7 of 14

Suppose that $\{x, x^3\}$ is a fundamental solution set for $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$. If f is a solution of the initial value problem $y(1) = 0, \quad y'(1) = 1$, then $f(2) =$

○1 ○3 ○-3 ○0

9 of 14

Let $\mu = x^n y$ be an exact integrating factor of $ydx + 2xdy = 0$ then $n =$

○ $-\frac{1}{2}$ ○ 3 ○ 2 ○ 0

10 of 14

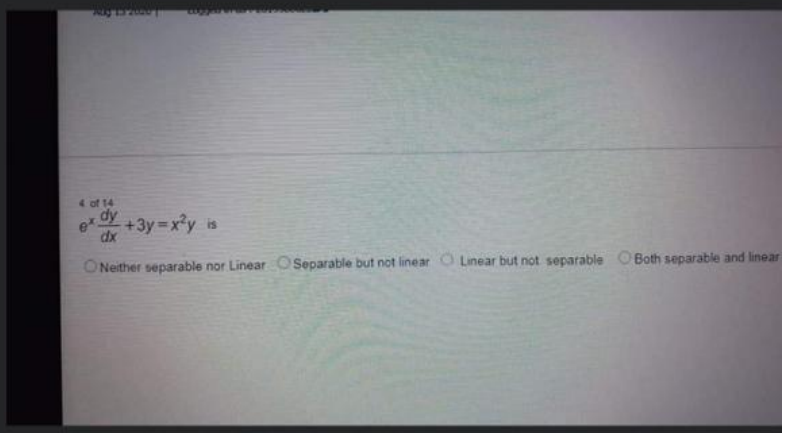
The general solution of $xy' + 2y = x$ is

○ $y = \frac{1}{3}x + cx^{-2}$ ○ $y = \frac{1}{3}x^2 + cx^{-2}$ ○ $y = \frac{1}{2}x + cx^{-2}$ ○ $y = \frac{1}{5}x^2 + cx^{-3}$

11 of 14

The general form of the particular solution for the DE $y'' - 4y = \sin^2(5x)$ is

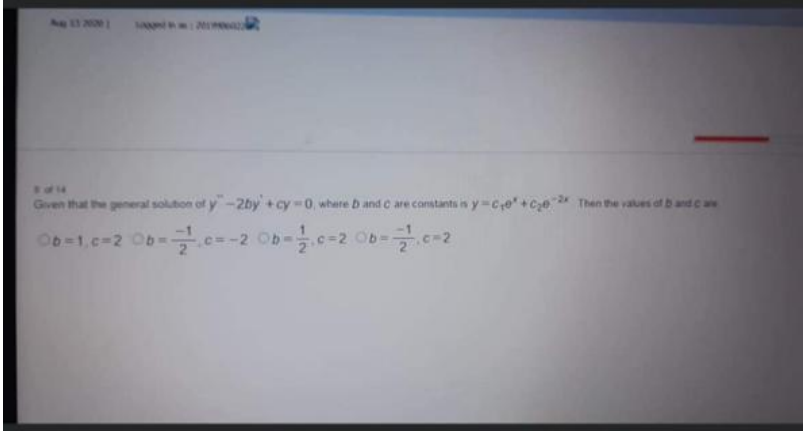
○ $A + B\sin(5x) + C\cos(5x)$ ○ $A\sin(10x) + B\cos(10x)$ ○ $A\sin(5x) + B\cos(5x)$ ○ $A + B\sin(10x) + C\cos(10x)$


4 of 14
$e^x \frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = x^2 y$ is
Neither separable nor Linear
Separable but not linear
Linear but not separable
Both separable and linear

12 of 14

If y is a solution of $y'+y=2,\ y(0)=0$ then $y'(0)=$

○ -1 ○ 1 ○ e ○ 2



8 of 14

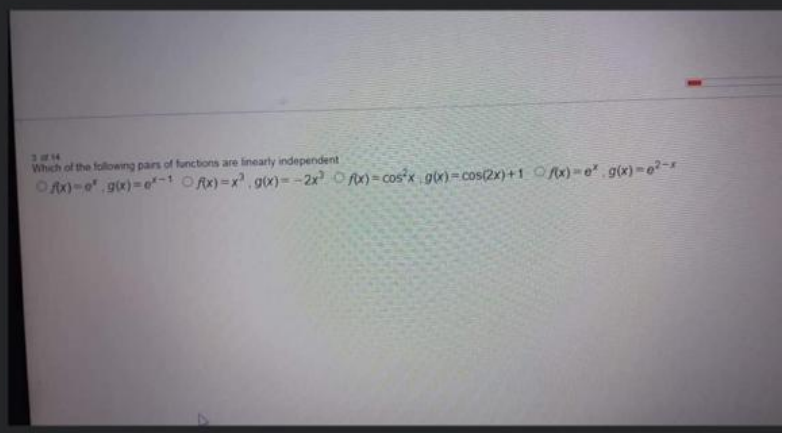
Given that the general solution of $y'' - 2by' + cy = 0$, where b and c are constants is $y = c_1e^x + c_2e^{-2x}$. Then the values of b and c are

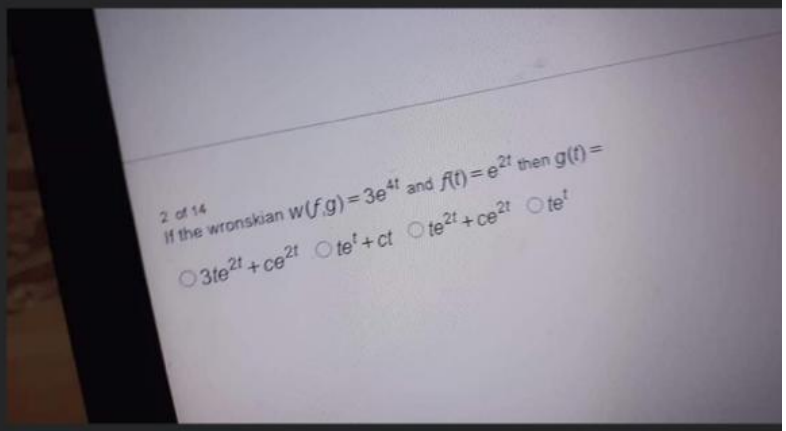
○ $b = 1, c = 2$ ○ $b = \frac{-1}{2}, c = -2$ ○ $b = \frac{1}{2}, c = 2$ ○ $b = \frac{-1}{2}, c = 2$

6 of 14

The value(s) of r so that $y = x^r$ is a solution of $x^2y'' + xy' - 9y = 0$ is

○ 9, -9 ○ -1, 1 ○ 3, -3 ○ 3 only


3 of 14
Which of the following pairs of functions are linearly independent
$f(x)=e^x$, $g(x)=e^{x-1}$ $f(x)=x^3$, $g(x)=-2x^3$ $f(x)=\cos^2 x$, $g(x)=\cos(2x)+1$ $f(x)=e^x$, $g(x)=e^{2-x}$

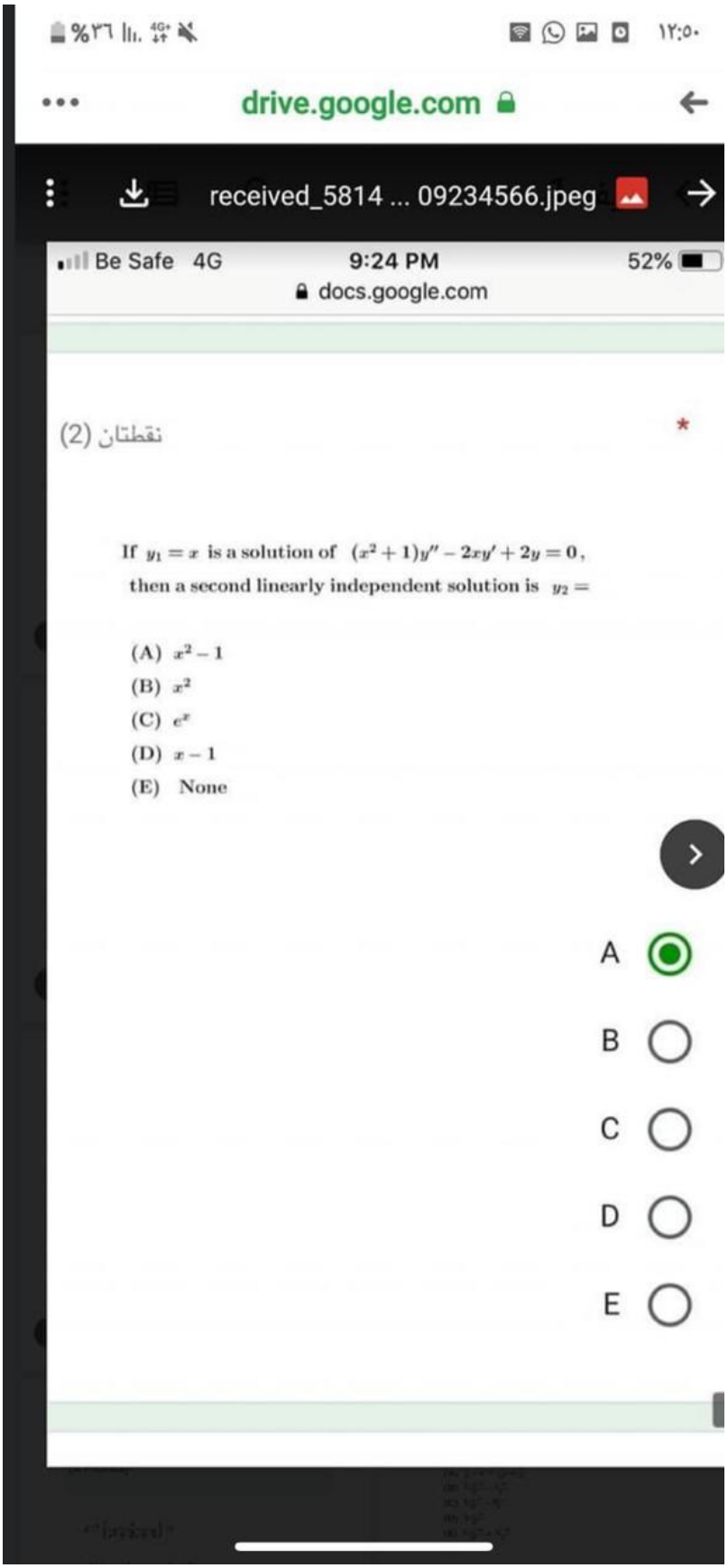

2 of 14
If the wronskian $W(f,g)=3e^{4t}$ and $f(t)=e^{2t}$ then $g(t)=$
$3te^{2t}+ce^{2t}$
$te^{t}+ct$
$te^{2t}+ce^{2t}$
te^{t}

