilibrium solutions and state their type.

    a) For the following figure:

    Solution: Unstable equilibrium at $y = 3$ and stable equilibrium at $y = 0$.

    b) $y' = y(y-2)^2$

    Solution: There is an unstable equilibrium at $y = 0$ and semistable equilibrium at $y = 2$.

    c) $y' = y(y-3)(y-x)$

    Solution: The equation is not autonomous, so there are no equilibrium points.

2. **Solution verification:** Verify the solution to the following ODEs.

    a) $x^2 y'' + 2xy' + y = \ln(x) + 3x + 1, \quad y = \ln(x) + x$

    Solution:

$$x^2 y'' + 2xy' + y = \ln(x) + 3x + 1$$
$$y = \ln(x) + x$$
$$y' = \frac{1}{x} + 1$$
$$y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$
$$x^2\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) + 2x\left(\frac{1}{x} + 1\right) + \ln(x) + x = \ln(x) + 3x + 1$$
$$\ln(x) + 3x + 1 = \ln(x) + 3x + 1 \quad \blacksquare$$

    b) $(y'')^3 + (y')^2 - y - 3x^2 - 8 = 0, \quad y = x^2$

    Solution:

$$(y'')^3 + (y')^2 - y - 3x^2 - 8 = 0$$
$$y = x^2$$
$$y' = 2x$$

$$y'' = 2$$
$$(2)^3 + (2x)^2 - x^2 - 3x^2 - 8 = 0$$
$$0 = 0 \quad \blacksquare$$

c) $y' = (x + y)^2, \quad y = \tan(x) - x$

Solution

$$y' = (x + y)^2$$
$$y = \tan(x) - x$$
$$y' = \sec^2(x) - 1 \sec^2(x) - 1 = (x + \tan(x) - x)^2$$
$$\sec^2(x) - 1 = \tan^2(x)$$
$$1 - \cos^2(x) = \sin^2(x)$$
$$1 = 1 \quad \blacksquare$$

3. **Separation of variables:** Solve the following ODEs using separation of variables.

   a) $y' + y^2 \sin(x) = 0$

   Solution:

$$y' + y^2 \sin(x) = 0$$
$$y' = -y^2 \sin(x)$$
$$\frac{dy}{y^2} = -\sin(x)dx$$
$$\frac{1}{y} = \cos(x) + C$$
$$y = \frac{1}{\cos(x) + C} \quad \blacksquare$$

   b) $y' = 2 + 2x + 2y^2 + 2xy^2, \quad y(0) = 0$

   Solution:

$$y' = 2 + 2x + 2y^2 + 2xy^2$$
$$= 2(1 + x + y^2 + xy^2)$$
$$= 2(1 + x)(1 + y^2)$$
$$\frac{dy}{1 + y^2} = 2(1 + x)dx$$
$$\tan^{-1}(y) = 2x + x^2 + C$$
$$y = \tan(2x + x^2 + C)$$
$$y(0) = 0 = \tan(C) \implies C = 0$$
$$y = \tan(2x + x^2) \quad \blacksquare$$

   c) $y' = \frac{ty(4 - y)}{1 + t}$

Solution:

$$y' = \frac{ty(4-y)}{1+t}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y(4-y)} = \frac{t}{1+t}dt$$

Performing partial fraction decomposition on the left hand side:

$$\left(\frac{1}{4y} - \frac{1}{4(y-4)}\right) = \frac{t}{1+t}dt$$

and integrating the right hand side with integration by parts:

$$\frac{1}{4}\left(\ln(y) - \ln(y-4)\right) = t - \ln(t+1) + C$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{y}{y-4}\right) = 4t - 4\ln(t+1) + C \quad \blacksquare$$

4. **Existence and uniqueness:** Give the interval for existence and interval for uniqueness of the solution.

a) $\sin(2x)dx + \cos(3y)dy = 0, \quad y(\pi/2) = \pi/3$

   Solution: We first need to rearrange the equation to be in the form $y' = f(x,y)$, then we can do our existence and uniqueness tests:

   $$\sin(2x)dx + \cos(3y)dy = 0$$
   $$\cos(3y)dy = -\sin(2x)dx$$
   $$y' = -\frac{\sin(2x)}{\cos(3y)}$$

