

## Final Exam: Some problems for review

The Final exam covers the material in Sections 6.5, 6.6, 7.1-7.9. It is a closed-book exam, taking place in the regular classroom from 11 AM to 1 PM. Graphing calculators are allowed. The table of Laplace transform on page 252 of the textbook will be provided. Some problems you should know how to solve:

- Solve a mechanical vibration with impulse forcing.
- Find the convolution of two functions.
- Apply convolution to find inverse Laplace transform.
- The connected tank problem.
- Sketch a direction field of an autonomous system of ODEs.
- Categorize the equilibrium state (at the origin) of the system  $Y' = AY$ .
- Solve a system of homogeneous / nonhomogeneous linear ODEs.

1. Circle the set(s) of vectors that are linearly dependent.

- a.  $x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ t+1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $x^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ t(t+1) \end{bmatrix}$
- b.  $x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ t+1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $x^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2(t+1) \end{bmatrix}$
- c.  $x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin t \\ \cos t \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $x^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin(-t) \\ \cos(-t) \end{bmatrix}$
- d.  $x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} e^t \\ e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $x^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $x^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

2. Consider the system  $Y' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} Y$ . What kind of equilibrium state is the origin?

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Stable node           | f. Unstable spiral point  |
| b. Unstable node         | g. Stable center point    |
| c. Stable saddle point   | h. Unstable center point  |
| d. Unstable saddle point | i. Stable improper node   |
| e. Stable spiral point   | j. Unstable improper node |

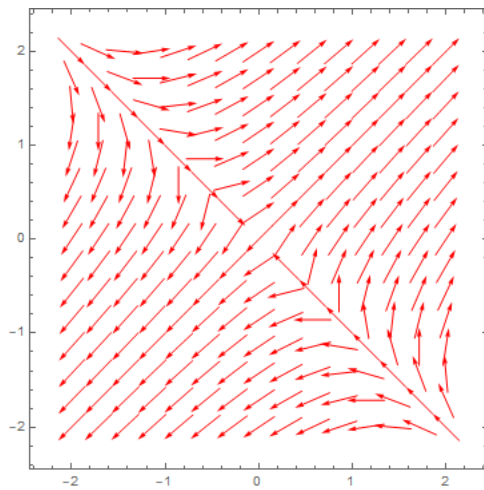
3. Which of the vector fields in [Figure 1](#) is the direction field of the ODE  $x' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} x$ ?

4. Which of the vector fields in [Figure 2](#) is the direction field of the ODE  $x' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} x$ ?

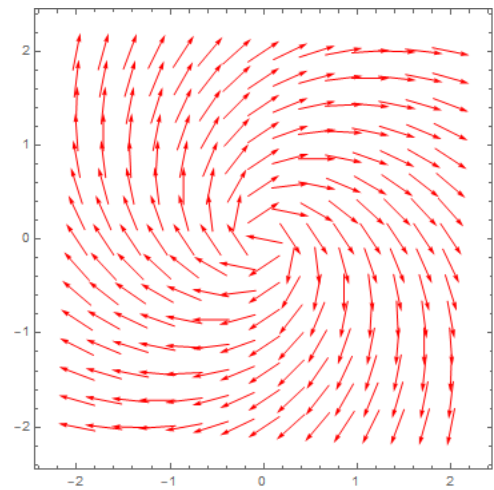
5. Sketch the direction field of the autonomous system

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \\ x_2' = 2x_2 + 1 \end{cases}$$

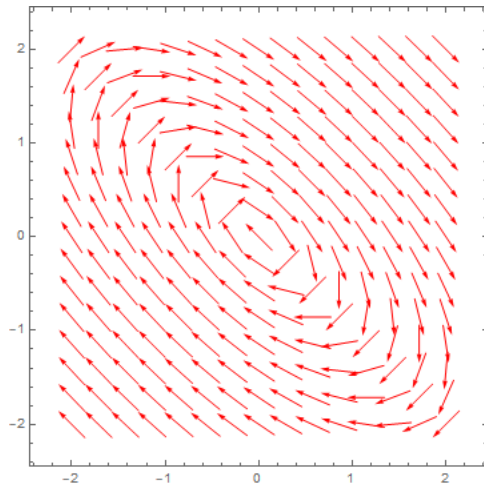
at four points  $(x_1, x_2) = (0, 1), (0, 0), (1, 0), (1, 1)$ .