MATH 205 Midterm exam

1 of 14

The general solution of the exact DE $(2+5y)dx+(3+5x)dy=0$ is

○ $2x+5yx+3=c$ ○ $2x+5y=c$ ○ $y=-2x+c$ ● $2x+5yx+3y=c$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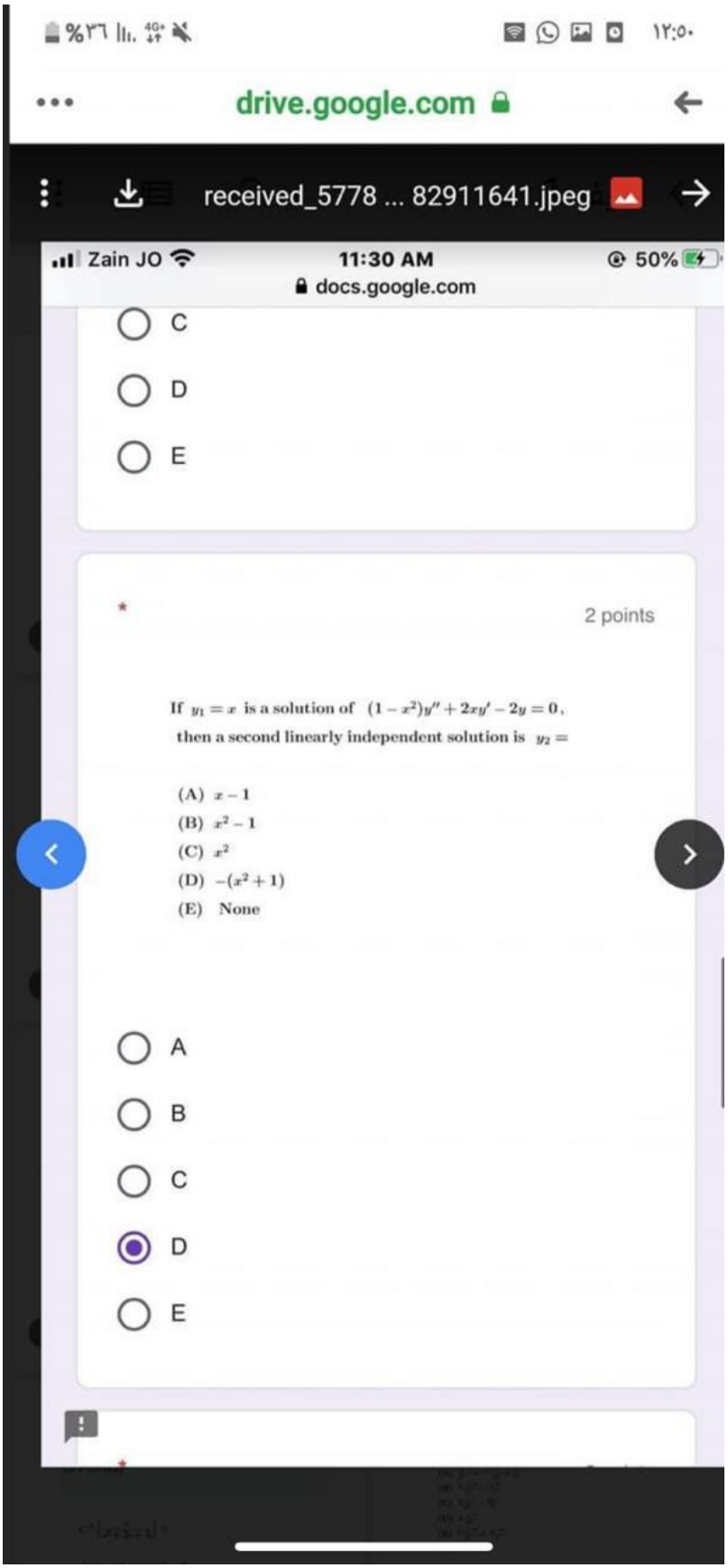
(2) نقطتان
*
If $y_1 = x$ is a solution of $(x^2+1)y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 0$,
then a second linearly independent solution is $y_2 =$
(A) $x^2 - 1$
(B) x^2
(C) e^x
(D) $x - 1$
(E) None
A
B
C
D
E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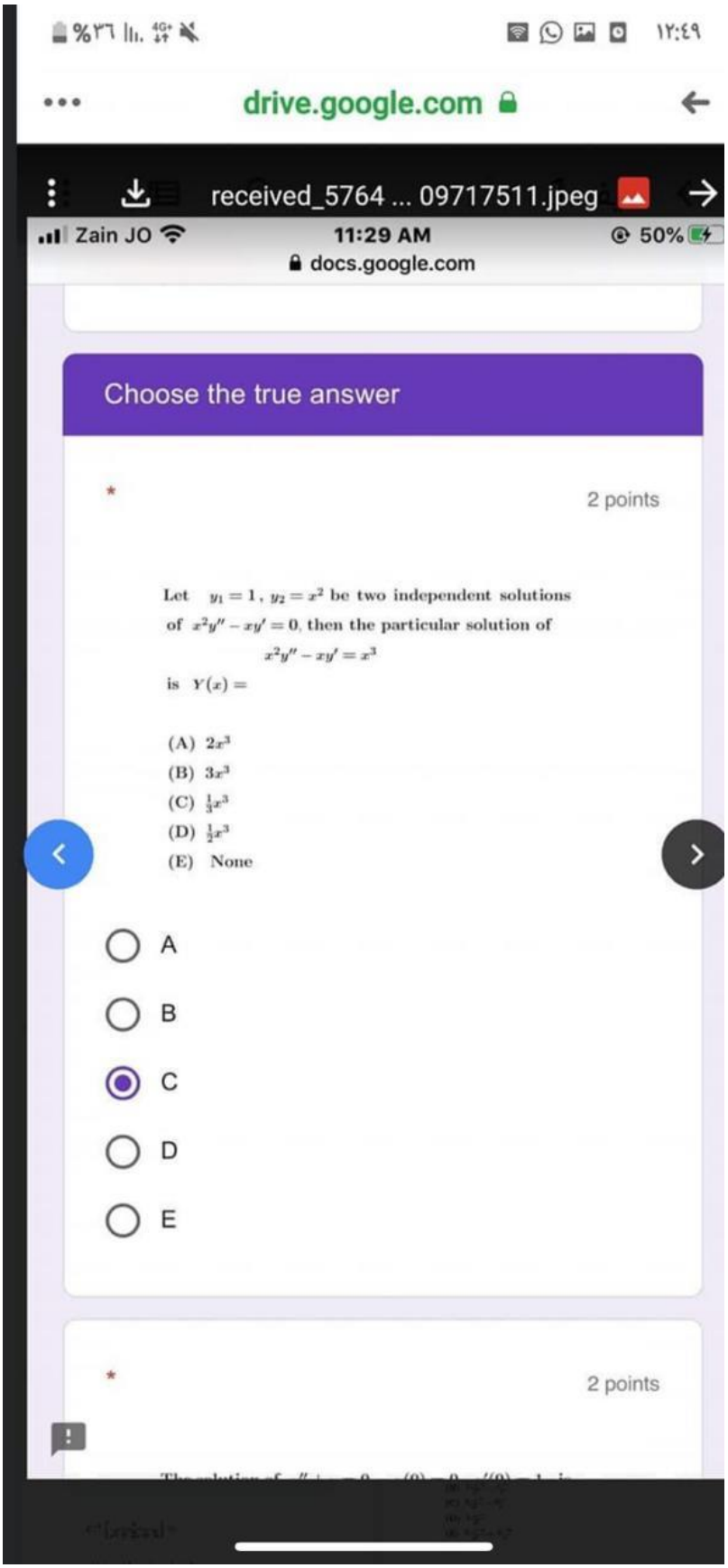
C
D
E
*
2 points
If $y_1 = x$ is a solution of $(1-x^2)y'' + 2xy' - 2y = 0$,
then a second linearly independent solution is $y_2 =$
(A) $x - 1$
(B) $x^2 - 1$
(C) x^2
(D) $-(x^2+1)$
(E) None
A
B
C
D
E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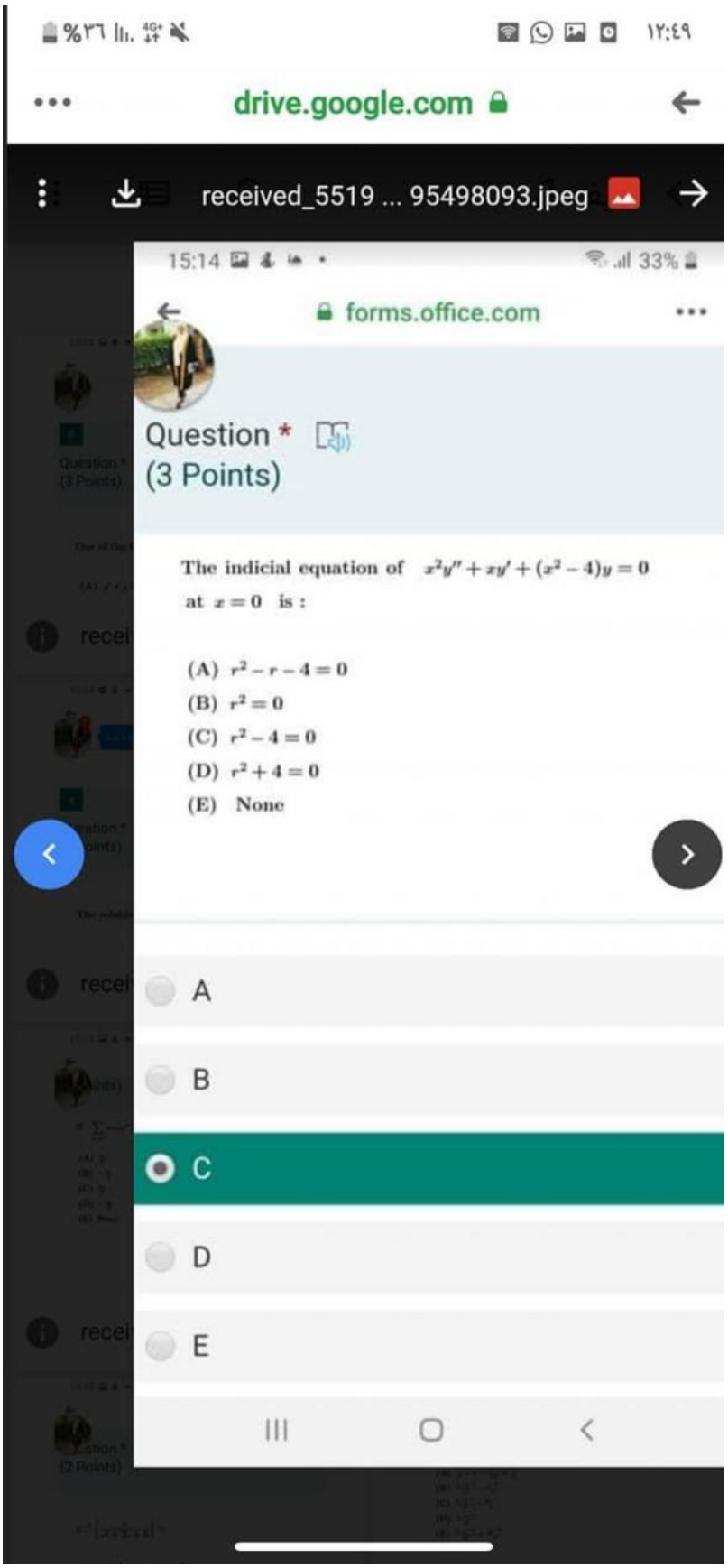
Choose the true answer
*
2 points
Let $y_1 = 1$, $y_2 = x^2$ be two independent solutions of $x^2y'' - xy' = 0$, then the particular solution of $x^2y'' - xy' = x^3$ is $Y(x) =$
(A) $2x^3$
(B) $3x^3$
(C) $\frac{1}{3}x^3$
(D) $\frac{1}{2}x^3$
(E) None
A
B
C
D
E
*
2 points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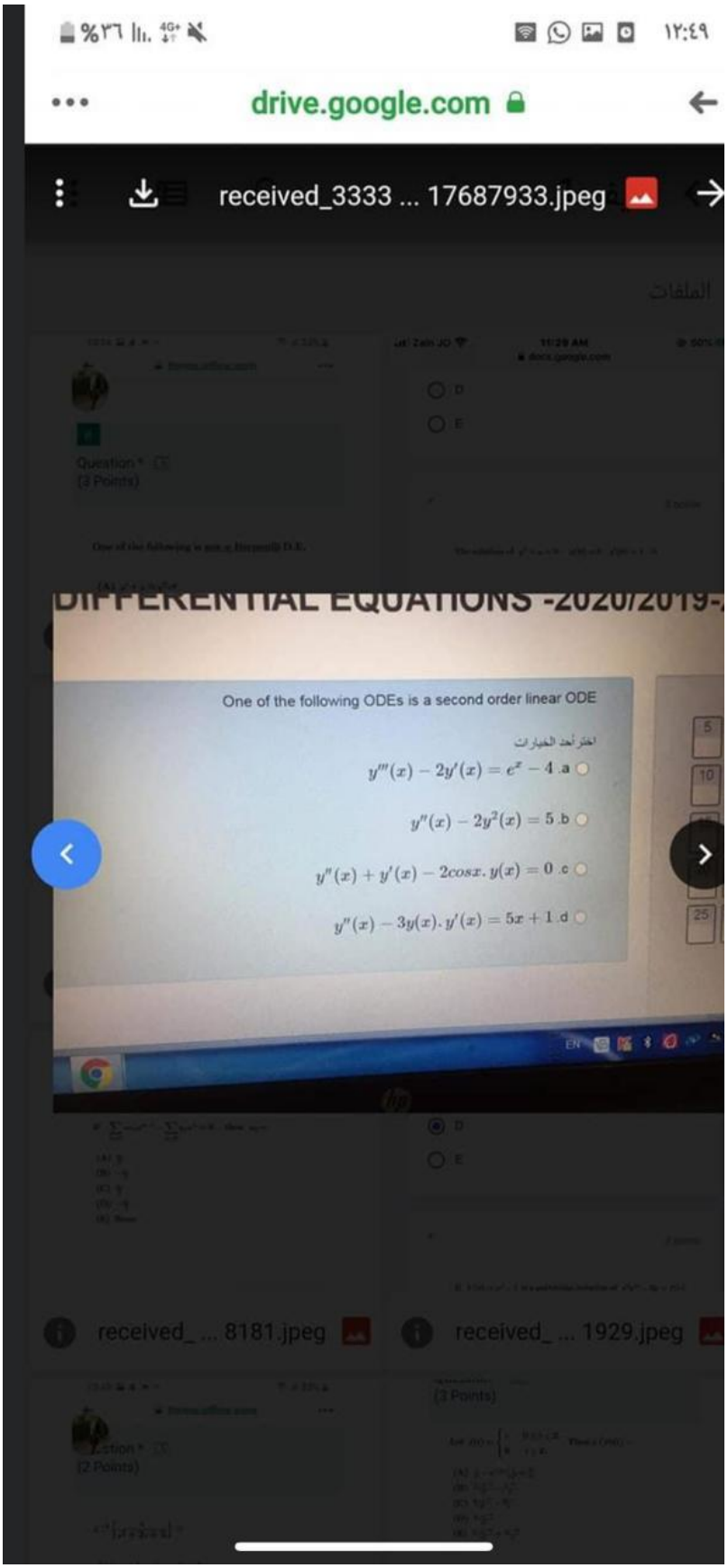
Question *
(3 Points)
The indicial equation of $x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 - 4)y = 0$ at $x = 0$ is :
(A) $r^2 - r - 4 = 0$
(B) $r^2 = 0$
(C) $r^2 - 4 = 0$
(D) $r^2 + 4 = 0$
(E) None
A
B
C
D
E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One of the following ODEs is a second order linear ODE
اختر أحد الخيارات
$y'''(x) - 2y'(x) = e^x - 4$ .a
$y''(x) - 2y^2(x) = 5$ .b
$y''(x) + y'(x) - 2cosx.\, y(x) = 0$ .c
$y''(x) - 3y(x).\, y'(x) = 5x + 1$ .d
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estion 3

t yet answered

rked out of 2.50

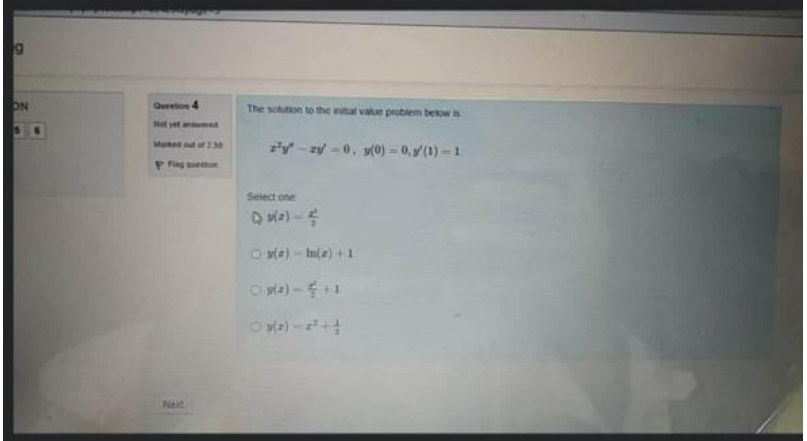
Flag question

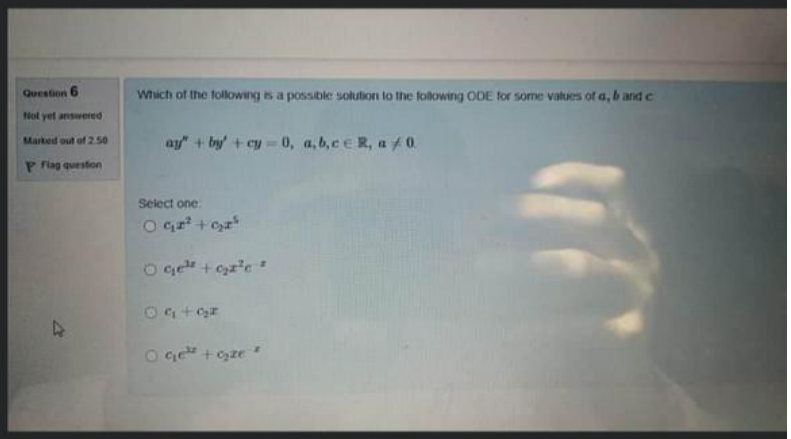
The solution to the initial value problem below is:

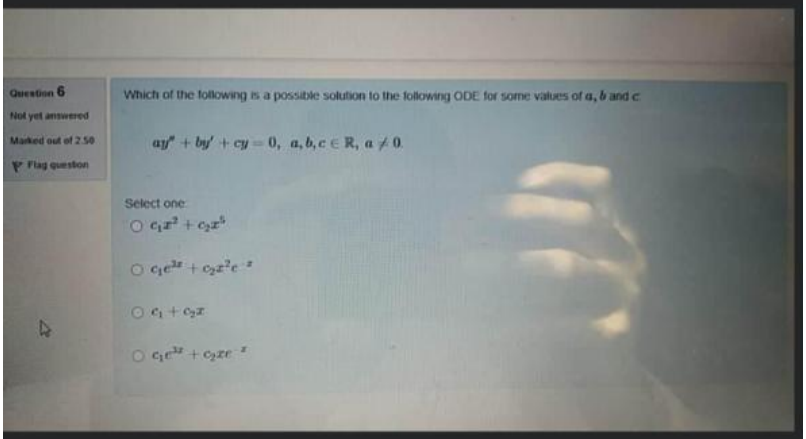
$$y'' - \frac{1}{x}y' = 0\,, \quad y(0) = 0, y'(1) = 1$$

Select one:

- $y(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{2}$
- $y(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$
- $y(x) = \ln(x) + 1$
- $y(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + 1$


Question 4
Not yet answered
Marked out of 2.50
Flag question
The solution to the initial value problem below is
$x^2y'' - xy' = 0\,,\ y(0) = 0, y'(1) = 1$
Select one:
$y(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$
$y(x) = \ln(x) + 1$
$y(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + 1$
$y(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{2}$
Next