   For existence, y' is discontinuous at $y = \frac{n\pi}{6}$ for n odd. Because our initial condition must lie within our region of existence, the solution thus exists for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and for $y \in [\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$. $\quad \blacksquare$

   For uniqueness, we first need to find $\partial f / \partial y$, then we can find the interval for uniqueness:

   $$y' = -\frac{\sin(2x)}{\cos(3y)}$$
   $$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}y' = -3\sin(2x)\sec(3y)\tan(3y) = -\frac{3\sin(2x)\sin(3y)}{\cos^2(3y)}$$

   This is discontinuous at the same points as y', so the interval for uniqueness will be the same.

b) $y^2(1-x^2)^{1/2}dy = \sin^{-1}(x)dx, \quad y(0) = 1$

   Solution:

   $$y^2(1-x^2)^{1/2}dy = \sin^{-1}(x)dx$$
   $$y' = \frac{\sin^{-1}(x)}{y^2(1-x^2)^{1/2}}$$
   $$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}y' = -2\frac{\sin^{-1}(x)}{y^3(1-x^2)^{1/2}}$$

   Solution exists for $x \in (-1, 1)$ and $y > 0$, and is unique for the same interval. $\quad \blacksquare$

5. **Linear first order ODEs:** Solve the following.

   a) $y' - 2y = 4 - t$

   Solution:

   $$y' - 2y = 4 - t$$
   $$y = e^{-\int(-2)dt}\left[\int e^{\int(-2)dt}(4-t)dt + C\right]$$
   $$y = e^{2t}\left[\int e^{-2t}(4-t)dx + C\right]$$
   $$y = e^{2t}\left[-\frac{7}{4}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2}te^{-2t} + C\right]$$
   $$y(t) = -\frac{7}{4} + \frac{t}{2} + Ce^{2t} \quad \blacksquare$$

   b) $ty' + 2y = \sin(t), \quad y(\pi/2) = 0, \quad t > 0$

   Solution: We first need to put the ODE into standard form, then we can easily solve.

   $$ty' + 2y = \sin(t)$$
   $$y' + \frac{2}{t}y = \frac{\sin(t)}{t}$$
   $$y(t) = e^{-\int\frac{2}{t}dt}\left[\int e^{\int\frac{2}{t}dt}\frac{\sin(t)}{t}dt + C\right]$$
   $$= \frac{1}{t^2}\left[\int t\sin(t)dt + C\right]$$
   $$= \frac{1}{t^2}[\sin(t) - t\cos(t) + C]$$
   $$= \frac{\sin(t)}{t^2} - \frac{\cos(t)}{t} + \frac{C}{t^2}$$
   $$y(\pi/2) = \frac{1}{(\pi/2)^2} + \frac{C}{(\pi/2)^2} = 0$$
   $$\implies C = -1$$
   $$y(t) = \frac{\sin(t)}{t^2} - \frac{\cos(t)}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} \quad \blacksquare$$

   c) $ty' + (t+1)y = t, \quad y(\ln(2)) = 1, \quad t > 0$

   Solution: Putting into standard form then solving...

   $$ty' + (t+1)y = t$$
   $$y' + \frac{t+1}{t}y = 1$$
   $$y(t) = e^{-\int\frac{t+1}{t}dt}\left[\int e^{\int\frac{t+1}{t}dt}(1)dt + C\right]$$
   $$= e^{-\int(1+\frac{1}{t})dt}\left[\int e^{\int(1+\frac{1}{t})dt}dt + C\right]$$
   $$= e^{-(\ln(t)+t)}t\left[\int te^t dt + C\right]$$

$$= \frac{e^{-t}}{t}\left[te^t - e^t + C\right]$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{Ce^{-t}}{t}$$

$$y(\ln(2)) = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln(2)} + \frac{Ce^{-\ln(2)}}{\ln(2)} = 1$$

$$\implies C = 2$$

$$y(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{2e^{-t}}{t} \quad \blacksquare$$

