

# AMATH 351 Homework 4

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## Exercise 1 *Reduction of order, B&D 3.5*

For problems a and b, use the method of reduction of order to find a second solution  $y_2$  of the given differential equation when you've already been given one solution  $y_1$ . Remember to rewrite the equations in standard forms if necessary (make the coefficient of the 2nd order derivative equal to 1).

(a)  $t^2y'' + 3ty' + y = 0$ ,  $t > 0$ ;  $y_1(t) = t^{-1}$ . (Note that  $p(t) = 3t/t^2$ .)

(b)  $(x - 1)y'' - xy' + y = 0$ ,  $x > 1$ ;  $y_1(x) = e^x$ . (Note that  $p(x) = -x/(x - 1)$ .)

## Exercise 2 *Euler Equations, B&D 3.3*

As we discussed in class, an equation of the form

$$t^2 \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \alpha t \frac{dy}{dt} + \beta y = 0, \quad t > 0, \quad (1)$$

where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are real constants, is called an Euler equation.

(a) Let  $x = \ln t$  and calculate  $dy/dt$  and  $d^2y/dt^2$  in terms of  $dy/dx$  and  $d^2y/dx^2$ .

(b) Use the results of part (a) to transform (1) into

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (\alpha - 1) \frac{dy}{dx} + \beta y = 0. \quad (2)$$

This shows that if  $y(x)$  is a solution of (2) then  $y(\ln t)$  is a solution of (1). Furthermore, we already know how to solve (2) in terms of exponentials. This is an alternate way of deriving the results in the notes.

## Exercise 3 *Euler Equations, B&D 3.3*

For the following DEs, find the general solution

(a)  $t^2y'' + ty' + y = 0$ .

(b)  $t^2y'' - ty' + 5y = 0$ .

## Exercise 4 *Method of undetermined coefficients, B&D 3.6*

Note: don't forget to add your particular solution  $y_p$  to the homogeneous solution  $y_h$ .

(a) Find the general solution of the given differential equation

$$y'' - 2y' - 3y = 3e^{2t}. \quad (1)$$

(b) Find the general solution of the differential equation

$$y'' + 2y' + 5y = 3 \sin 2t. \quad (2)$$

**Exercise 5** *Variation of parameters, B&D 3.7*

Find the general solution of the given differential equations.

(a)  $4y'' - 4y' + y = 16e^{t/2}$ .

Hint: don't forget to write the equation in the standard form (dividing both sides by 4).

(b)  $y'' - 2y' + y = e^t/(1 + t^2)$ .