Question 6
Not yet answered
Marked out of 2.50
Flag question
Which of the following is a possible solution to the following ODE for some values of a, b and c:
$ay'' + by' + cy = 0, \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}, \ a \neq 0.$
Select one:
$c_1x^2 + c_2x^5$
$c_1e^{3x} + c_2x^7e^{-x}$
$c_1 + c_2x$
$c_1e^{3x} + c_2xe^{-x}$



Question 6

Not yet answered

Marked out of 2.50

Flag question

Which of the following is a possible solution to the following ODE for some values of a, b and c:

$$ay'' + by' + cy = 0, \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}, \ a \neq 0.$$

Select one:

- $c_1x^2 + c_2x^5$
- $c_1e^{3x} + c_2x^2e^{-x}$
- $c_1 + c_2x$
- $c_1e^{3x} + c_2xe^{-x}$

Question 13

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

The general solution for the differential equation $x^3y''' + x^2y'' = 0$

Select one:

- A. None
- B. $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 lnx + c_3 x lnx$
- C. $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2$
- D. $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x lnx$
- E. $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 lnx$

Question 11

Not yet answered

Marked out of 2.00

Flag question

Let $f(t) = \delta(t-6) + 4u_\pi(t)$. Then $f(5) =$

Select one:

- A. None
- B. 19
- C. 4
- D. 4π
- E. 20

Question 13

Not yet answered

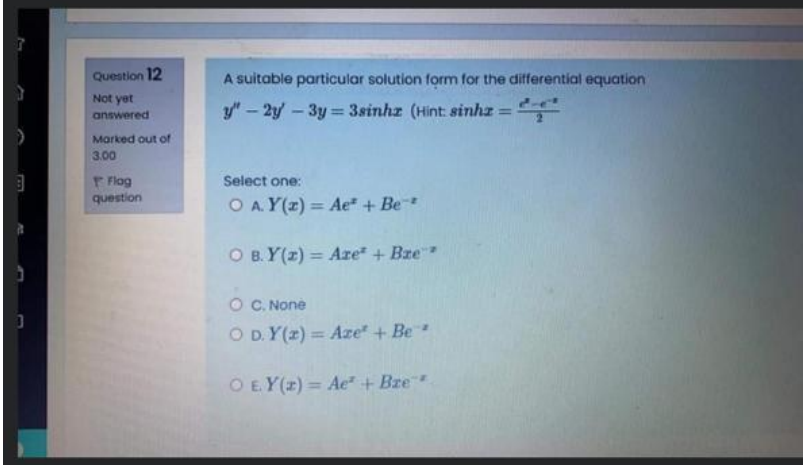
Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

The general solution for the differential equation $x^3y''' + x^2y'' = 0$

Select one:

- A. None
- B. $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 lnx + c_3 xlnx$
- C. $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2$
- D. $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 xlnx$
- E. $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 lnx$



Question 12

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

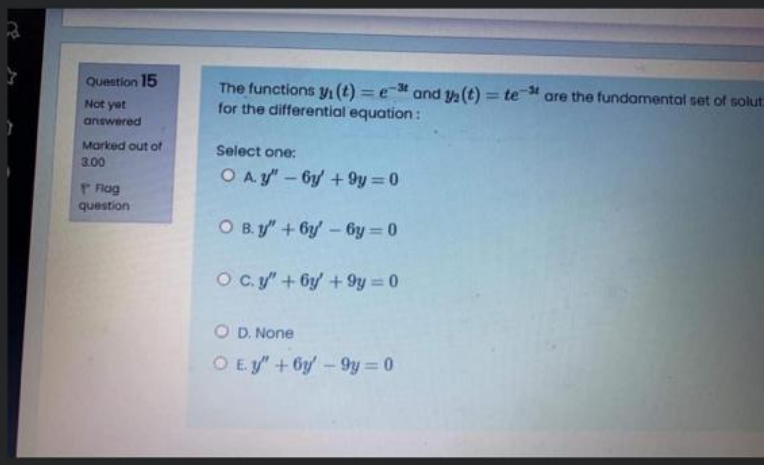
Flag question

A suitable particular solution form for the differential equation

$y'' - 2y' - 3y = 3sinhx$ (Hint: $sinhx = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$

Select one:

- A. $Y(x) = Ae^x + Be^{-x}$
- B. $Y(x) = Axe^x + Bxe^{-x}$
- C. None
- D. $Y(x) = Axe^x + Be^{-x}$
- E. $Y(x) = Ae^x + Bxe^{-x}$



Question 15

Not yet answered

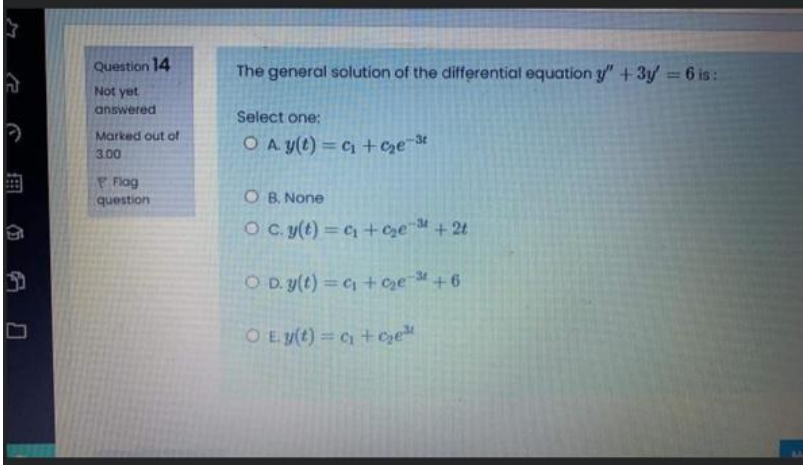
Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

The functions $y_1(t) = e^{-3t}$ and $y_2(t) = te^{-3t}$ are the fundamental set of solut for the differential equation :

Select one:

- A. $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0$
- B. $y'' + 6y' - 6y = 0$
- C. $y'' + 6y' + 9y = 0$
- D. None
- E. $y'' + 6y' - 9y = 0$



Question 14

Not yet answered

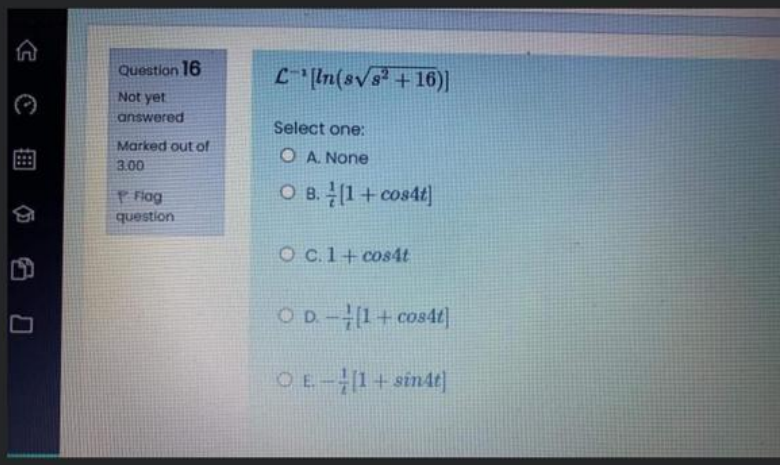
Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

The general solution of the differential equation $y'' + 3y' = 6$ is :

Select one:

- A. $y(t) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-3t}$
- B. None
- C. $y(t) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-3t} + 2t$
- D. $y(t) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-3t} + 6$
- E. $y(t) = c_1 + c_2 e^{3t}$



Question 16

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[ln(s\sqrt{s^2+16})]$

Select one:

- A. None
- B. $\frac{1}{t}[1+cos4t]$
- C. $1+cos4t$
- D. $-\frac{1}{t}[1+cos4t]$
- E. $-\frac{1}{t}[1+sin4t]$

Question 13

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

The general solution for the differential equation $x^3y''' + x^2y'' = 0$

Select one:

- A. None
- B. $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 lnx + c_3 x lnx$
- C. $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2$
- D. $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x lnx$
- E. $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 lnx$

Question 12

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

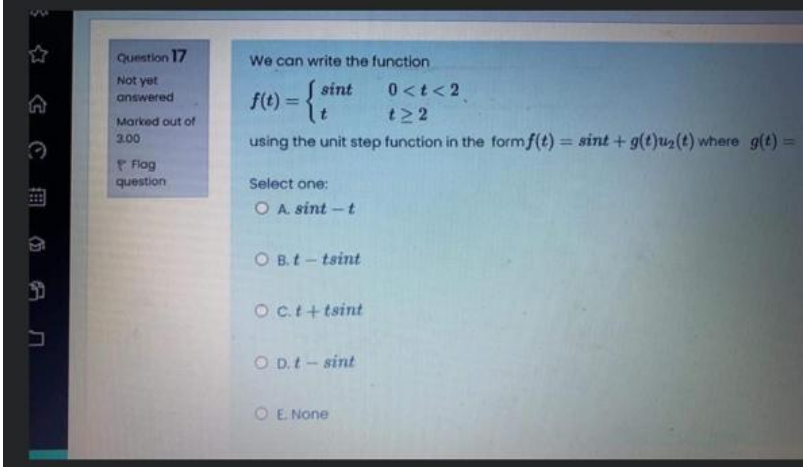
Flag question

A suitable particular solution form for the differential equation

$y'' - 2y' - 3y = 3sinhx$ (Hint: $sinhx = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$

Select one:

- A. $Y(x) = Ae^x + Be^{-x}$
- B. $Y(x) = Axe^x + Bxe^{-x}$
- C. None
- D. $Y(x) = Axe^x + Be^{-x}$
- E. $Y(x) = Ae^x + Bxe^{-x}$



Question 17

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

We can write the function

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} sint & 0 < t < 2 \\ t & t \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

using the unit step function in the form $f(t) = sint + g(t)u_2(t)$ where $g(t) =$

Select one:

- A. $sint - t$
- B. $t - tsint$
- C. $t + tsint$
- D. $t - sint$
- E. None

Question 11

Not yet answered

Marked out of 2.00

Flag question

Let $f(t) = \delta(t-6) + 4u_\pi(t)$. Then $f(5) =$

Select one:

- A. None
- B. 19
- C. 4
- D. 4π
- E. 20

Question 12

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

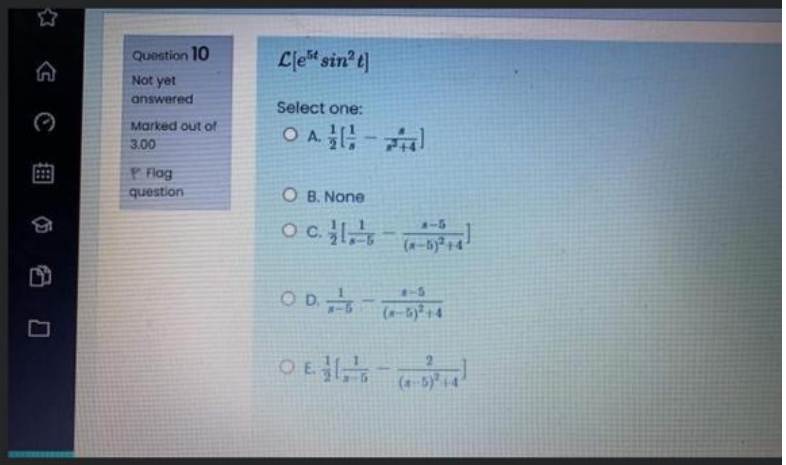
Flag question

A suitable particular solution form for the differential equation

$y'' - 2y' - 3y = 3sinhx$ (Hint: $sinhx = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$

Select one:

- A. $Y(x) = Ae^x + Be^{-x}$
- B. $Y(x) = Axe^x + Bxe^{-x}$
- C. None
- D. $Y(x) = Axe^x + Be^{-x}$
- E. $Y(x) = Ae^x + Bxe^{-x}$



Question 10

Not yet answered

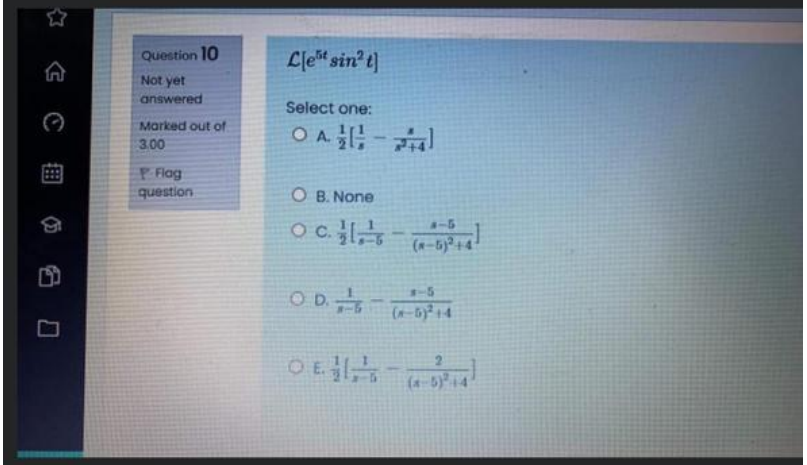
Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

$\mathcal{L}[e^{5t}\sin^2 t]$

Select one:

- A. $\frac{1}{2}[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2+4}]$
- B. None
- C. $\frac{1}{2}[\frac{1}{s-5} - \frac{s-5}{(s-5)^2+4}]$
- D. $\frac{1}{s-5} - \frac{s-5}{(s-5)^2+4}$
- E. $\frac{1}{2}[\frac{1}{s-5} - \frac{2}{(s-5)^2+4}]$



Question 10

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

$\mathcal{L}[e^{5t} sin^2 t]$

Select one:

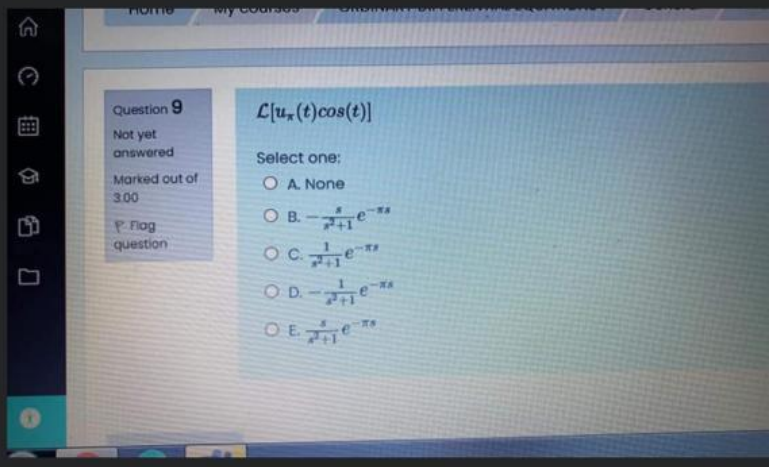
A. $\frac{1}{2}[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2+4}]$