6. **Eigenvector solution to ODEs:** Solve the following using an eigenvalue/vector system.

$$\vec{x}' = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{array}\right]\vec{x}$$

Solution: We know the form of the solution, so all we need to do is find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors and we're done.

$$A - \lambda I = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{array}\right] - \lambda\left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 4 & 1 - \lambda \end{array}\right]$$

$$det\left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 4 & 1 - \lambda \end{array}\right] = (1 - \lambda)^2 - 4$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 - 4$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3$$

$$= (\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 1)$$

$$\lambda = -1, 3 \quad \blacksquare$$

For $\lambda_1 = -1$:

$$A - \lambda I = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{array}\right]\vec{v}_1 = 0$$

Let: $\vec{v}_{1,1} = 1$

Then from the first line of the matrix equation:

$$2v_{1,1} + v_{1,2} = 0$$

$$2(1) + v_{1,2} = 0$$

$$v_{1,2} = -2$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -2 \end{array}\right]$$

For $\lambda_2 = 3$:

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \vec{v}_2 = 0$$

Let: $\vec{v}_{2,1} = 1$

Then from the first line of the matrix equation:

$$-2v_{2,1} + v_{2,2} = 0$$
$$-2(1) + v_{2,2} = 0$$
$$v_{2,2} = 2$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

So the solution to our system of ODEs is thus:

$$x(t) = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} e^{-t} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} e^{3t} \quad \blacksquare$$

7. **Nonlinear second order ODEs:** Solve the following.

a) $y'' = -2t(y')^2, \quad y(0) = 2, \quad y'(0) = -1$

Solution:

$$z \equiv y'$$
$$\implies z' = -2tz^2$$
$$-\frac{dz}{z^2} = 2t\,dt$$
$$\frac{1}{z} = t^2 + C$$
$$z = \frac{1}{t^2 + C}$$
$$y' = \frac{1}{t^2 + C}$$
$$y'(0) = -1 = C$$
$$\implies y' = \frac{1}{t^2 - 1}$$
$$y = -\tanh^{-1}(t) + C_2$$
$$y(0) = 2 = C_2$$
$$y(t) = 2 - \tanh^{-1}(t) \quad \blacksquare$$

b) $y'' = 2yy'$

Solution:

$$y' = z$$

$$y'' = zz'$$
$$y'' = 2yy'$$
$$zz' = 2yz$$
$$z' = 2y$$
$$z = y^2 + C$$
$$y' = y^2 + C$$
$$\frac{dy}{y^2 + C} = dx$$
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{C_1}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{C_1}}\right) = x + C_2$$
$$y = \sqrt{C_1} \tan(\sqrt{C_1}x + C_2) \quad \blacksquare$$

8. **Second order linear ODEs:** Solve the following. Clearly state the method you are using and why.

a) $(x-1)y'' - xy' + y = 5, \quad x > 1, \quad y_1(x) = x$

Hint 1: The solution of $y'' = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 2}{x^2 - x} y'$ is $y = c_1 \frac{e^x}{x} + c_2$

Hint 2: $\int \frac{x}{e^x(x-1)^2} dx = -\frac{e^{-x}}{x-1}$

Solution:

$$y_2 = u(x)y_1 = u(x)x$$
$$y_2' = u + xu'$$
$$y_2'' = u' + xu'' + u' = 2u' + xu''$$
$$(x-1)(2u' + xu'') - x(u + xu') + xu = 0$$
$$2xu' + x^2u'' - 2u' - xu'' - xu - x^2u' + xu = 0$$
$$x^2u'' - xu'' + 2xu' - 2u' - x^2u' = 0$$
$$(x^2 - x)u'' - (x^2 - 2x + 2)u' = 0$$
$$u'' = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 2}{x^2 - x}u'$$

