

# MATH 3D, FALL 2008

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## Final exam (sample), v.1

### Problem 1.

Find the general solution of the equation

$$ty'' + 2y' = 0$$

### Problem 2.

Compute first three Picard iterations for the initial value problem

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

### Problem 3.

Find the inverse Laplace transform of the function

$$F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 4s + 8}$$

### Problem 4.

The equation

$$y'' - 2ty' + \lambda y = 0,$$

where  $\lambda$  is a constant, is known as the Hermite differential equation. Find two linearly independent series solutions of the Hermite equation.

### Problem 5.

Find the general solution of the system of equations

$$\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \bar{x}$$

## Final exam (sample), v.2

### Problem 1.

Find the general solution of the equation

$$\cos y \sin t \frac{dy}{dt} = \sin y \cos t$$

### Problem 2.

Check that  $y_1(t) = te^t$  and  $y_2(t) = (t - 2)e^t$  are solutions of the equation

$$ty'' - (t + 1)y' + y = (t - 1)e^t.$$

Find the general solution.

### Problem 3.

Find the inverse Laplace transform of the function

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

### Problem 4.

Check that  $y(t) = t^2$  is a solution of the equation

$$t^2y'' - 4ty' + 6y = 0.$$

Find the general solution.

### Problem 5.

Find the solution of the initial value problem

$$\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \bar{x}, \quad \bar{x}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

## Final exam (sample), v.3

### Problem 1.

Find the general solution of the equation

$$ty^2 \frac{dy}{dt} = t^2 + y^3$$

### Problem 2.

Find the Wronskian of  $y_1(t) = e^t \cos t$  and  $y_2(t) = e^t \sin t$ .

### Problem 3.

Find the inverse Laplace transform of the function

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

### Problem 4.

Three solutions of a certain second-order linear nonhomogeneous equation are

$$\psi_1(t) = 1 + t, \quad \psi_2(t) = (1 + t^2)t, \quad \psi_3(t) = t^3 + t + 1.$$

Find the general solution.

### Problem 5.

Find the general solution of the system of equations

$$\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \bar{x}$$