

**QUESTION 1**

The blanks below will be filled by students. (Except the score)

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For the solution of this question please use only the front face and if necessary the back face of this page.

[10pt] a) State the order of each of the following differential equations and whether it is linear or nonlinear. If it is nonlinear, show explicitly the term which violates linearity.

i)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y \frac{dy}{dx} + \sin x = 0$

ii)  $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} \sin^3 x + \frac{dy}{dx} \cos x + y \sin x = 0$

iii)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = x \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^3$

[15pt] b) Solve the initial value problem  $y' + y \cot t = 4 \sin t$ ,  $y(-\pi/2) = 0$  and state the interval in which the solution is valid.

a) i) 2 - Lineer degil -  $\underline{\underline{y \frac{dy}{dx}}}$

ii) 3 - Lineer

iii) 2 - Lineer degil -  $x \left( \underline{\underline{\frac{dy}{dx}}} \right)^3$

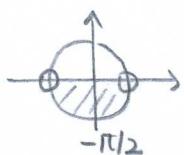
b)  $y' \sin t + y \cos t = 4 \sin^2 t$       ( $\mu = \sin t$ )

$$(y \cdot \sin t)' = 4 \sin^2 t \Rightarrow y \cdot \sin t = 4 \int \sin^2 t dt \\ = 2 \int (1 - \cos 2t) dt$$

$$y \cdot \sin t = 2t - \sin 2t + C$$

$$y = 2t \csc t - 2 \cos t + C \csc t$$

$$y(-\pi/2) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = -2 \frac{\pi}{2} - C \Rightarrow C = \pi \Rightarrow y = (2t + \pi) \csc t - 2 \cos t$$



( $-\pi/2, 0$ )

**QUESTION 2**

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[12pt] a) Solve the Bernoulli equation  $(x^2 + 1)y' - xy = x^3y^3$ .

[13pt] b) Solve the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x-y}{x-8y+7}$ .

$$a) y' - \frac{x}{x^2+1} y = \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} y^3, n=3 \Rightarrow v = y^{-2} \Rightarrow v' = -2y^{-3}y'$$

$$-2y^{-3}y' + \frac{2x}{x^2+1} y^{-2} = -\frac{2x^3}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow v' + \frac{2x}{x^2+1} v = -\frac{2x^3}{x^2+1} \quad (\mu = x^2+1)$$

$$(x^2+1)v' + 2xv = -2x^3 \Rightarrow [(x^2+1)\cdot v]' = -2x^3 \Rightarrow (x^2+1)\cdot v = -\frac{1}{2}x^4 + C$$

$$(x^2+1)y^{-2} = -\frac{1}{2}x^4 + C \quad (y \neq 0) \quad (y=0 \text{ is also a solution})$$

$$b) x = X+k \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{X-y+(k-h)}{x-8y+(k-8h+7)} \\ y = Y+h \end{array} \right\}, \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} k-h=0 \\ k-8h=-7 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} h=1 \\ k=1 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1-(Y/X)}{1-8(Y/X)}, \quad \frac{Y}{X} = u \Rightarrow u'X + u = \frac{1-u}{1-8u} \Rightarrow u'X = \frac{1-2u+8u^2}{1-8u}$$

$$\frac{1-8u}{1-2u+8u^2} du = \frac{dX}{X} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \ln|1-2u+8u^2| = \ln(C_1 X)$$

$$\left| 1-2 \frac{Y-1}{X-1} + 8 \cdot \left( \frac{Y-1}{X-1} \right)^2 \right| = C_2 (X-1)^{-2}, \quad (X \neq 1)$$

## QUESTION 3

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[15pt] a) Show that  $y_1(x) = \sin x^2$  is a solution of  $xy'' - y' + 4x^3y = 0$ ,  $x > 0$  and find the general solution of this differential equation.