Using the hint:

$$u = c_1 \frac{e^x}{x} + c_2$$

and dropping constants since we are only interested in the basis function:

$$u = \frac{e^x}{x}$$
$$y_2 = \frac{e^x}{x}(x) = e^x \quad \blacksquare$$

Now, we can use variation of parameters to solve for the particular solution:

$$(x-1)y'' - xy' + y = 5$$

$$y'' - \frac{x}{x-1}y' + \frac{1}{x-1}y = \frac{5}{x-1}$$

$$W = y_1 y_2' - y_2 y_1' = xe^x - e^x$$

$$y_p = -y_1 \int \frac{y_2 r(x)}{W} dx + y_2 \int \frac{y_1 r(x)}{W} dx$$

$$y_p = -x \int \frac{e^x \left(\frac{5}{x-1}\right)}{xe^x - e^x} dx + e^x \int \frac{x \left(\frac{5}{x-1}\right)}{xe^x - e^x} dx$$

$$y_p = -x \int \frac{5}{(x-1)^2} dx + 5e^x \int \frac{x}{e^x (x-1)^2} dx$$

$$y_p = \frac{5x}{x-1} + 5e^x \left[-\frac{e^{-x}}{x-1} \right]$$

$$y_p = \frac{5x}{x-1} - \frac{5}{x-1}$$

$$y_p = 5$$

Which gives the final solution:

$$y(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 x + 5 \quad \blacksquare$$

b) $y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^{3t} + 6$

Solution: To solve the homogeneous problem, you can use the characteristic equation.

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0$$

$$\implies y_h(x) = (c_1 + c_2 t)e^{3t}$$

Using method of undetermined coefficients (and accounting for both parts of the right hand side):

$$y_p(x) = At^2 e^{3x} + B$$

$$y_p' = 2Ate^{3x} + 3At^2 e^{3x}$$

$$y_p'' = 2Ae^{3x} + 6Ate^{3x} + 6Ate^{3x} + 9At^2 e^{3x}$$

Plugging into the ODE:

$$2Ae^{3x} + 6Ate^{3x} + 6Ate^{3x} + 9At^2 e^{3x} - 6(2Ate^{3x} + 3At^2 e^{3x}) + 9(At^2 e^{3x} + B) = e^{3t} + 6$$

$$2Ae^{3x} + 6Ate^{3x} + 6Ate^{3x} + 9At^2 e^{3x} - 12Ate^{3x} - 18At^2 e^{3x} + 9At^2 e^{3x} + 9B = e^{3t} + 6$$

Canceling terms:

$$2Ae^{3x} + 9B = e^{3t} + 6$$

$$\implies A = \frac{1}{2}, \ B = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{3x} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y(x) = (c_1 + c_2 t)e^{3t} + \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{3x} + \frac{2}{3} \quad \blacksquare$$

c) $y'' - 2y' + y = te^t + 4, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 1$

Solution: We can use characteristic equation to solve the homogeneous problem and undetermined coefficients to solve for the particular solution.

$$y_h = (c_1 + c_2 t)e^t$$

$$y_p = At^3 e^t + Bt^2 e^t + C$$

$$y_p' = 3At^2 e^t + At^3 e^t + 2Bte^t + Bt^2 e^t$$

$$y_p'' = 6Ate^t + 3At^2 e^t + 3At^2 e^t + At^3 e^t + 2Be^t + 2Bte^t + 2Bte^t + Bt^2 e^t$$

$$y'' - 2y' + y = (6Ate^t + 3At^2 e^t + 3At^2 e^t + At^3 e^t + 2Be^t + 2Bte^t + 2Bte^t + Bt^2 e^t)$$
$$- 2(3At^2 e^t + At^3 e^t + 2Bte^t + Bt^2 e^t) + (At^3 e^t + Bt^2 e^t + C) = te^t + 4$$

$$= 6Ate^t + 3At^2 e^t + 3At^2 e^t + At^3 e^t + 2Be^t + 2Bte^t + 2Bte^t + Bt^2 e^t$$
$$- 6At^2 e^t - 2At^3 e^t - 4Bte^t - 2Bt^2 e^t + At^3 e^t + Bt^2 e^t + C = te^t + 4$$

$$= 6Ate^t + 2Be^t + C = te^t + 4 = te^t + 4$$

$$\implies A = \frac{1}{6}, \ B = 0, \ C = 4$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{6} t^3 e^t + 4$$