B. None

C. $\frac{1}{2}[\frac{1}{s-5} - \frac{s-5}{(s-5)^2+4}]$

D. $\frac{1}{s-5} - \frac{s-5}{(s-5)^2+4}$

E. $\frac{1}{2}[\frac{1}{s-5} - \frac{2}{(s-5)^2+4}]$



Question 9

Not yet answered

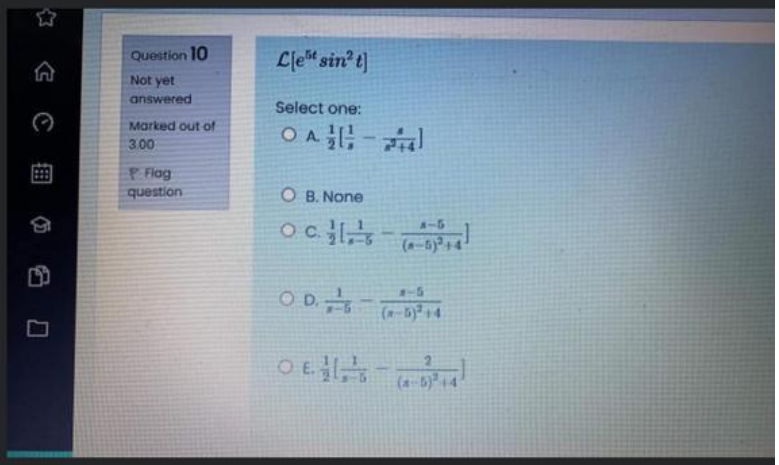
Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

$\mathcal{L}[u_\pi(t)cos(t)]$

Select one:

- A. None
- B. $-\frac{s}{s^2+1}e^{-\pi s}$
- C. $\frac{1}{s^2+1}e^{-\pi s}$
- D. $-\frac{1}{s^2+1}e^{-\pi s}$
- E. $\frac{s}{s^2+1}e^{-\pi s}$



Question 10

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

$\mathcal{L}[e^{5t} sin^2 t]$

Select one:

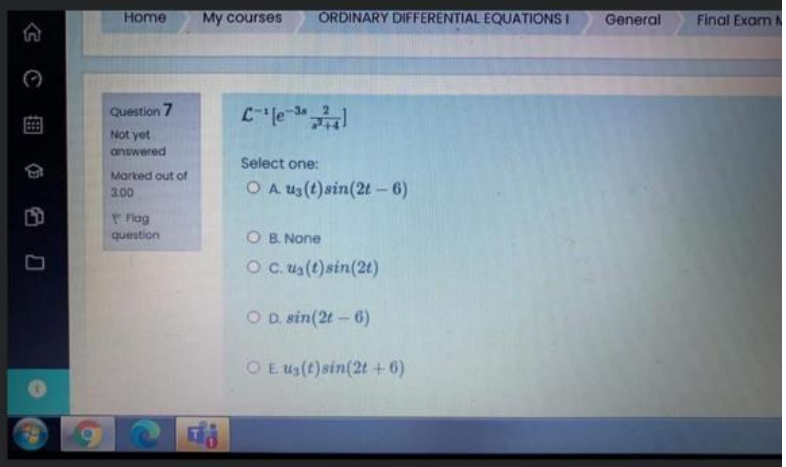
A. $\frac{1}{2}[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2+4}]$

B. None

C. $\frac{1}{2}[\frac{1}{s-5} - \frac{s-5}{(s-5)^2+4}]$

D. $\frac{1}{s-5} - \frac{s-5}{(s-5)^2+4}$

E. $\frac{1}{2}[\frac{1}{s-5} - \frac{2}{(s-5)^2+4}]$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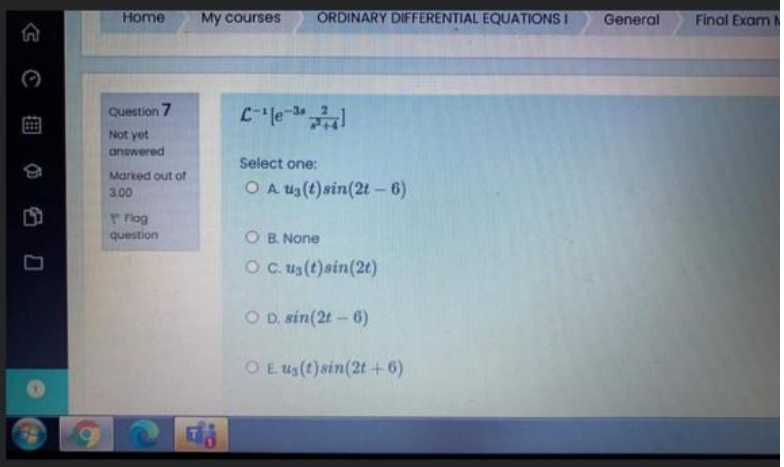
Question 7
Not yet answered
Marked out of 3.00
Flag question
$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[e^{-3s}\frac{2}{s^2+4}]$
Select one:
A. $u_3(t)sin(2t-6)$
B. None
C. $u_3(t)sin(2t)$
D. $sin(2t-6)$
E. $u_3(t)sin(2t+6)$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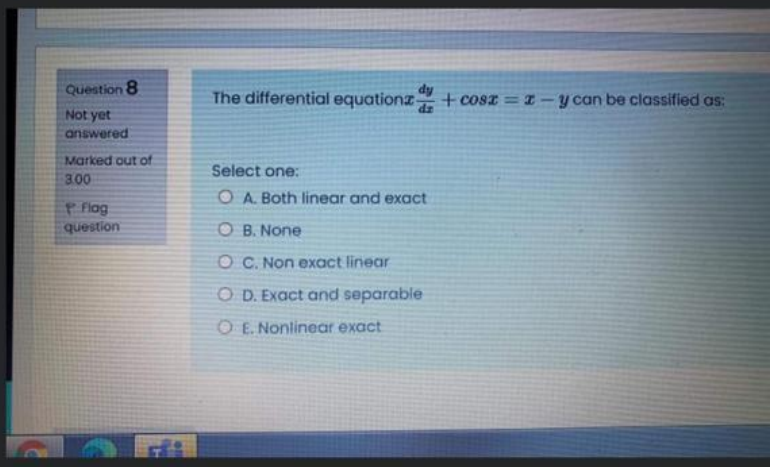
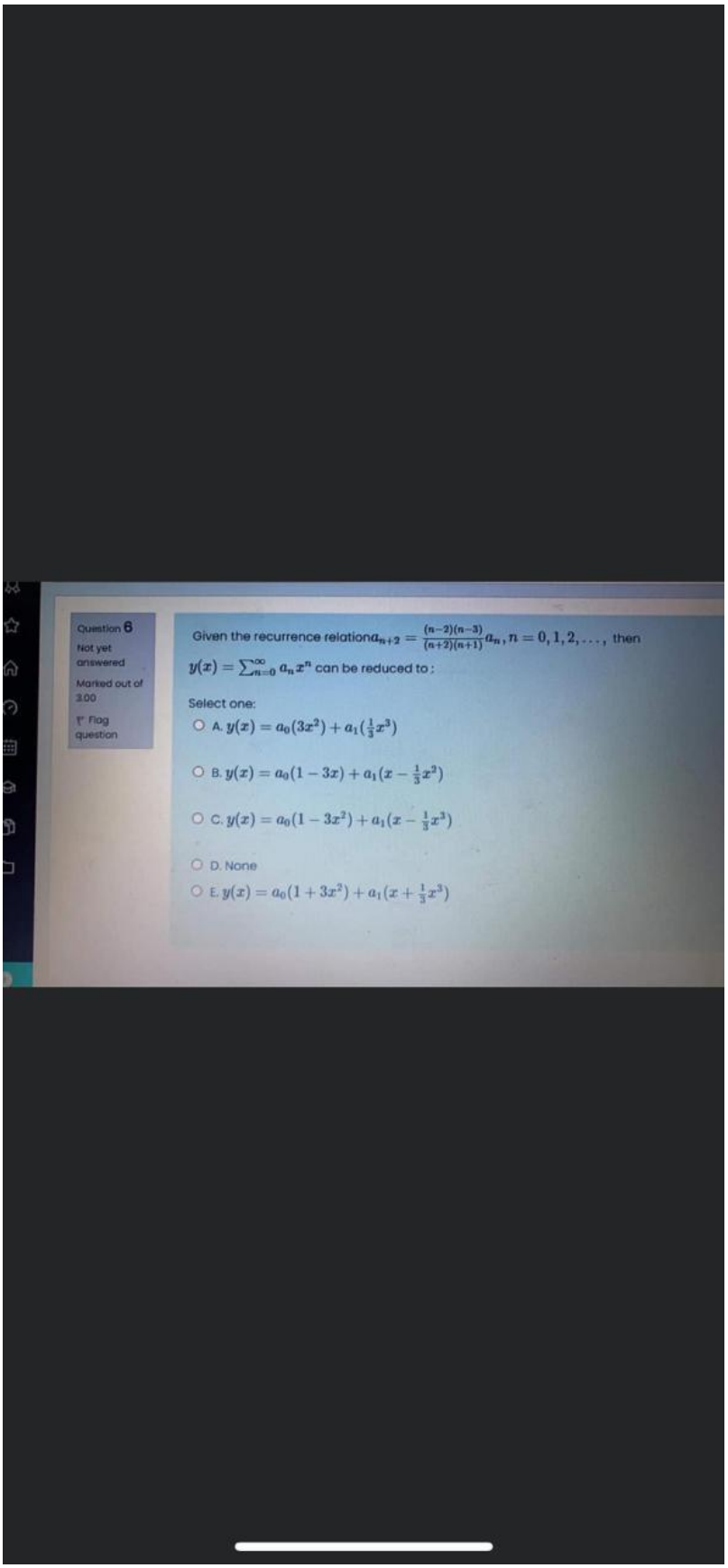
General
Final Exam
Question 7
Not yet answered
Marked out of 3.00
Flag question
$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[e^{-3s}\frac{2}{s^2+4}]$
Select one:
A. $u_3(t)sin(2t-6)$
B. None
C. $u_3(t)sin(2t)$
D. $sin(2t-6)$
E. $u_3(t)sin(2t+6)$


Question 8
Not yet answered
Marked out of 3.00
Flag question
The differential equation $x\frac{dy}{dx} + cosx = x - y$ can be classified as:
Select one:
A. Both linear and exact
B. None
C. Non exact linear
D. Exact and separable
E. Nonlinear exact



Question 6

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

Given the recurrence relation $a_{n+2} = \frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{(n+2)(n+1)} a_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots,$ then $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ can be reduced to :

Select one:

- A. $y(x) = a_0(3x^2) + a_1(\frac{1}{3}x^3)$
- B. $y(x) = a_0(1 - 3x) + a_1(x - \frac{1}{3}x^2)$
- C. $y(x) = a_0(1 - 3x^2) + a_1(x - \frac{1}{3}x^3)$
- D. None
- E. $y(x) = a_0(1 + 3x^2) + a_1(x + \frac{1}{3}x^3)$

Question 6

Not yet answered

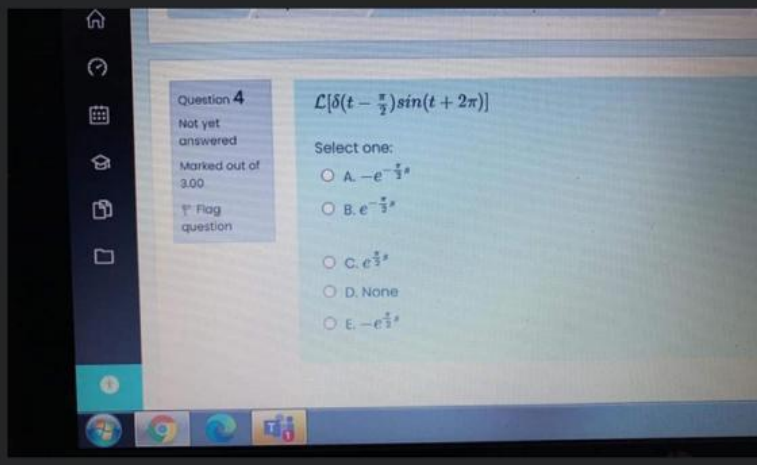
Marked out of 2.00

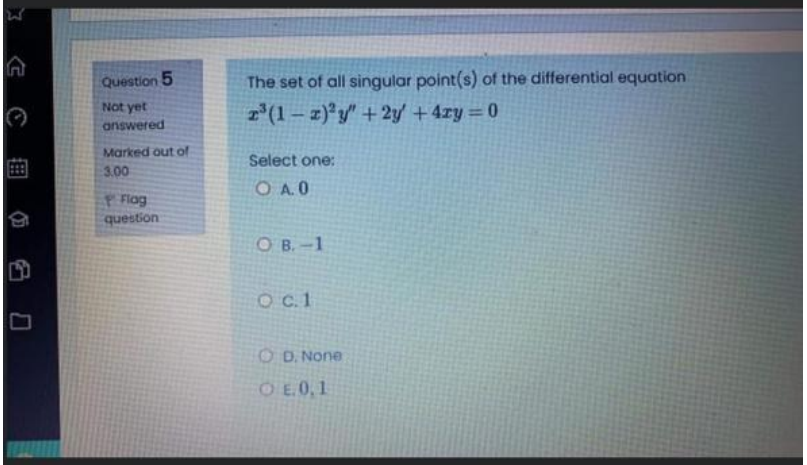
Flag question

Given the recurrence relation $a_{n+2} = \frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{(n+2)(n+1)} a_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$, then $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ can be reduced to :

Select one:

- A. $y(x) = a_0(3x^2) + a_1(\frac{1}{3}x^3)$
- B. $y(x) = a_0(1 - 3x) + a_1(x - \frac{1}{3}x^2)$
- C. $y(x) = a_0(1 - 3x^2) + a_1(x - \frac{1}{3}x^3)$
- D. None
- E. $y(x) = a_0(1 + 3x^2) + a_1(x + \frac{1}{3}x^3)$


Question 4
Not yet answered
Marked out of 3.00
Flag question
$\mathcal{L}[\delta(t-\frac{\pi}{2})sin(t+2\pi)]$
Select one:
A. $-e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}s}$
B. $e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}s}$
C. $e^{\frac{\pi}{2}s}$
D. None
E. $-e^{\frac{\pi}{2}s}$



Question 5

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

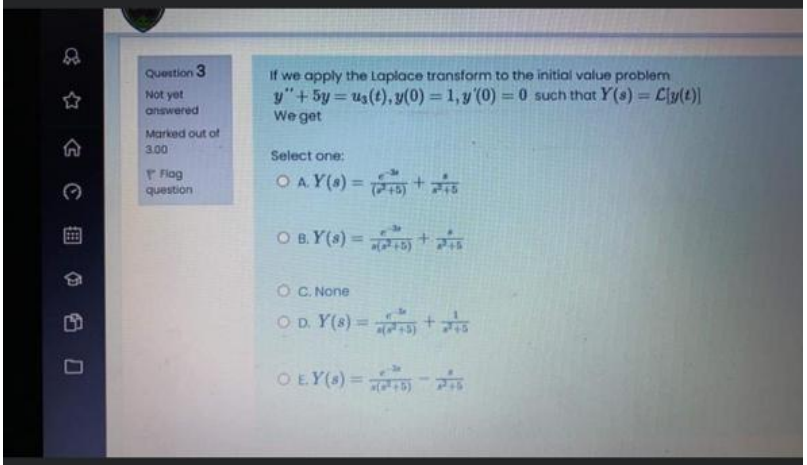
Flag question

The set of all singular point(s) of the differential equation

$x^3(1-x)^2y'' + 2y' + 4xy = 0$

Select one:

