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HAND COMPUTATIONS

1. (40 points) Use the Laplace Tranform Technique to find the Laplace transform of the solution to the initial value problem

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 9 + 6t$$
 with $y(0) = 1$ and $y'(0) = 1$.

Laplace transform of the differential equation:

$$s^{2}Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0) + 3[sY(s) - y(0)] + 2Y(s) = \frac{9}{s} + \frac{6}{s^{2}}$$

Substitute in the initial conditions:

$$s^{2}Y(s) - s - 1 + 3sY(s) - 3 + 2Y(s) = \frac{9}{s} + \frac{6}{s^{2}}$$

Solve for Y(s):

$$Y(s)[s^{2} + 3s + 2] = s + 4 + \frac{9}{s} + \frac{6}{s^{2}}$$
$$Y(s) = \frac{s + 4 + \frac{9}{s} + \frac{6}{s^{2}}}{s^{2} + 3s + 2}$$

- 2. (10 points)
 - **a.** Find the Laplace transform of the function: $f(t) = te^{2t} \sin 3t$

$$f_1(t) = \sin 3t \qquad F_1(s) = \frac{3}{s^2 + 9}$$

$$f_2(t) = e^{2t} \sin 3t = e^{2t} f_1(t) \qquad F_2(s) = F_1(s - 2) = \frac{3}{(s - 2)^2 + 9}$$

$$f(t) = te^{2t} \sin 3t = tf_2(t) \qquad F(s) = -\frac{d}{ds} F_2(s) = -\frac{-3[2(s - 2)]}{((s - 2)^2 + 9)^2}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{6(s - 2)}{((s - 2)^2 + 9)^2}$$

b. Find the inverse Laplace transform of the function: $G(s) = \frac{2e^{-2s}}{(s+1)^3}$

$$G_{1}(s) = \frac{2}{s^{3}} \qquad g_{1}(t) = t^{2}$$

$$G_{2}(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)^{3}} = G_{1}(s+1) \qquad g_{2}(t) = e^{-t}g_{1}(t) = e^{-t}t^{2}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{2e^{-2s}}{(s+1)^{3}} = e^{-2s}G_{2}(s) \qquad g(t) = g_{2}(t-2)\Theta(t-2)$$

$$g(t) = e^{-(t-2)}(t-2)^{2}\Theta(t-2)$$

3. (20 points) Find the solution of the system

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -8x + 8y \qquad x(0) = 6$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -3x + 2y \qquad y(0) = 4$$

using the Eigenvector Technique.

Coefficient matrix:

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc} -8 & 8 \\ -3 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

Characteristic polynomial:

$$\det(A - \lambda \mathbf{1}) = \begin{vmatrix} -8 - \lambda & 8 \\ -3 & 2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-8 - \lambda)(2 - \lambda) + 24 = \lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 8$$

Characteristic equation and eigenvalues:

$$\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 8 = 0$$
 $(\lambda + 2)(\lambda + 4) = 0$ $\lambda = -2, -4$

Find eigenvectors:

$$\lambda = -2$$
:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -6 & 8 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies -3u_1 + 4u_2 = 0 \implies u_2 = \frac{3}{4}u_1 \implies \vec{u}_{-2} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 8 \\ -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad -4u_1 + 8u_2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad u_2 = \frac{1}{2}u_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{u}_{-4} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Vector solution:

$$X = Be^{-2t}\vec{u}_{-2} + Ce^{-4t}\vec{u}_{-4} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = Be^{-2t}\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + Ce^{-4t}\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Scalar solution:

$$x(t) = 4Be^{-2t} + 2Ce^{-4t}$$
$$y(t) = 3Be^{-2t} + Ce^{-4t}$$

Use the initial conditions:

$$x(0) = 4B + 2C = 6$$

 $y(0) = 3B + C = 4$ \Rightarrow $B = 1$
 $C = 1$

Solution:

$$x(t) = 4e^{-2t} + 2e^{-4t}$$
$$y(t) = 3e^{-2t} + e^{-4t}$$

MAPLE COMPUTATIONS

4. (30 points) Find the solution of the system

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -8x + 8y \qquad x(0) = 6$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -3x + 2y \qquad y(0) = 4$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -3x + 2y \qquad y(0) = 0$$

using the Laplace Tranform Technique. (You may not use the dsolve command except to check your answer.)

To Turn in Your Maple Computations:

- 1. Save your Maple file as lastname_exam3.mws
- 2. Print your file as follows:
 - a. Click on FILE, PRINT and Printer Command.
 - Ipr -J "Yasskin Maple Exam 3" **b**. Make the command read:
 - c. Call Dr. Yasskin over to check your printing.
 - d. Click on PRINT.
- 3. Mail your file as follows:
 - **a**. Start the mail program: pine
 - **b**. Compose a letter by typing C.
 - **c**. In the header region, enter:

yasskin To

lastname exam3.mws (or the *exact* name of your Maple file) Attachment Subject Last Name Exam3

- d. Call Dr. Yasskin over to check your email.
- e. Mail the letter by typing ^ **X** and \mathbf{Y} .