$$y(t) = (c_1 + c_2 t)e^t + \frac{1}{6} t^3 e^t + 4 \quad \blacksquare$$

$$y(0) = 1 = c_1 + 4 \implies c_1 = -3$$

$$y'(t) = -3e^t + c_2 te^t + c_2 e^t + \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^t + \frac{1}{6} t^3 e^t$$

$$y'(0) = 1 = -3 + c_2 \implies c_2 = 4$$

$$y(t) = (-3 + 4t)e^t + \frac{1}{6} t^3 e^t + 4 \quad \blacksquare$$

d) $x^2 y'' - 3xy' + 4y = x^2 \ln(x)$

Solution: We need to use the solution for a Cauchy-Euler equation to solve the homogeneous solution, and then use variation of parameters to solve for the particular solution (since we do not have constant coefficients):

$$y_h = x^m$$

$$y' = mx^{m-1}$$

$$y'' = m(m-1)x^{m-2}$$

$$x^2 y'' - 3xy' + 4y = 0$$

$$x^2 m(m-1)x^{m-2} - 3xmx^{m-1} + 4x^m = 0$$

$$m^2 - m - 3m + 4 = 0$$

$$m = 2$$

$$y_h = c_1 x^2 + c_2 x^2 \ln(x)$$

$$y_1 = x^2, \quad y_2 = x^2 \ln(x)$$

$$W = y_1 y_2' - y_2 y_1' = x^2 (2x \ln(x) + x) - x^2 \ln(x)(2x) = x^3$$

$$y_p = -y_1 \int \frac{y_2 r(x)}{W} dx + y_2 \int \frac{y_1 r(x)}{W} dx$$

$$= -x^2 \int \frac{(x^2 \ln(x)) \ln(x)}{x^3} dx + x^2 \ln(x) \int \frac{x^2 \ln(x)}{x^3} dx$$

$$= -x^2 \int \frac{\ln(x)^2}{x} dx + x^2 \ln(x) \int \frac{\ln(x)}{x} dx$$

$$= -x^2 \left(\frac{1}{3} \ln(x)^3 \right) + x^2 \ln(x) \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x)^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} x^2 \ln(x)^3$$

Which gives us the final solution:

$$y(x) = c_1 x^2 + c_2 x^2 \ln(x) + \frac{1}{6} x^2 \ln(x)^3 \quad \blacksquare$$

e) $ty'' - (1 + t)y' + y = t^2 e^{2t}, \quad t > 0, \quad y_1 = t + 1$

Hint: the solution of $y'' = \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+t} y'$ is $y = c_1 \frac{e^t}{t+1} + c_2$

Solution: We should use reduction of order for the homogeneous solution and variation of parameters for the particular solution.

$$y_1 = t + 1$$

$$y_2 = u(x) y_1 = u(x)(t + 1) = ut + u$$

$$y_2' = u + u't + u'$$

$$y_2'' = u' + u''t + u' + u'' = u''t + u'' + 2u'$$

$$ty'' - (1 + t)y' + y = 0$$

$$t(u''t + u'' + 2u') - (t + 1)(u + u't + u') + (ut + u) = 0$$

$$u''t^2 + tu'' + 2tu' - tu - t^2 u' - tu' - u - tu' - u' + tu + u = 0$$

$$u''t^2 + tu'' - t^2 u' - u' = 0$$

$$u''(t^2 + t) = u'(t^2 + 1)$$

$$u'' = \frac{t^2 + 1}{t^2 + t} u'$$

Using the hint:

$$u = \frac{e^t}{t + 1} \implies y_2 = e^t$$

$$y_h = c_1(t + 1) + c_2 e^t$$

And now solving for the particular solution:

$$W = y_1 y_2' - y_2 y_1'$$

$$= (t + 1)e^t - e^t = te^t$$

$$y_p = -y_1 \int \frac{y_2 r(t)}{W} dx + y_2 \int \frac{y_1 r(t)}{W} dx$$

$$= -(t+1) \int \frac{e^t \left(t e^{2t}\right)}{t e^t} dx + e^t \int \frac{(t+1)\left(t e^{2t}\right)}{t e^t} dx$$