- A. 0
- B. -1
- C. 1
- D. None
- E. $0, 1$



Question 3

Not yet answered

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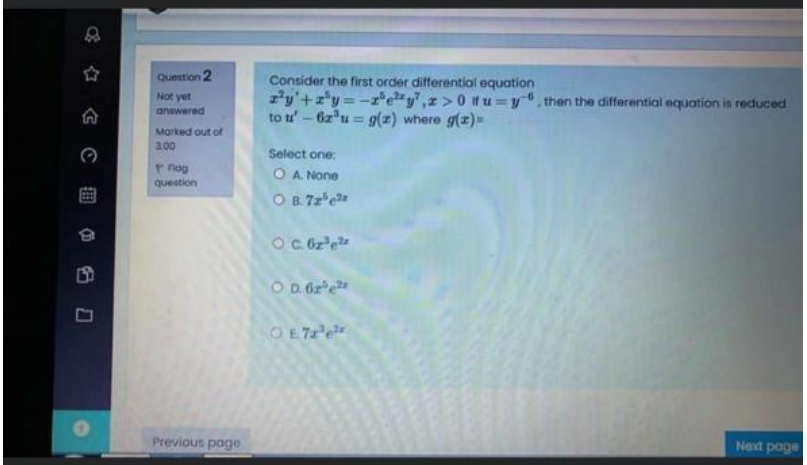
Flag question

If we apply the Laplace transform to the initial value problem $y'' + 5y = u_3(t), y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0$ such that $Y(s) = \mathcal{L}[y(t)]$ We get

Select one:

- A. $Y(s) = \frac{e^{-3s}}{(s^2+5)} + \frac{s}{s^2+5}$
- B. $Y(s) = \frac{e^{-3s}}{s(s^2+5)} + \frac{s}{s^2+5}$
- C. None
- D. $Y(s) = \frac{e^{-3s}}{s(s^2+5)} + \frac{1}{s^2+5}$
- E. $Y(s) = \frac{e^{-3s}}{s(s^2+5)} - \frac{s}{s^2+5}$



Question 2

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

Consider the first order differential equation $x^2y' + x^5y = -x^5e^{2x}y^7, x > 0$ If $u = y^{-6}$, then the differential equation is reduced to $u' - 6x^3u = g(x)$ where $g(x) =$

Select one:

- A. None
- B. $7x^5e^{2x}$
- C. $6x^3e^{2x}$
- D. $6x^5e^{2x}$
- E. $7x^3e^{2x}$

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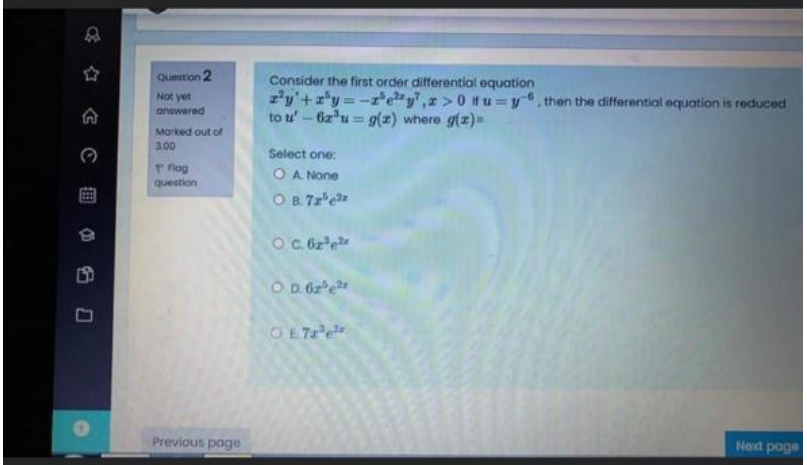

Question 2

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

Consider the first order differential equation $x^2y' + x^5y = -x^5e^{2x}y^7, x > 0$ If $u = y^{-6}$, then the differential equation is reduced to $u' - 6x^3u = g(x)$ where $g(x) =$

Select one:

- A. None
- B. $7x^5e^{2x}$
- C. $6x^3e^{2x}$
- D. $6x^5e^{2x}$
- E. $7x^3e^{2x}$

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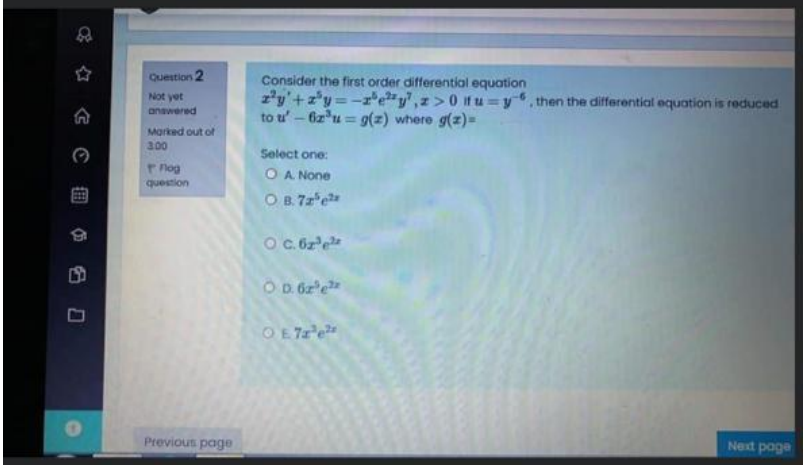
Question 2
Not yet answered
Marked out of 3.00
Flag question
Consider the first order differential equation
$x^2y' + x^5y = -x^5e^{2x}y^7, x > 0$ if $u = y^{-6}$, then the differential equation is reduced to $u' - 6x^3u = g(x)$ where $g(x) =$
Select one:
A. None
B. $7x^5e^{2x}$
C. $6x^3e^{2x}$
D. $6x^5e^{2x}$
E. $7x^3e^{2x}$
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12:30

Deema's Post

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Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

$\mathcal{L}[\delta(t-\pi)cos(t+\pi)]$

Select one:

- A. $-e^{-\pi s}$
- B. $e^{\pi s}$
- C. None
- D. $e^{-\pi s}$
- E. $-e^{\pi s}$

Previous page

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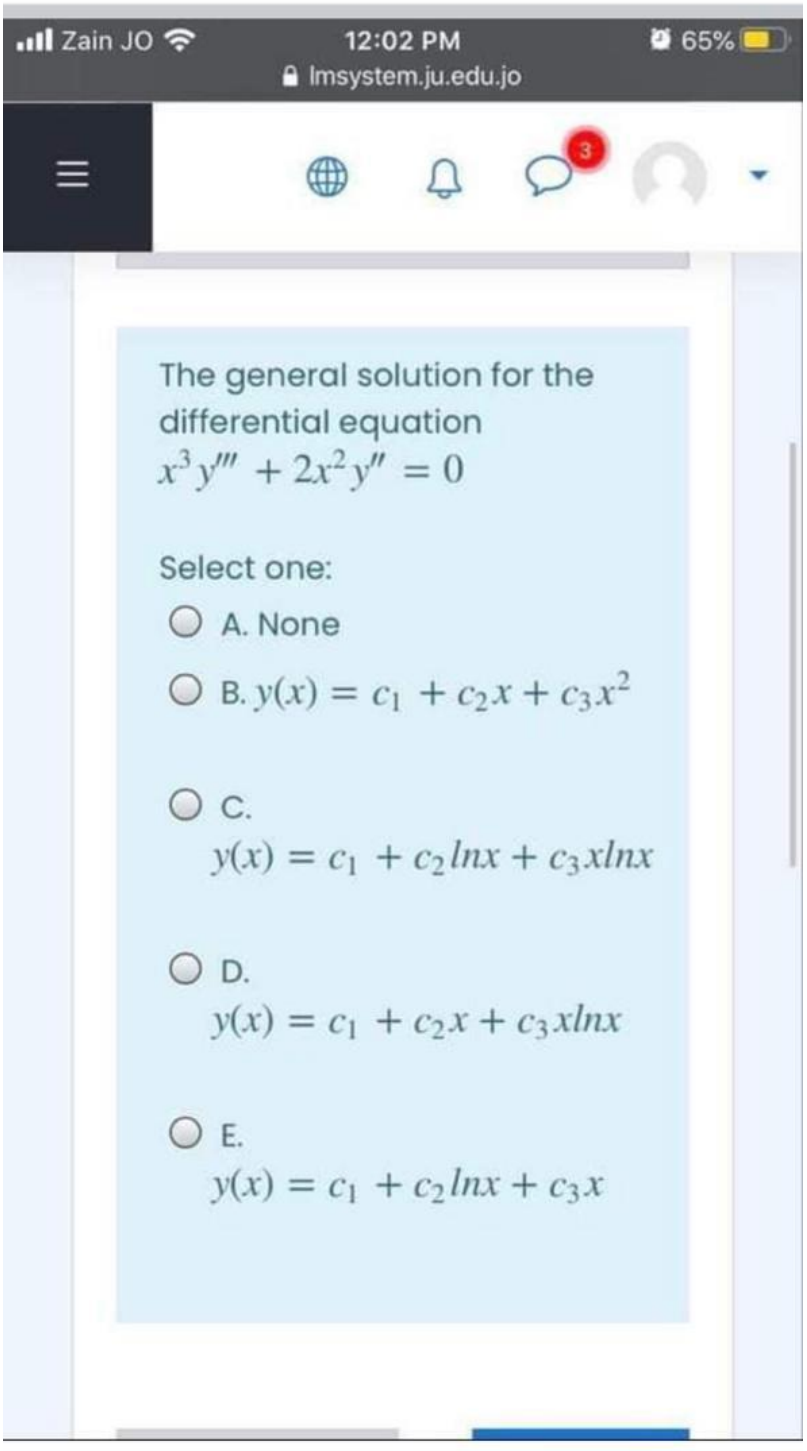
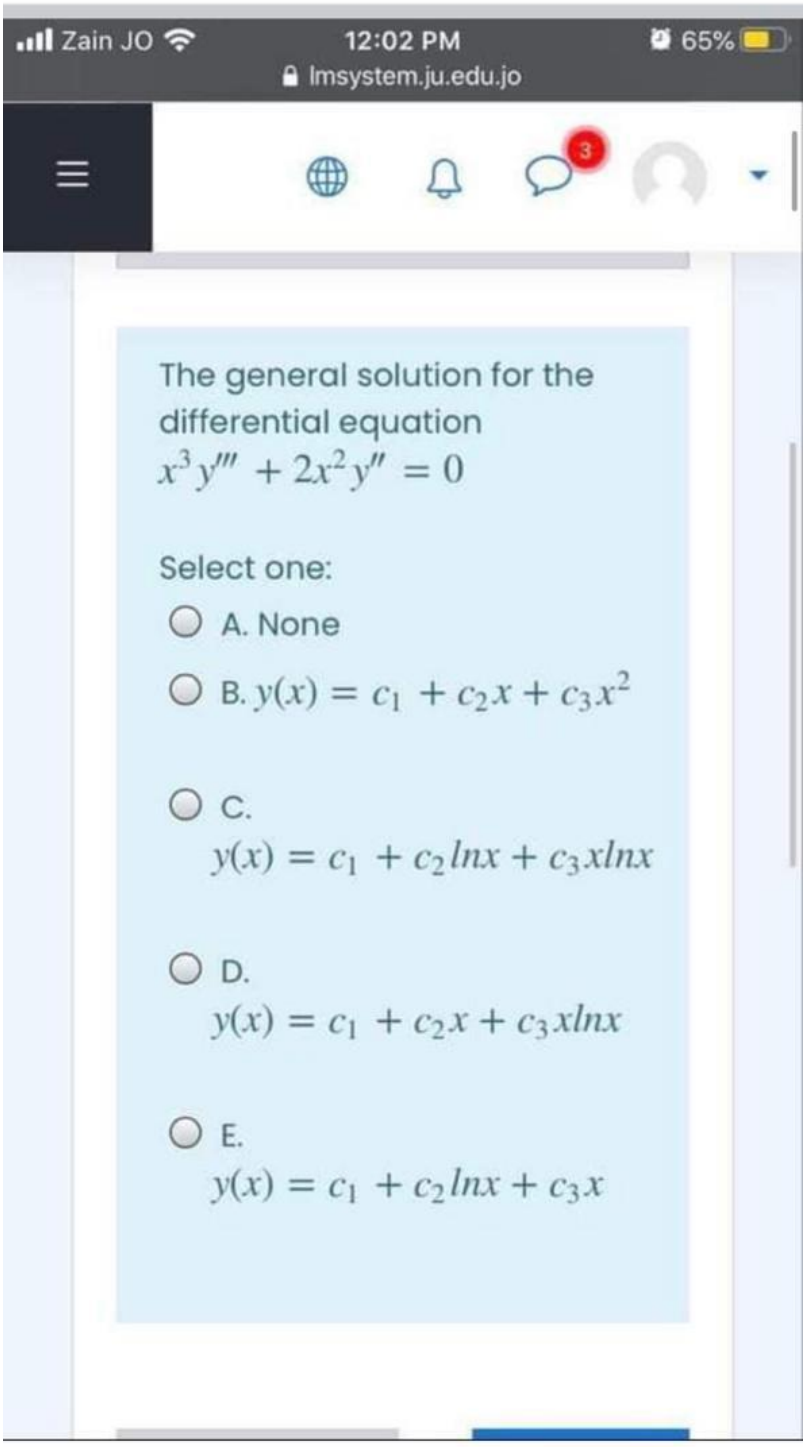
Deema's Post



