

Homework 5, Math 251-010

Monday, February 13, 2012, due February 22, 2012

This home covers material from Sections 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6.

1. Consider the differential equation

$$49x(t) + 14\frac{\partial}{\partial t}x(t) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 t}x(t) = 0.$$

- (a) Find the characteristic equation.
- (b) Find a fundamental solution set.
- (c) Calculate the Wronskian and show that it is non-zero.
- (d) Construct the general solution.

2. Consider the second-order homogeneous equation with variable coefficients

$$(2x + 1)\frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 x}y(x) + (4x^2 + 12x + 3)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}y(x) + (8x^2 + 16x + 2)y(x) = 0.$$

- (a) Use direct substitution to find the value of r for which e^{rx} is a solution to this equation. (Note: The factorization may require persistence.)
- (b) Use reduction-of-order to construct the general solution of this equation.

3. Consider the differential equation

$$-48y(x) - 8\frac{\partial}{\partial x}y(x) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 x}y(x) = 576e^{-6x}, \quad y(0) = 27, \quad y'(0) = -252.$$

- (a) Find the general solution of the homogenized equation.
- (b) Find a particular solution using the method of undetermined coefficients.
- (c) Find the specific solution to the given problem.

4. Consider the differential equation

$$-15y(x) + 2\frac{\partial}{\partial x}y(x) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 x}y(x) = -160\sin(5x) + 40\cos(5x), \quad y(0) = -9, \quad y'(0) = 1.$$

- (a) Find the general solution of the homogenized equation.
- (b) Find a particular solution using the method of undetermined coefficients.
- (c) Find the specific solution to the given problem.

5. Consider the differential equation

$$36y(x) - 9\frac{\partial}{\partial x}y(x) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 x}y(x) = 36x^2 - 126x + 241, \quad y(0) = 2, \quad y'(0) = 30.$$

- (a) Find the general solution of the homogenized equation.
- (b) Find a particular solution using the method of undetermined coefficients.
- (c) Find the specific solution to the given problem.

6. Use variation of parameters to find the general solution of

$$\ddot{x} + x = \tan t \quad \text{when } -\pi/2 < t < 0.$$

7. Use variation of parameters to find a solution of

$$(1 - t)\ddot{x} + t\dot{x} - x = (t - 1)^2 e^{-2t}.$$

Hint: A fundamental solution set is $\{e^t, t\}$.