$$= -(t+1) \int e^{2t} dx + e^t \int (t+1) e^t dx$$

$$= -\frac{(t+1)e^{2t}}{2} + (t+1) e^{2t} dx$$

$$= \frac{(t+1)e^{2t}}{2}$$

$$y(t) = c_1(t+1) + c_2 e^t + \frac{(t+1)e^{2t}}{2} \quad \blacksquare$$

9. **Mass-spring system:** Consider the equation of motion for a mass-spring system:

$$mx'' + \beta x' + kx = f(t)$$

For the following values of m, β, and k and form of $f(t)$, state if the homogeneous solution is over-damped, critically damped, If the motion is forced, state whether we will have beats, resonance, or neither, and why.

a) $m = 1$, $\beta = 5$, $k = 2$, $f(x) = 0$

Solution: over-damped–two real roots to homogeneous solution.

b) $m = 2$, $\beta = 0$, $k = \frac{1}{2}$, $f(t) = \sin(0.49t)$

Solution: underdamped (undamped motion, actually)–two complex conjugate roots. Motion experiences beats since frequency of forcing function and natural frequency are close (but not equal).

c) $m = 2$, $\beta = 8$, $k = 8$, $f(x) = 0$

Solution: critically damped–one repeated real root. Motion is unforced so no damping or beats.

d) $m = 3$, $\beta = 0$, $k = \frac{1}{3}$, $f(t) = \sin(t/3)$

Solution: underdamped (undamped) motion–two pure-imaginary roots. Motion experiences resonance since natural frequency and forcing function frequency are the same.

e) $m = 5$, $\beta = 2$, $k = 1$, $f(t) = \sin(2t/5)$

Solution: underdamped motion (two complex conjugate roots), does not experience resonance or beats since motion is damped.

10. **Laplace transform:** Solve the following using a Laplace transform

a) $y'' + 2y' + 2y = \cos(t) + \delta(t - \pi/2)$, $\quad y(0) = y'(0) = 0$

Solution:

$$y'' + 2y' + 2y = \cos(t) + \delta(t - \pi/2)$$

$$s^2 Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0) + 2sY(s) - 2y(0) + 2Y(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} + e^{-\pi s/2}$$

$$s^2 Y(s) + 2sY(s) + 2Y(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} + e^{-\pi s/2}$$

$$Y(s)(s^2 + 2s + 2) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} + e^{-\pi s/2}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{s}{(s^2+1)(s^2+2s+2)} + \frac{e^{-\pi s/2}}{s^2+2s+2}$$

Manipulating the right hand side and then taking the inverse transform:

$$Y(s) = \frac{s}{(s^2+1)(s^2+2s+2)} + \frac{e^{-\pi s/2}}{s^2+2s+2}$$

$$= \frac{s}{(s^2+1)(s^2+2s+1+1)} + \frac{e^{-\pi s/2}}{s^2+2s+1+1}$$

$$= \frac{s}{(s^2+1)((s+1)^2+1)} + \frac{e^{-\pi s/2}}{(s+1)^2+1}$$

$$\frac{s}{(s^2+1)((s+1)^2+1)} = \frac{As+B}{s^2+1} + \frac{Cs+D}{(s+1)^2+1}$$

$$= \frac{s+2}{5(s^2+1)} - \frac{(s+4)}{5((s+1)^2+1)}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{s+2}{5(s^2+1)} - \frac{(s+4)}{5((s+1)^2+1)} + \frac{e^{-\pi s/2}}{(s+1)^2+1}$$

$$= \frac{s}{5(s^2+1)} + \frac{2}{5(s^2+1)} - \frac{s+1}{5((s+1)^2+1)} - \frac{3}{5((s+1)^2+1)} + \frac{e^{-\pi s/2}}{(s+1)^2+1}$$

Taking the inverse transform *without* applying any shifts:

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{5}\cos(t) + \frac{2}{5}\sin(t) - \frac{1}{5}\cos(t) - \frac{3}{5}\sin(t) + \sin(t)$$

