MATH 308, Spring 2013

## EXAM 2 - VERSION B

LAST NAME (print) $\qquad$ FIRST NAME : $\qquad$

UIN: $\qquad$ SECTION \#: $\qquad$ SEAT\#: $\qquad$

## DIRECTIONS:

- The use of a calculator is prohibited.
- The use of any electronic device is prohibited.
- In all problems present your solutions in the space provided.
- Be sure to read the instructions to each problem carefully.
- Use a pencil and be neat. If I can't read your answers, then I can't give you credit.
- Show all your work and clearly indicate your final answer. You will be graded not merely on the final answer, but also on the quality and correctness of the work leading up to it.
- SCHOLASTIC DISHONESTY WILL NOT BE TOLERATED.

THE AGGIE CODE OF HONOR
"An Aggie does not lie, cheat or steal, or tolerate those who do."
Signature: $\qquad$

DO NOT WRITE BELOW!

| $\# 1$ | $\# 2$ | $\# 3$ | $\# 4$ | $\# 5$ | $\# 6$ | $\# 7$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | 16 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 100 |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. A mass weighing $32 l b$ stretches a spring 1.6 ft . The mass is pushed upward, contracting the spring a distance $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$, and then set in motion with an upward velocity of $\sqrt{5} \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{s}$. (Note: the gravitational acceleration $g=32 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ )
(a) [4pts] Write the initial value problem (the differential equation and the initial conditions) that describes the motion of the mass. Note that the positive direction of motion is assumed to be downward.
(b) [6pts] Find the position $u$ of the mass at any time $t$, if there is no damping and no external force.
(c) [6pts] Determine the natural frequency, period, amplitude and phase of the motion.
(d) [12pts] Now assume that mass is attached to a dashpot mechanism that has a damping constant of $1 \frac{\mathrm{lb} \cdot \mathrm{s}}{\mathrm{ft}}$ and is acted on by an external force of $2 \sin (4 t) \mathrm{lb}$. Determine the steady state solution of the obtained system.
2. Consider the differential equation $\frac{9}{4} y^{\prime \prime}-6 y^{\prime}+4 y=0$.
(a) [6pts] Find the general solution of this equation;
(b) $[4 \mathrm{pts}]$ Find the solution of this equation satisfying the initial conditions $y(0)=1, y^{\prime}(0)=\alpha$;
(c) [6pts] For the solutions obtained in the previous item find the values of $\alpha$, if any, for which the solutions tends to $+\infty$ as $t \rightarrow+\infty$ and the values of $\alpha$, if any, for which the solutions tend to $-\infty$ as $t \rightarrow+\infty$.
3. [10pts] Given the solution $y_{1}(t)=t$ of the differential equation $2 t^{2} y^{\prime \prime}+3 t y^{\prime}-3 y=0, \quad t>0$.

Use the method of reduction of order to find a second solution $y_{2}(t)$ of this equation such that $\left\{y_{1}(t), y_{2}(t)\right\}$ is a fundamental set of solutions on $t>0$.
4. [12pts] The functions $y_{1}(t)=t+1$ and $y_{2}(t)=e^{t}$ are known as fundamental set of $t y^{\prime \prime}-(t+1) y^{\prime}+y=0$. Use the method of variation of parameter to find the general solution of the equation $t y^{\prime \prime}-(t+1) y^{\prime}+y=t^{2}$.
5. For each of the following equations write down the form in which a particular solution should be found according to the method of undetermined coefficients. Justify your answer (here you do not need to find the value of the undetermined coefficient/coefficients ):
(a) $[4 \mathrm{pts}] y^{\prime \prime}-5 y^{\prime}-14 y=2013 e^{7 t}$;
(b) $[4 \mathrm{pts}] y^{\prime \prime}-6 y^{\prime}+9 y=\left(t-t^{2}\right) e^{3 t}$;
(c) $[6 \mathrm{pts}] y^{\prime \prime}-2 y^{\prime}+17 y=3 e^{t} \cos (4 t)-e^{-t}$;
6. [11pts] Find the inverse Laplace transform of the function $F(s)=\frac{s-1}{(s-2)\left(s^{2}-2 s+17\right)}$.
7. [9pts] Solve for $Y(s)$, the Laplace transform of the solution $y(t)$ to the given initial value problem (you do not need to find the solution $y(t)$ itself here). Do not simplify your answer.

$$
y^{\prime \prime}-3 y^{\prime}+25 y=e^{t}\left(\sin (\sqrt{5} t)-t^{4}+5\right), \quad y(0)=0, \quad y^{\prime}(0)=0 .
$$

TABLE 6.2.1 Elementary Laplace Transforms

| $f(t)=\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\}$ | $F(s)=\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. 1 | $\frac{1}{s}, \quad s>0$ |
| 2. $e^{a t}$ | $\frac{1}{s-a}, \quad s>a$ |
| 3. $t^{n}, \quad n=$ positive integer | $\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}, \quad s>0$ |
| 4. $t^{p}, \quad p>-1$ | $\frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{s^{p+1}}, \quad s>0$ |
| 5. $\sin a t$ | $\frac{a}{s^{2}+a^{2}}, \quad s>0$ |
| 6. $\cos a t$ | $\frac{s}{s^{2}+a^{2}}, \quad s>0$ |
| 7. $\sinh a t$ | $\frac{a}{s^{2}-a^{2}}, \quad s>\|a\|$ |
| 8. $\cosh$ at | $\frac{s}{s^{2}-a^{2}}, \quad s>\|a\|$ |
| 9. $e^{a t} \sin b t$ | $\frac{b}{(s-a)^{2}+b^{2}}, \quad s>a$ |
| 10. $e^{a t} \cos b t$ | $\frac{s-a}{(s-a)^{2}+b^{2}}, \quad s>a$ |
| 11. $t^{n} e^{a t}, n=$ positive integer | $\frac{n!}{(s-a)^{n+1}}, \quad s>a$ |
| 12. $u_{c}(t)$ | $\frac{e^{-c s}}{s}, \quad s>0$ |
| 13. $u_{c}(t) f(t \sim c)$ | $e^{-c s} F(s)$ |
| 14. $e^{c t} f(t)$ | $F(s-c)$ |
| 15. $f(c t)$ | $\frac{1}{c} F\left(\frac{s}{c}\right), \quad c>0$ |
| 16. $\int_{0}^{t} f(t-\tau) g(\tau) d \tau$ | $F(s) G(s)$ |
| 17. $\delta(t-c)$ | $e^{-c s}$ |
| 18. $f^{(n)}(t)$ | $s^{n} F(s)-s^{n-1} f(0)-\cdots-f^{(n-1)}(0)$ |
| 19. $(-t)^{n} f(t)$ | $F^{(n)}(s)$ |

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