

MATH2403A \_\_\_\_\_ 2-27-2000  
INSTRUCTOR: \_\_\_\_\_

TEST 1

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
STUDENT NO: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Given the differential equation  $y''(x) - 12y'(x) + 36y(x) = 0$ , find

- (a) the auxilliary equation \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) the characteristic-values (the r-roots)  $r_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $r_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,
- (c) two solutions  $y_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $y_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- (d) Show that these two solutions are linearly independent.
- (e) Find a general solution.

2. Find a particular solution for  $y''(x) - 12y'(x) + 36y(x) = 36 \sin(6x)$ .

3. Find a particular solution for  $y''(x) - 12y'(x) + 36y(x) = 36e^{6x}$ .

4. Given the differential equation  $y^{(4)}(x) - 16y(x) = 0$ , obtain

- (a) the auxilliary equation \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) the characteristic-values (the r-roots)
- (c) the general solution in terms of real-valued functions.

5. Consider the equation,  $x^2y''(x) - 12y(x) = 0$ , for  $x > 0$ . (E)

- (a) Explain whether you can find a solution for (E) of the form  $y = e^{rx}$ . (F<sub>1</sub>)
- (b) Explain whether you can find solutions for (E) of the form  $y(x) = x^r$  (F<sub>2</sub>)  
where r is a constant.