...then applying s-shifts since we are coming from the s-domain

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{5}\cos(t) + \frac{2}{5}\sin(t) - \frac{1}{5}e^{-t}\cos(t) - \frac{3}{5}e^{-t}\sin(t) + e^{-t}\sin(t)$$

and finally applying t-shifts since we are going to the t-domain

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{5}\cos(t) + \frac{2}{5}\sin(t) - \frac{1}{5}e^{-t}\cos(t) - \frac{3}{5}e^{-t}\sin(t) + u(t-\pi/2)e^{-(t-\pi/2)}\sin(t-\pi/2) \quad \blacksquare$$

b) $y'' + 4y' + 4y = te^{-2t}, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 1$

Solution: The difficult part of this problem is taking the Laplace transform of the right hand side. Once we've done this, the solution follows very easily. We can us #9 from the transform table to find the solution:

$$\mathcal{L}\{te^{-2t}\} = (-1)\frac{d}{ds}\mathcal{L}\{e^{-2t}\}$$

$$= -\frac{d}{ds}\left(\frac{1}{s+2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(s+2)^2}$$

We can now substitute this into the problem and solve:

$$s^2 Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0) + 4sY(s) - 4y(0) + 4Y(s) = \frac{1}{(s+2)^2}$$

$$s^2 Y(s) - 1 + 4s Y(s) + 4Y(s) = \frac{1}{(s+2)^2}$$

$$Y(s)(s^2 + 4s + 4) = \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} + 1$$

$$Y(s)(s+2)^2 = \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} + 1$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{(s+2)^4} + \frac{1}{(s+2)^2}$$

We can use #9 in the other direction to find the inverse transform of this function:
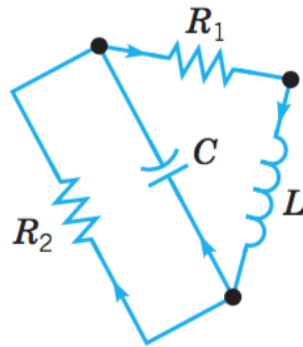
Let:

$$(-1)^3 G'''(s) = \frac{1}{(s+2)^4}$$

We can solve for $G(s)$ as:

$$G(s) = (-1)\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)(-1)\frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{6} e^{-2t}$$

Combining this result with the forward transform we took at the start of the problem:

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{6} t^3 e^{-2t} + t e^{-2t} \quad \blacksquare$$

11. **Circuits** Derive the system of differential equations for this circuit.

How would you solve the system for this circuit?

Solution: To derive the differential equation for a circuit, we need to use Kirchhoff's voltage law. This law states that the voltages drops around a closed loop will sum to zero. (This is essentially a statement of conservation of energy.) You can choose any loop (as long as your currents are consistent), but in this case well let I_1 be the current around the right loop, and I_2 be the current around the left loop.

Left loop:

$$-R_2 I_2 - \frac{(Q_2 - Q_1)}{C} = 0$$

$$-R_2 I_2 - \frac{\int I_2(\tau)d\tau - \int I_1(\tau)d\tau}{C} = 0$$

$$R_2 I_2' + \frac{1}{C}I_2 - \frac{1}{C}I_1 = 0 \quad \blacksquare$$

Right loop:

$$-R_1 I_1 - L I_1' - \frac{(Q_1 - Q_2)}{C} = 0$$

$$R_1 I_1 + L I_1' + \frac{\int I_1(\tau)d\tau - \int I_2(\tau)d\tau}{C} = 0$$

$$L I_1'' + R_1 I_1' + \frac{1}{C}I_1 - \frac{1}{C}I_2 = 0 \quad \blacksquare$$

12. **Direct method:** Consider the ODE

$$y'' + x^2 y = e^{-x}$$

Write out the direct method system of equations for the following boundary conditions for this ODE with $N = 5$ nodes.

a) $y(0) = 0, \quad y(4) = 5$

Solution:

