

## Review Problems for Midterm II

- (1) Find the interval of existence of the following initial value problems.
- (a)  $(t^2 - 16)y''(t) + ty'(t) + \frac{9}{t-3}y = 0$ ,  $y(2) = 1$  and  $y'(2) = 2$ .
  - (b)  $(t^2 - 16)y''(t) + ty'(t) + \frac{9}{t-3}y = 0$ ,  $y(-1) = 1$  and  $y'(-1) = 2$
- (2) (a) Find the Wronskian of two solutions of the given differential equation without solving the equation.  $x^2y''(x) + xy'(x) + x^2y(x) = 0$ .
- (b) If  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  are two independent solutions of  $x^2y''(x) + xy'(x) + x^2y(x) = 0$  and  $W(y_1, y_2)(1) = 5$ . Find  $W(y_1, y_2)(t)$ .
- (3) Find the general solution of the following differential equations.
- (a)  $y''(t) + 6y'(t) + 9y = 0$ .
  - (b)  $y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 4y = 0$ .
  - (c)  $y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 5y = 0$ .
  - (d)  $t^2y''(t) + 7ty'(t) + 8y(t) = 0$ .
  - (e)  $t^2y''(t) + 7ty'(t) + 10y(t) = 0$ .
  - (f)  $t^2y''(t) + 5ty'(t) + 4y(t) = 0$ .
  - (g)  $t^2y''(t) + ty'(t) + 9y = 0$ .
- (4) Find the solution of the following initial value problems.
- (a)  $y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 5y = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 1$  and  $y'(0) = 3$ .
  - (b)  $t^2y''(t) + 7ty'(t) + 10y(t) = 0$ ,  $y(1) = 2$  and  $y'(1) = -5$ .
- (5) In the following problems, a differential and one solution  $y_1$  are given. Use the method of reduction of order to find the general solution solution.
- (a)  $t^2y''(t) - t(t+2)y'(t) + (t+2)y(t) = 0$ ;  $y_1(t) = t$ .
  - (b)  $(t+1)y''(t) - (t+2)y'(t) + y(t) = 0$ ;  $y_1(t) = e^t$ .
- (6) Find the general solution of the following differential equations.
- (a)  $y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = e^t + \sin(t)$ .
  - (b)  $y''(t) + 4y = 2\sin(2t) + 3\cos(t)$
  - (c)  $y''(t) + 4y = 4e^{4t}$
  - (d)  $y''(t) + 4y + 4y(t) = e^{-2t} + e^{2t}$
  - (e)  $y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = t^2 + 1$ .
  - (f)  $t^2y''(t) - ty'(t) - 3y(t) = 4t^2$ .
  - (g)  $y''(t) + 4y = \sec(2t)$
  - (h)  $y''(t) + 4y = \tan(2t)$
  - (i)  $t^2y''(t) - t(t+2)y'(t) + (t+2)y(t) = t^4e^t(1+t)$ .  
Given that  $y_1(t) = te^t$  is a solution of  $t^2y''(t) - t(t+2)y'(t) + (t+2)y(t) = 0$ .
  - (j)  $(1-t)y''(t) + ty'(t) - y(t) = 2(t-1)^2e^{-t}$ .  
Given that  $y_1(t) = t$  is a solution of  $(1-t)y''(t) + ty'(t) - y(t) = 0$ .