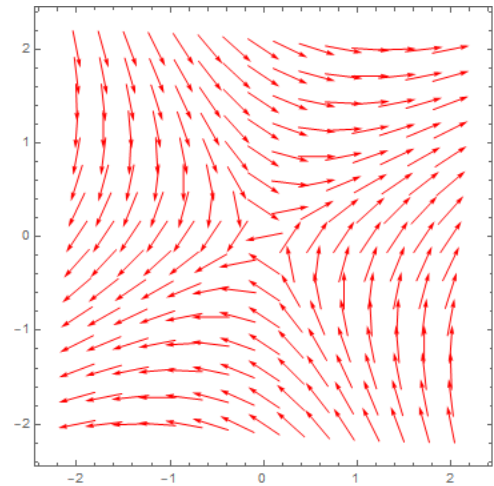
(a)



(b)

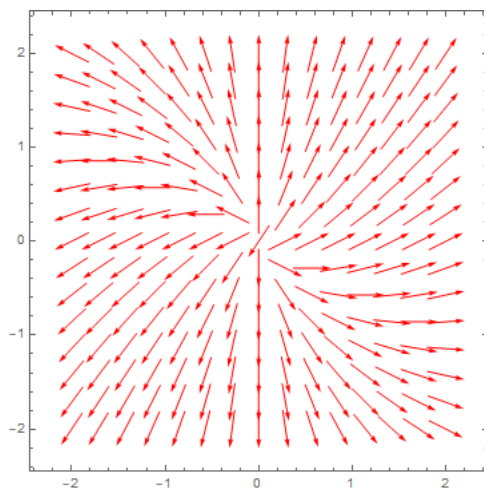


(c)

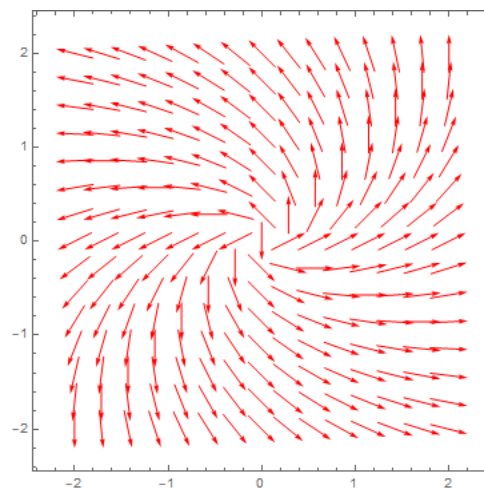


(d)

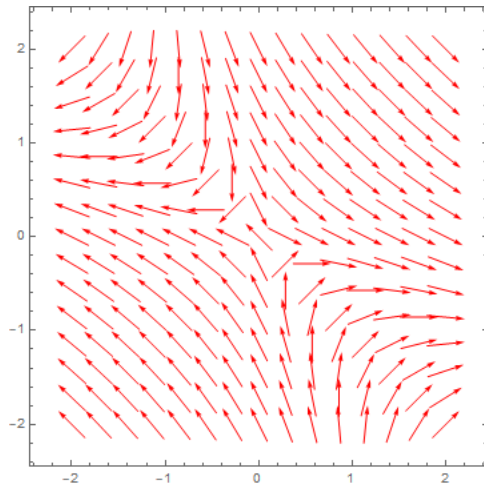
Figure 1: Direction fields



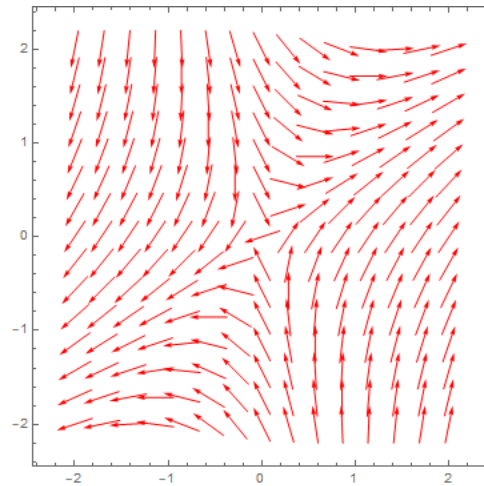
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure 2: Direction fields