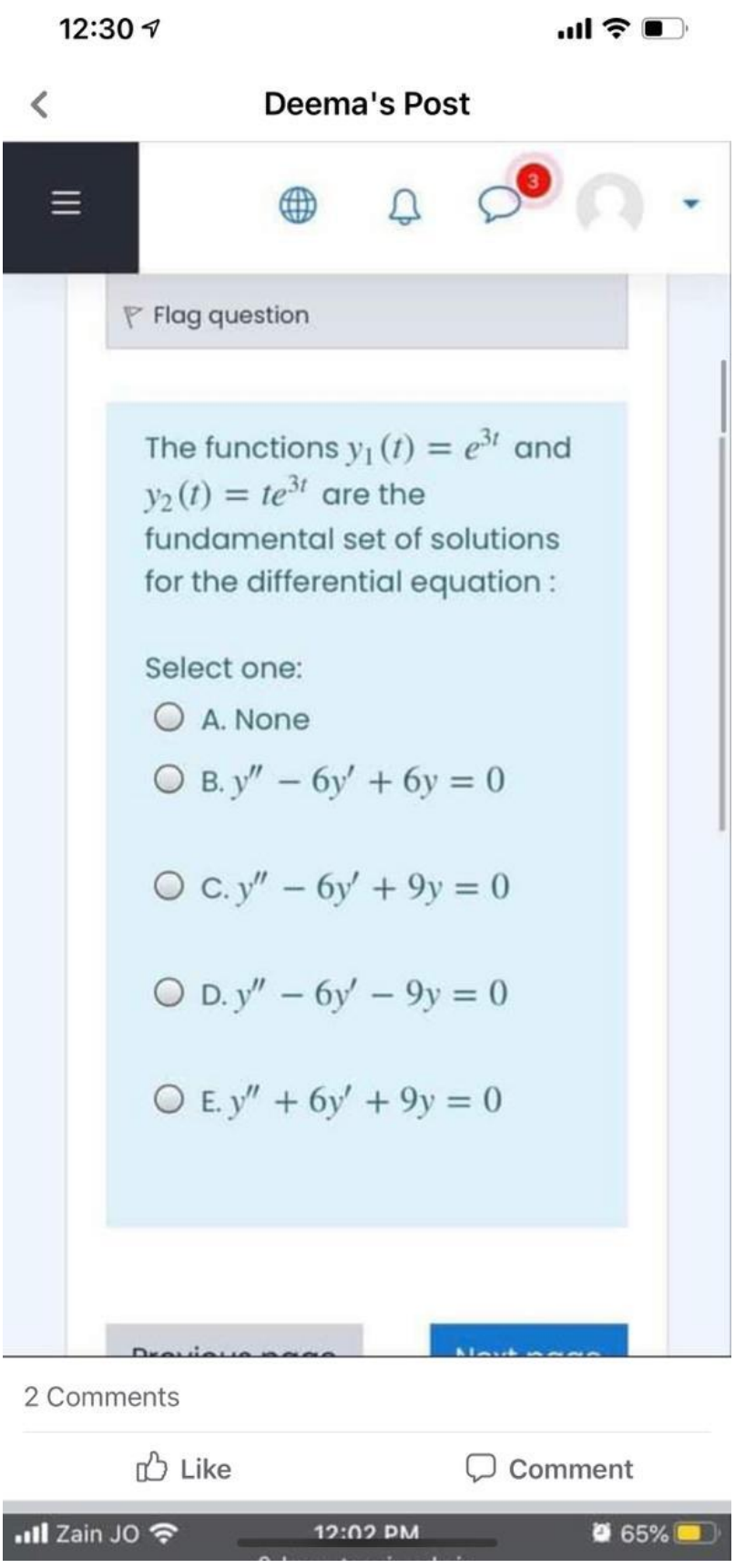
4 Comments

12:30

Deema's Post



4 Comments


12:30
Deema's Post
3
Flag question
The functions $y_1(t) = e^{3t}$ and $y_2(t) = te^{3t}$ are the fundamental set of solutions for the differential equation :
Select one:
A. None
B. $y'' - 6y' + 6y = 0$
C. $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0$
D. $y'' - 6y' - 9y = 0$
E. $y'' + 6y' + 9y = 0$
2 Comments
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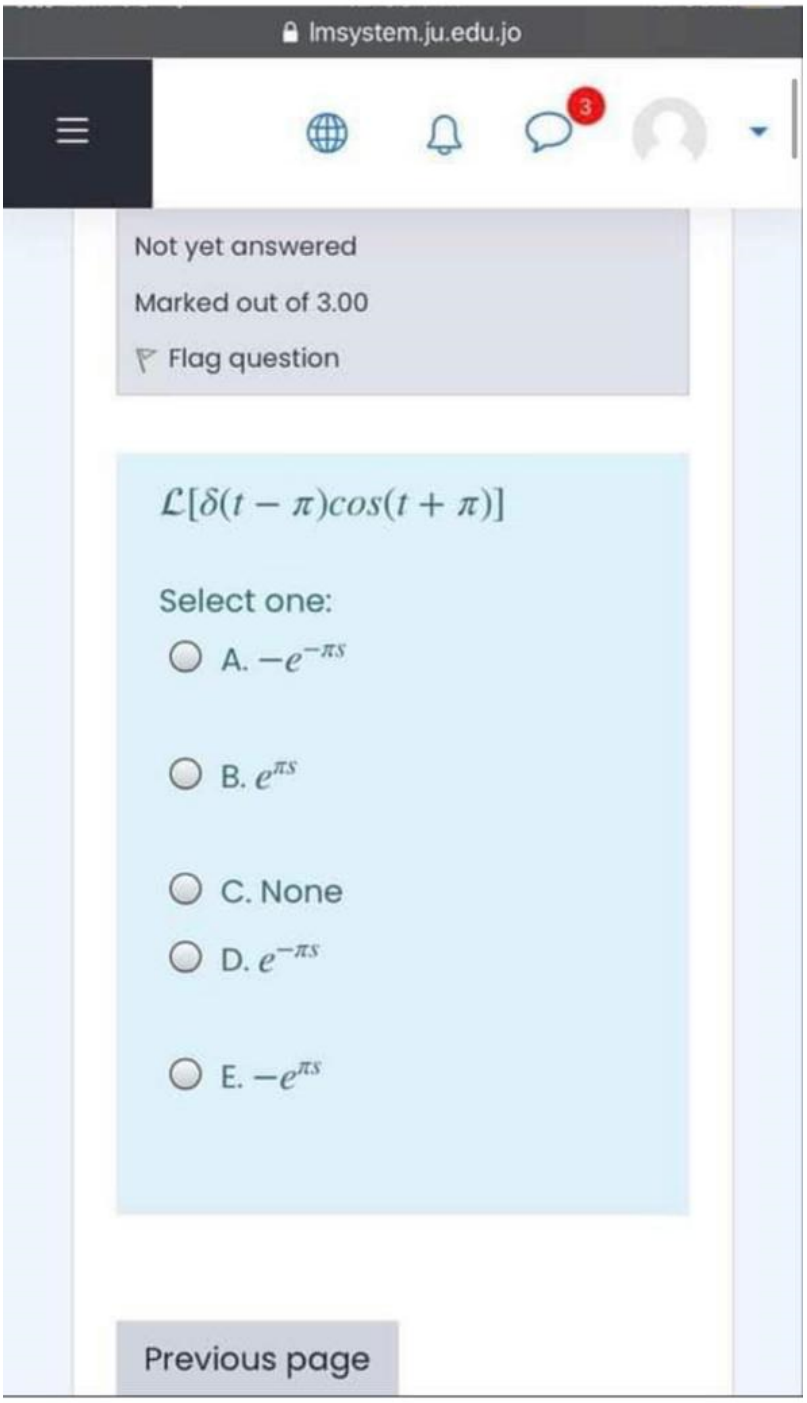
Deema's Post



1 Comment

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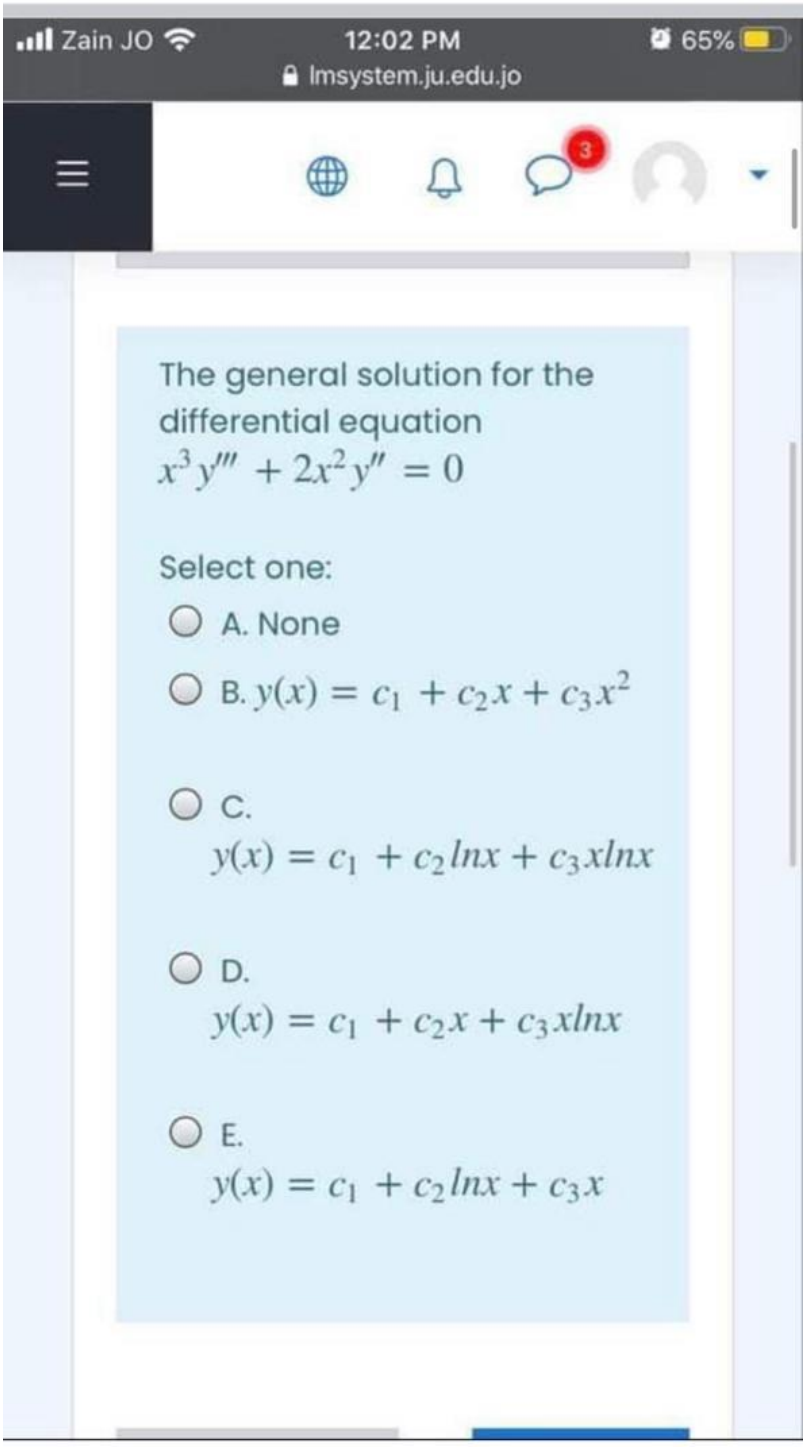
Deema's Post



The general solution for the differential equation
$x^3y''' + 2x^2y'' = 0$

Select one:

- A. None
- B. $y(x) = c_1 + c_2x + c_3x^2$
- C. $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 lnx + c_3 xlnx$
- D. $y(x) = c_1 + c_2x + c_3 xlnx$
- E. $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 lnx + c_3x$

4 Comments

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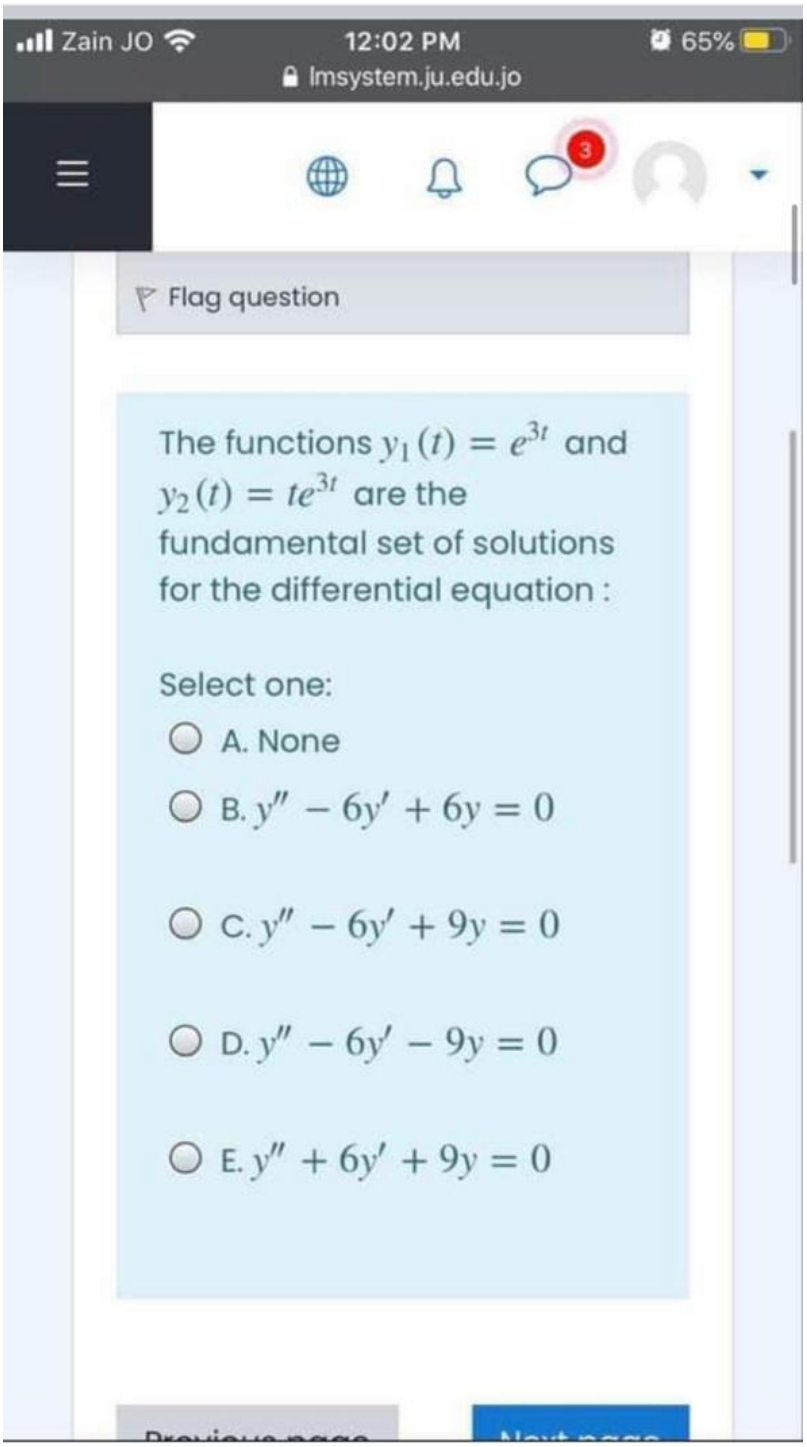
Deema's Post



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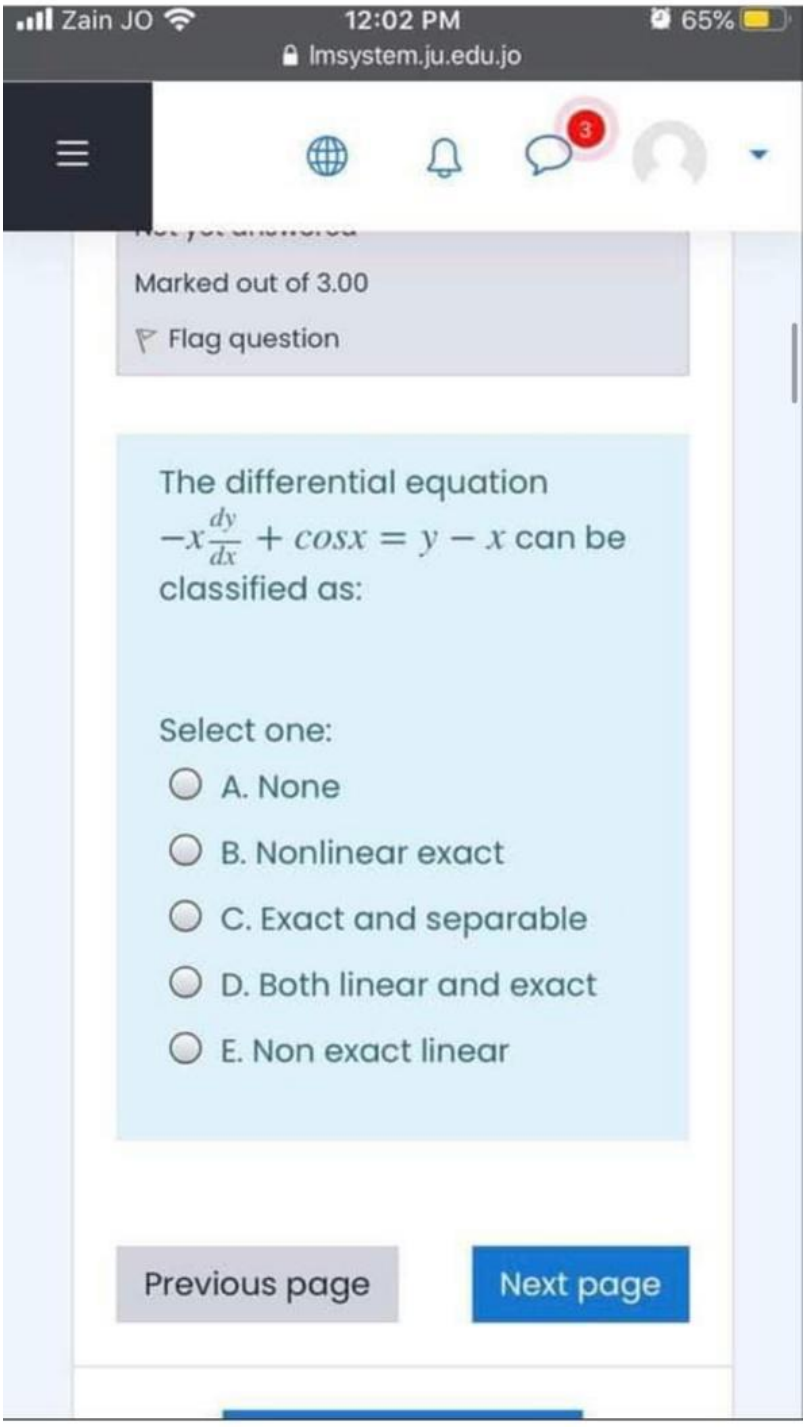

