

Spring 1994 Exam 3 Math 242

① $y'' + y' - 6y = e^{2x}$ (NHDE)

$$y'' + y' - 6y = 0 \quad (\text{HDE})$$

plug $y = e^{rx}$ into (HDE)

$$r^2 + r - 6 = 0 \quad (r-2)(r+3) = 0 \quad \text{so sol of HDE} \Rightarrow y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-3x}$$

Try $y = Ax e^{2x}$ in (NHDE) $y' = 2Ax e^{2x} + A e^{2x}$

$$y'' = 4Ax e^{2x} + 2A e^{2x} + 2A e^{2x} + A e^{2x} - 6A x e^{2x} = e^{2x}$$

$$4Ax e^{2x} + 4A e^{2x} + 2A x e^{2x} + A e^{2x} - 6A x e^{2x} = e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-3x} + \frac{1}{5} x e^{2x}$$

② y is missing

The problem is First order linear in y' $y'' + \frac{1}{x} y' = 4 \quad \mu = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = x$

$$x y' = \int 4x dx = 2x^2 + C$$

$$y' = 2x + \frac{C}{x}$$

$$y = x^2 + C \ln x + R$$

③ $x^2 y'' + xy' - 4y = x^2$ (NHDE)

$$x^2 y'' + xy' - 4y = 0 \quad (\text{HDE})$$

HDE is an Euler-Cauchy Equation

$$\text{Try } y = x^r \quad r(r-1) + r - 4 = 0 \quad r = 2, -2$$

the solution of (HDE) is $y = c_1 x^2 + c_2 x^{-2}$

use V or P for NHDE:

$$y_{\text{partic}} = u_1 x^2 + u_2 x^{-2} \quad \text{where} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x^2 & x^{-2} \\ 2x & -2x^{-3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1' \\ u_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Note!}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1' \\ u_2' \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{x}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -2x^{-3} & -x^{-2} \\ -2x & x^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x^{-1}}{4} \\ -\frac{x^3}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{4} \ln x$$

$$u_2 = -\frac{x^4}{16}$$

$$y_{\text{partic}} = \frac{1}{4} x^2 \ln x - \frac{x^4}{16}$$

$$y = c_1 x^2 + c_2 x^{-2} + \frac{1}{4} x^2 \ln x$$

(18)

$$4) y_2 = x \int \frac{-e^{\int -\frac{3x^2}{1+x^3} dx}}{x^2} dx = x \int \frac{1+x^3}{x^2} dx$$

$$= x \left[-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right] = -1 + \frac{x^3}{2}$$

$$\boxed{y = c_1 x + c_2 \left(-1 + \frac{x^3}{2} \right)}$$

5) The gen solution of $y'' + 9y = e^x$ is

$$y = c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x + \frac{1}{10} e^x$$

$$y' = -3c_1 \sin 3x + 3c_2 \cos 3x + \frac{1}{10} e^x$$

$$(=y(0)) = c_1 + \frac{1}{10} \quad c_1 = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$(=y'(0)) = 3c_2 + \frac{1}{10} \quad c_2 = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{9}{10} \cos 3x + \frac{3}{10} \sin 3x + \frac{1}{10} e^x}$$