6. Consider a mass-spring system has  $m = 1$ ,  $\gamma = 2$ ,  $k = 5$ . The mass is initially pulled 2 (unit length) down below the equilibrium position and then released. An unit impulse force is applied upward to the mass at time  $t = 1$ . Write the equation of motion together with the initial conditions.
7. Consider two interconnected tanks. Tank 1 initially contains 30 gal of water and 2 lbs of salt. Tank 2 initially contains 20 gal of water and 1 lbs of salt. Fresh water is pumped into tank 1 at a rate of 1 gal/min. The mixture in tank 1 is pumped into tank 2 at a rate of 2 gal/min. The mixture in tank 2 is pumped back to tank 1 at a rate of 1 gal/min. At the same time, tank 2 is drained a rate of 1 gal/min. Write a system of ODEs that describes the amount of salt at each tank together with the initial conditions.
8. Let  $x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ e^t \end{bmatrix}$  and  $x^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} t^2 \\ \cos t \end{bmatrix}$ . Find the Wronskian of  $x^{(1)}$  and  $x^{(2)}$ . Can they both solve an ODE of the form  $x' = P(t)x$ ?
9. Let  $v(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t+i \\ 2+it \end{bmatrix}$  and  $a(t) = e^{2t+3i}$ . Write  $a(t)v(t)$  in complex standard form  $v_1(t) + iv_2(t)$ .
10. Is the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  diagonalizable? If write  $A$  in the form  $PDP^{-1}$  where  $P$  is an invertible matrix and  $D$  is a diagonal matrix.
11. Find the inverse Laplace transform of  $F(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2(s^2+1)}$ .  
Hint: use convolution or partial fractional decomposition.
12. Solve the initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} x_1' &= 3x_1 + 4x_2 + t \\ x_2' &= 4x_1 - 3x_2 + t^2 \end{cases}, \quad x_1(0) = 1, \quad x_2(0) = -1.$$

13. Let  $A(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t^2 & t \\ t-1 & t+1 \end{bmatrix}$ . Determine  $A'(1)$  and  $\int_0^1 A(t)^2 dt$ .
14. Consider the initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} x_1' &= x_1 + x_2 \\ x_2' &= x_1 + x_3 \\ x_3' &= x_2 + 2x_3 \end{cases}, \quad x_1(0) = 0, \quad x_2(0) = -1, \quad x_3(0) = 1.$$

Write a third order ODE satisfied by  $x_2$  together with initial conditions.

Answer keys:

1. a

2. f

3. a

4. b

5. Place vector  $(1, 3)$  at point  $(1, 0), \dots$

6.  $y'' + 2y' + 5y = -\delta(t - 1)$ ,  $y(0) = 2$ ,  $y'(0) = 0$ .

7.

$$\begin{cases} y_1' &= -\frac{y_1}{15} + \frac{y_2}{20} \\ y_2' &= \frac{y_1}{15} - \frac{y_2}{10} \end{cases}, \quad y_1(0) = 2, \quad y_2(0) = 1.$$

8.  $t \cos t - t^2 e^t$ . No

9.  $v_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t}t \cos(3) - e^{2t} \sin(3) \\ 2e^{2t} \cos(3) - e^{2t}t \sin(3) \end{bmatrix}$  and  $v_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} \cos(3) + e^{2t}t \sin(3) \\ e^{2t}t \cos(3) + 2e^{2t} \sin(3) \end{bmatrix}$

10. Yes.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

11.  $\frac{1}{2}e^{-t} (t - e^t \cos(t) + 1)$

12.  $x_1(t) = \frac{1}{625} (384e^{-5t} + 274e^{5t} - 33 - 75t - 100t^2)$   
 $x_2(t) = \frac{1}{625} (-768e^{-5t} + 137e^{5t} + 6 - 150t + 75t^2)$

13.

$$A'(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \int_0^1 A(t)^2 dt = \begin{bmatrix} 1/30 & 13/12 \\ -3/4 & 13/6 \end{bmatrix}$$

14.  $x''' - 3x'' + 3x = 0$ ,  $x(0) = -1$ ,  $x'(0) = 1$ ,  $x''(0) = 0$ .