Instruction

- You are allowed 2 hours (120 minutes) for this exam. Please pace yourself accordingly.
- You may not use any calculator, notes, or other assistance on this exam.
- In order to receive full credit, you must show your work and carefully justify your answers. The correct answer without any work will receive little or no credit.
- Please write neatly. Illegible answers will be assumed to be incorrect.
- Read the question carefully, if the method is specified you can not use other methods.

Method of variation method: (Do not ask me what W(x) is)

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

Trigonometric identity you might need for the question

$$\cos(A)\cos(B) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)\right)$$
$$\sin(A)\sin(B) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)\right)$$
$$\sin(A)\cos(B) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)\right)$$

Math 2120

- 1. (40 points) Find the general solution of the following first order differential equations.
 - (a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = y\sin(x)$
 - (b) $2xy' 3y = 9x^3$
 - (c) $xyy' = x^2 + 2y^2$
 - (d) $xy' + 6y + 3xy^{\frac{4}{3}} = 0$
 - (e) $x^2y'' + 3xy' = 2$
- 2. (10 points) Solve the following initial problem.

$$3y^{(3)} + 2y'' = 0$$
$$y(0) = -1, \quad y'(0) = 0, \quad y''(0) = 1$$

3. (10 points) Find a particular solution of

$$y'' + 9y = \sin(3x)$$

4. (10 points) Use the method of variation of parameters to find a particular solution of

$$y'' + 9y = 2sec(3x)$$

5. (15 points) First determine whether $\lambda = 0$ is an eigenvalue, then find the positive eigenvalues and associated eigenfunctions.

$$y'' + \lambda y = 0;$$
 $y'(-\pi) = 0$ $y'(\pi) = 0$

6. (10 points) Apply the Convolution Theorem to find the inverse Laplace transform of the function.

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

7. (10 points) Use Laplace transform to solve the initial problem:

$$x'' + x = \sin(2t), \quad x(0) = 0, \quad x'(0) = 0$$

8. (15 points) Transform the given differential equation to find a nontrivial solution such that x(0) = 0.

$$tx'' + (3t - 1)x' + 3x = 0$$