We first need to write out the recursive equation:

$$y'' + x^2 y = e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{y_{i+1} - 2y_i + y_{i-1}}{h^2} + x_i^2 y_i = e^{-x_i}$$

$$y_{i+1} + (h^2 x_i^2 - 2) y_i + y_{i-1} = h^2 e^{-x_i}$$

After this, we can apply the boundary conditions:

$$y_3 + (h^2 x_2^2 - 2) y_2 + y_1 = h^2 e^{-x_2}$$

$$y_3 + (h^2 x_2^2 - 2) y_2 + (0) = h^2 e^{-x_2}$$

$$y_3 + (h^2 x_2^2 - 2) y_2 = h^2 e^{-x_2}$$

$$y_5 + (h^2 x_4^2 - 2) y_4 + y_3 = h^2 e^{-x_4}$$

$$5 + (h^2 x_4^2 - 2) y_4 + y_3 = h^2 e^{-x_4}$$

$$(h^2 x_4^2 - 2) y_4 + y_3 = h^2 e^{-x_4} - 5$$

Finally, we can set up the equations. (*Note:* we will have three degrees of freedom.)

$$\begin{bmatrix} (h^2 x_2^2 - 2) & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & (h^2 x_3^2 - 2) & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & (h^2 x_4^2 - 2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h^2 e^{-x_2} \\ h^2 e^{-x_3} \\ h^2 e^{-x_4} - 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \blacksquare$$

b) $y(0) = 0, \quad 4y'(2) + 3y(2) = 5$

Solution:

We only need to change the boundary conditions since this is the same ODE and thus has the same recursive equation:

$$y_3 + (hx_2^2 - 2)y_2 + y_1 = h^2 e^{-x_2}$$
$$y_3 + (hx_2^2 - 2)y_2 + (0) = h^2 e^{-x_2}$$
$$y_3 + (hx_2^2 - 2)y_2 = h^2 e^{-x_2}$$
$$y_6 + (hx_5^2 - 2)y_5 + y_4 = h^2 e^{-x_5}$$
$$4\frac{y_6 - y_4}{2h} + 3y_5 = 5$$
$$y_6 = \frac{5}{2}h - \frac{3}{2}hy_5 + y_4$$
$$\frac{5}{2}h - \frac{3}{2}hy_5 + y_4 + (hx_5^2 - 2)y_5 + y_4 = h^2 e^{-x_5}$$
$$\left(hx_5^2 - 2 - \frac{3}{2}h\right)y_5 + 2y_4 = h^2 e^{-x_5} - \frac{5}{2}h$$

Finally, we set up the equations. (*Note:* here we will have four degrees of freedom because of the right boundary condition.)

$$\begin{bmatrix} (hx_2^2 - 2) & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & (hx_3^2 - 2) & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & (hx_4^2 - 2) & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & hx_5^2 - 2 - \frac{3}{2}h \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \\ y_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h^2 e^{-x_2} \\ h^2 e^{-x_3} \\ h^2 e^{-x_4} \\ h^2 e^{-x_5} - \frac{5}{2}h \end{bmatrix} \quad \blacksquare$$

13. **Numerical methods:** Write a short piece of MATLAB code to solve the following using backward Euler for $1 \le t \le 10$ with $h = 0.01$.

$$y' + 5ty = \sin(t), \quad y(1) = 10$$

Solution: To use backward Euler, we need to write out the definition of backward Euler then resolve for y_{i+1}:

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + hy'(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1})$$
$$y' = \sin(x) - 5ty$$
$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h\left[\sin(x_{i+1}) - 5t_{i+1}y_{i+1}\right]$$
$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h\sin(x_{i+1}) - 5ht_{i+1}y_{i+1}$$
$$y_{i+1} + 5ht_{i+1}y_{i+1} = y_i + h\sin(x_{i+1})$$
$$y_{i+1} = \frac{1}{1 + 5ht_{i+1}}\left(y_i + h\sin(x_{i+1})\right)$$

From here we can write out the MATLAB function to solve this ODE:

```
y(1) = 10;
t(1) = 1;
h = 1e-2;
i = 1; tmax = 10;
while t(i) < tmax
    t(i+1) = t(i) + h;
    y(i+1) = (y(i) + h * sin(t(i+1))) / (1 + 5*h*t(i+1));
    i = i+1;
end
```