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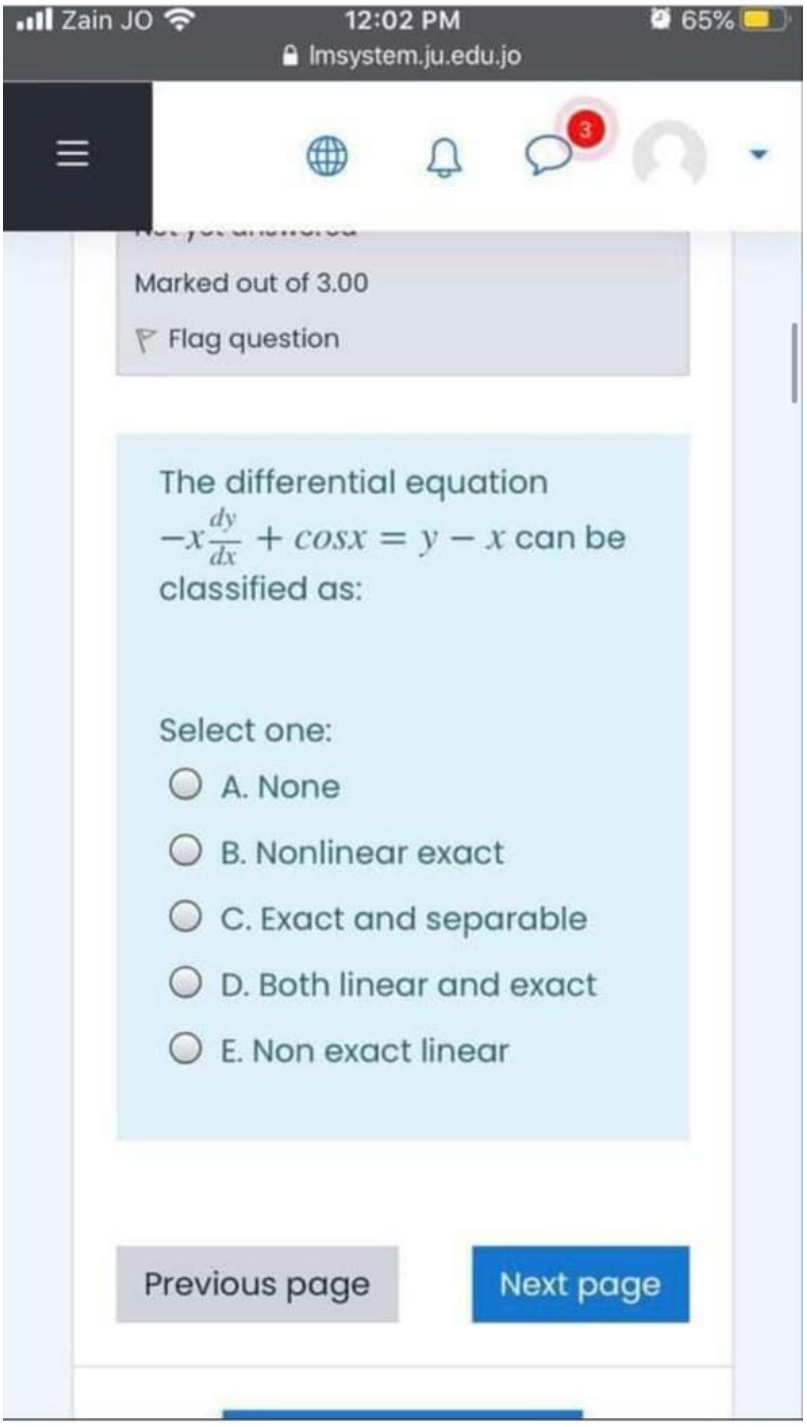

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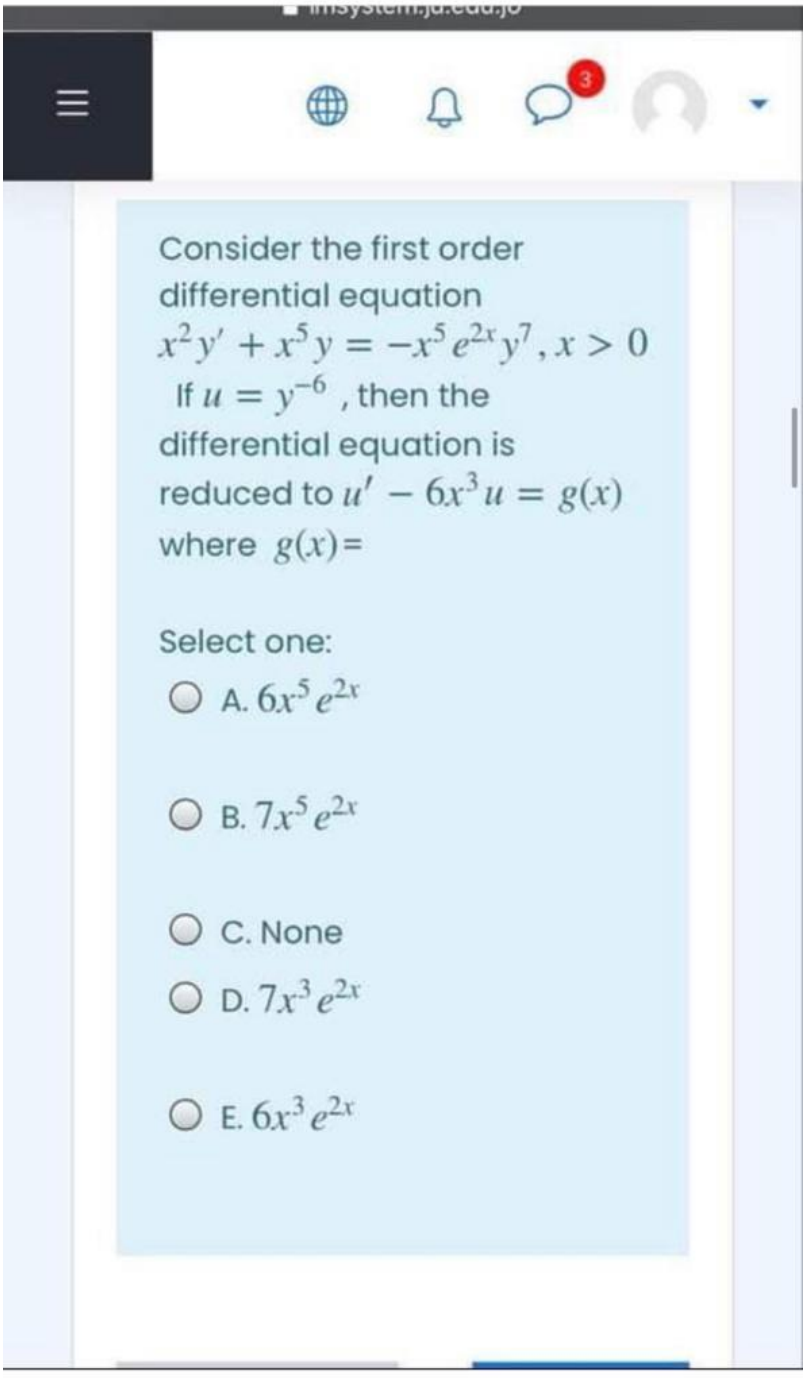

Consider the first order differential equation $x^2y' + x^5y = -x^5e^{2x}y^7, x > 0$

If $u = y^{-6}$, then the differential equation is reduced to $u' - 6x^3u = g(x)$ where $g(x)=$

Select one:

- A. $6x^5e^{2x}$
- B. $7x^5e^{2x}$
- C. None
- D. $7x^3e^{2x}$
- E. $6x^3e^{2x}$

1 Comment

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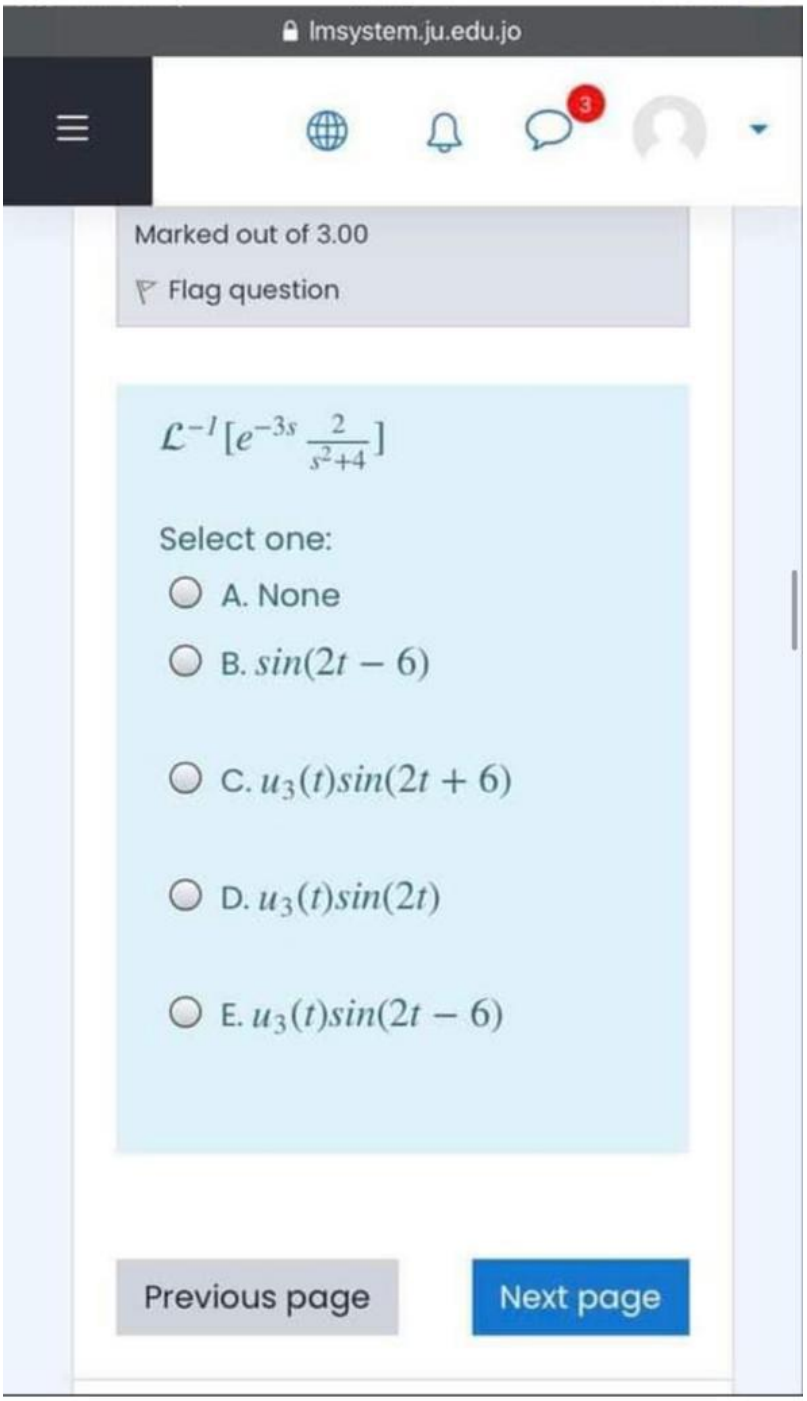