[10pt] b) If  $W(f, g)$  is the Wronskian of  $f$  and  $g$ , and if  $u = 2f - g$ ,  $v = f + 2g$ , find the Wronskian  $W(u, v)$  of  $u$  and  $v$  in terms of  $W(f, g)$ .

$$a) y_1 = \sin x^2 \Rightarrow y_1' = 2x \cos x^2 \Rightarrow y_1'' = -4x^2 \sin x^2 + 2 \cos x^2$$

$$-x \cdot 4x^2 \sin x^2 + 2x \cos x^2 - 2x \cos x^2 + 4x^3 \sin x^2 = 0$$

$$v = u y_1 \Rightarrow v' = u'y_1 + u y_1' \Rightarrow v'' = u'' y_1 + 2u'y_1' + u y_1''$$

$$x(u'' y_1 + 2u'y_1' + u y_1'') - (u'y_1 + u y_1') + 4x^3 u y_1 = 0$$

$$x(\sin x^2) u'' + (4x^2 \cos x^2 - \sin x^2) u' = 0$$

$$\frac{u''}{u'} = \frac{1}{x} - 4x \cdot \frac{\cos x^2}{\sin x^2} \Rightarrow \ln u' = \ln x - 2 \ln \sin x^2 + \ln C_1$$

$$u' = C_1 \frac{x}{\sin^2 x^2} \Rightarrow u = -\frac{C_1}{2} \cot x^2 + C_2$$

$$y = -\frac{C_1}{2} \cos x^2 + C_2 \sin x^2$$

$$b) W(f, g) = \begin{vmatrix} f & g \\ f' & g' \end{vmatrix} = fg' - f'g$$

$$W(u, v) = \begin{vmatrix} 2f-g & f+2g \\ 2f'-g' & f'+2g' \end{vmatrix} = 2ff' + 4fg' - f'g - 2gg'$$

$$-(2ff' - fg' + 4f'g - 2gg')$$

$$= 5fg' - 5f'g = 5W(f, g)$$

## QUESTION 4

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[10pt] a) Find the homogeneous solution of  $y'' - y = f(t)$ . Determine the particular solution if

i)  $f(t) = t^2 + 1$

ii)  $f(t) = 2e^{-t} + (3t + 1) \sin t$

Do not attempt to calculate the coefficients.

[15pt] b) Solve the differential equation  $4y'' + y = 2 \sec \frac{t}{2}$ ,  $-\pi < t < \pi$ .

a)  $r^4 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (r^2 - 1)(r^2 + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \pm 1, r_{3,4} = \pm i$

$y_h = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t} + c_3 \cos t + c_4 \sin t$

i)  $y_p = A + Bt + C$       ii)  $y_p = At^2 e^{-t} + t [(Bt + C) \cos t + (Dt + E) \sin t]$

b)  $4r^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \pm \frac{1}{2}i \Rightarrow y_h = c_1 \cos \frac{t}{2} + c_2 \sin \frac{t}{2}$

$y = u_1 \cos \frac{t}{2} + u_2 \sin \frac{t}{2} \Rightarrow y' = u_1' \cos \frac{t}{2} + u_2' \sin \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (-u_1 \sin \frac{t}{2} + u_2 \cos \frac{t}{2})$

$\Rightarrow u_1' \cos \frac{t}{2} + u_2' \sin \frac{t}{2} = 0 \quad (1)$

$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{1}{2} (-u_1 \sin \frac{t}{2} + u_2 \cos \frac{t}{2}) \Rightarrow y'' = \frac{1}{4} (-2u_1' \sin \frac{t}{2} + 2u_2' \cos \frac{t}{2} - u_1 \cos \frac{t}{2} - u_2 \sin \frac{t}{2})$

$4y'' + y = 2 \sec \frac{t}{2} \Rightarrow -u_1' \sin \frac{t}{2} + u_2' \cos \frac{t}{2} = \sec \frac{t}{2} \quad (2)$

(1), (2)  $\Rightarrow u_2' = 1, u_1' = -\tan \frac{t}{2}$

$\Rightarrow u_1 = 2 \ln |\cos \frac{t}{2}| + C_1 = 2 \ln (\cos \frac{t}{2}) + C_1 \quad (-\pi/2 < \frac{t}{2} < \pi/2)$

$u_2 = t + C_2$

$y = 2 \ln (\cos \frac{t}{2}) \cdot \cos \frac{t}{2} + t \sin \frac{t}{2} + c_1 \cos \frac{t}{2} + c_2 \sin \frac{t}{2}$