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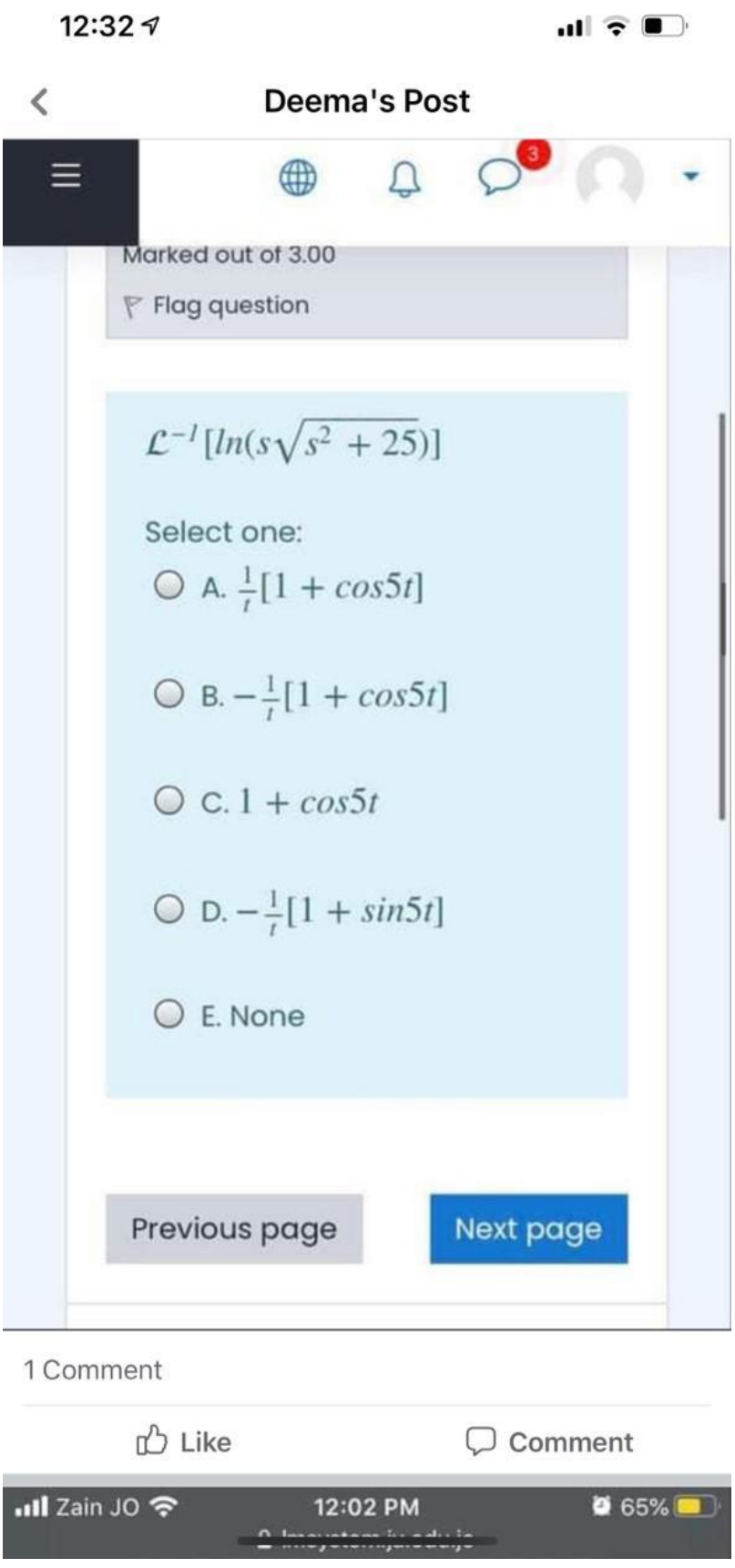
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3
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Flag question
$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[ln(s\sqrt{s^2+25})]$
Select one:
A. $\frac{1}{t}[1+cos5t]$
B. $-\frac{1}{t}[1+cos5t]$
C. $1+cos5t$
D. $-\frac{1}{t}[1+sin5t]$
E. None
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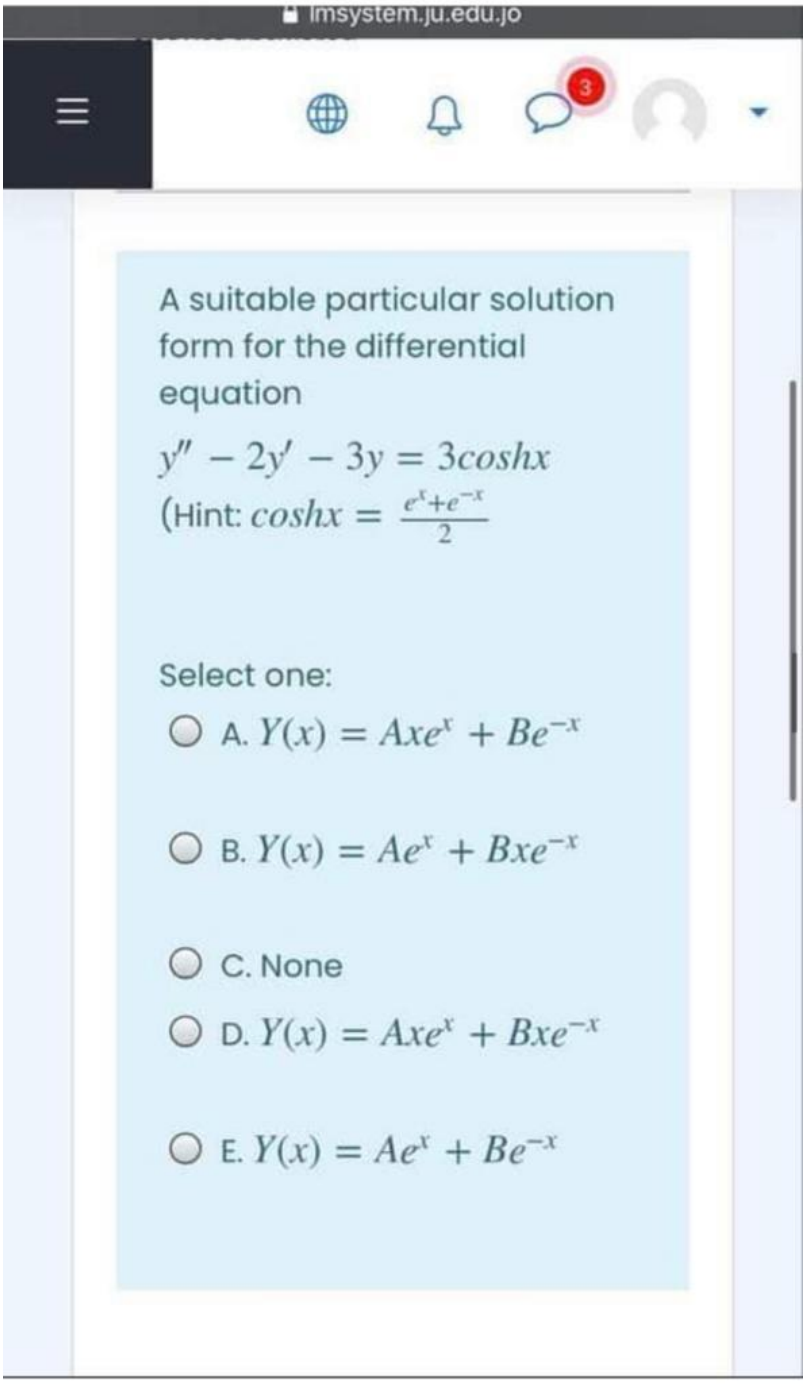

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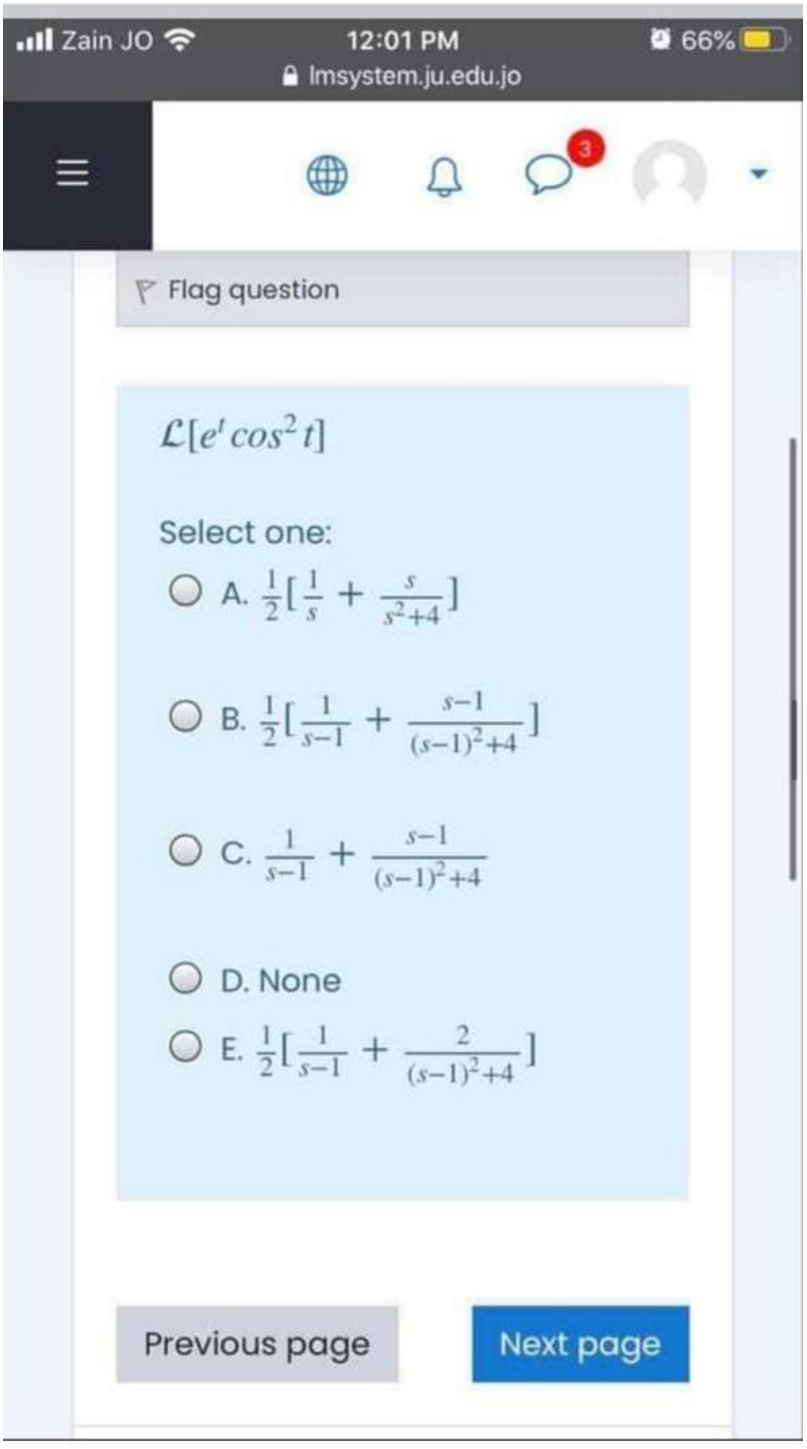

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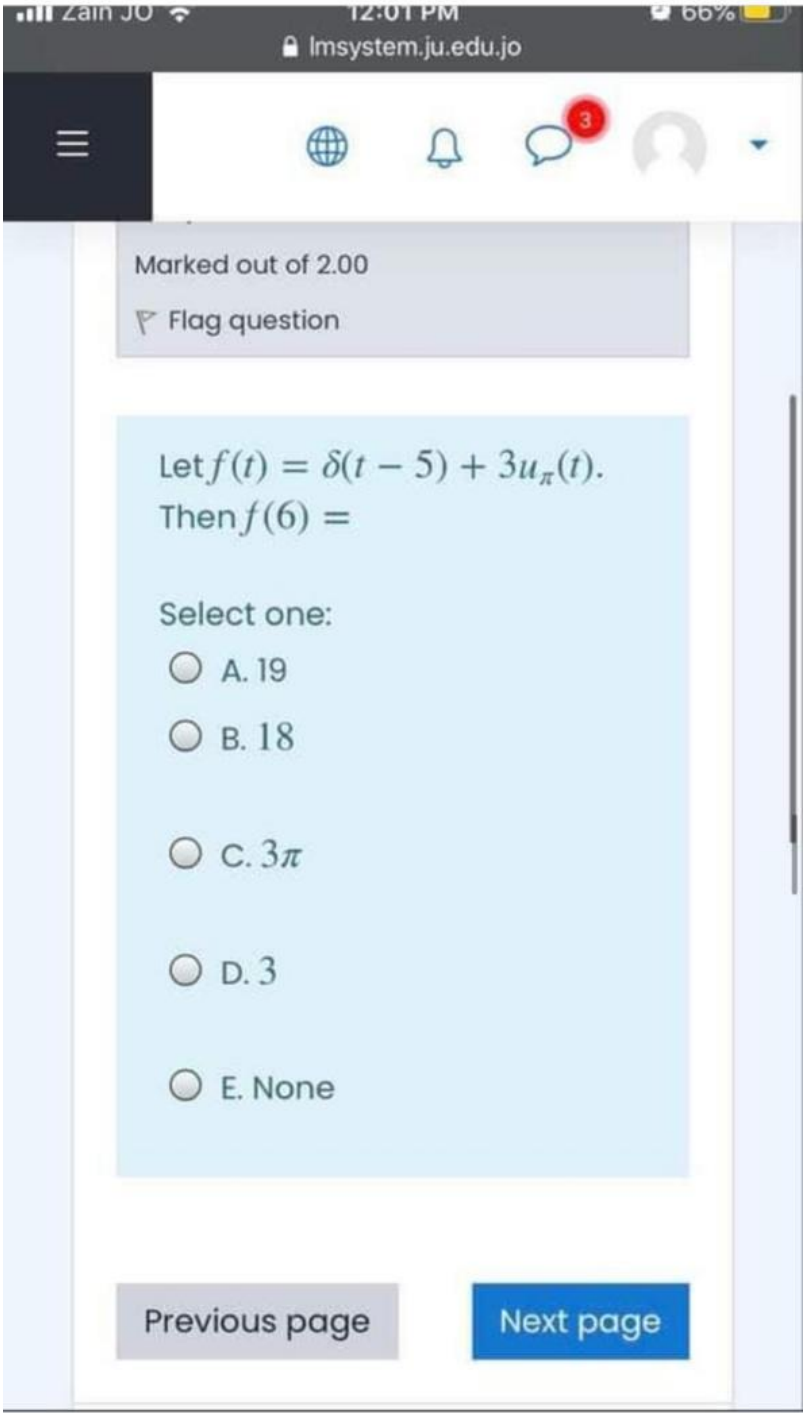

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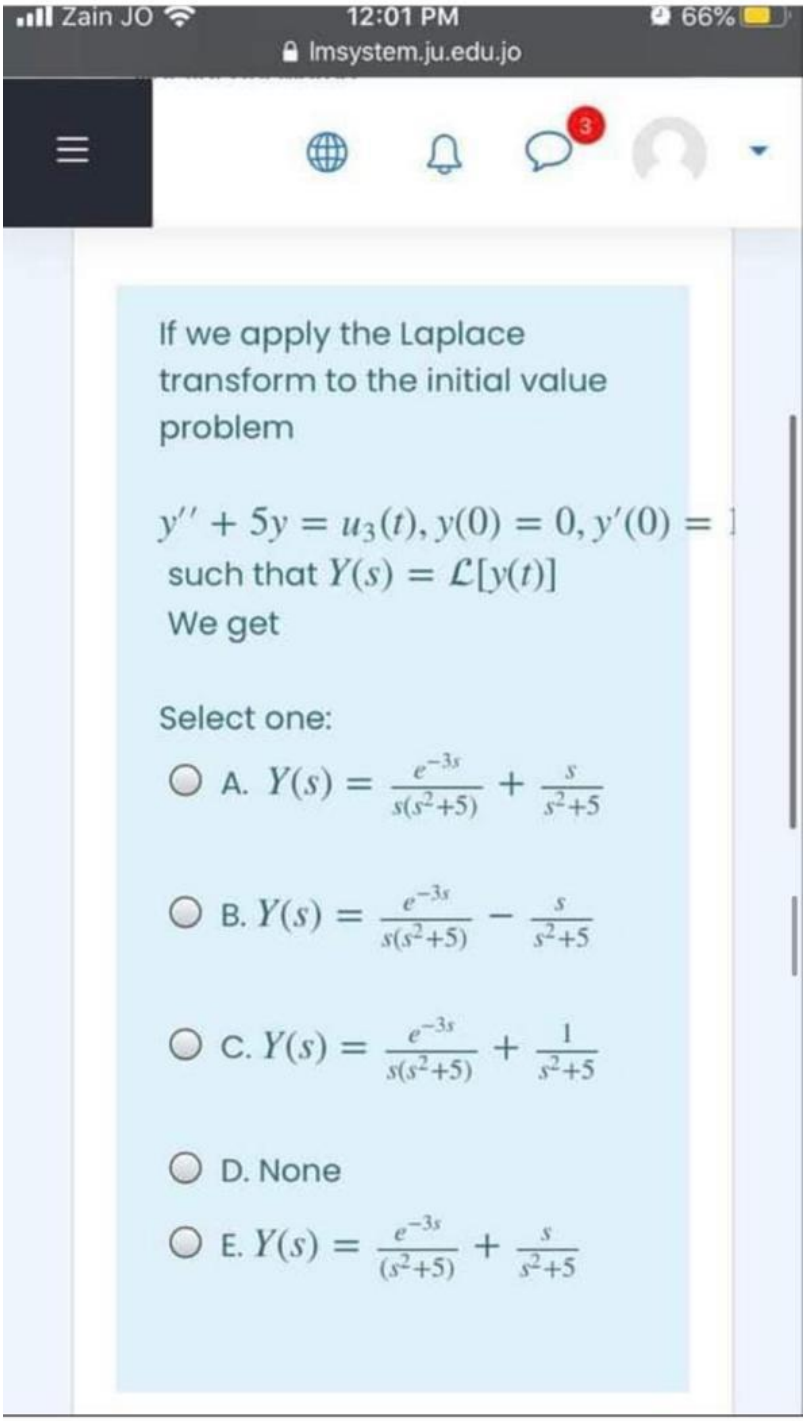

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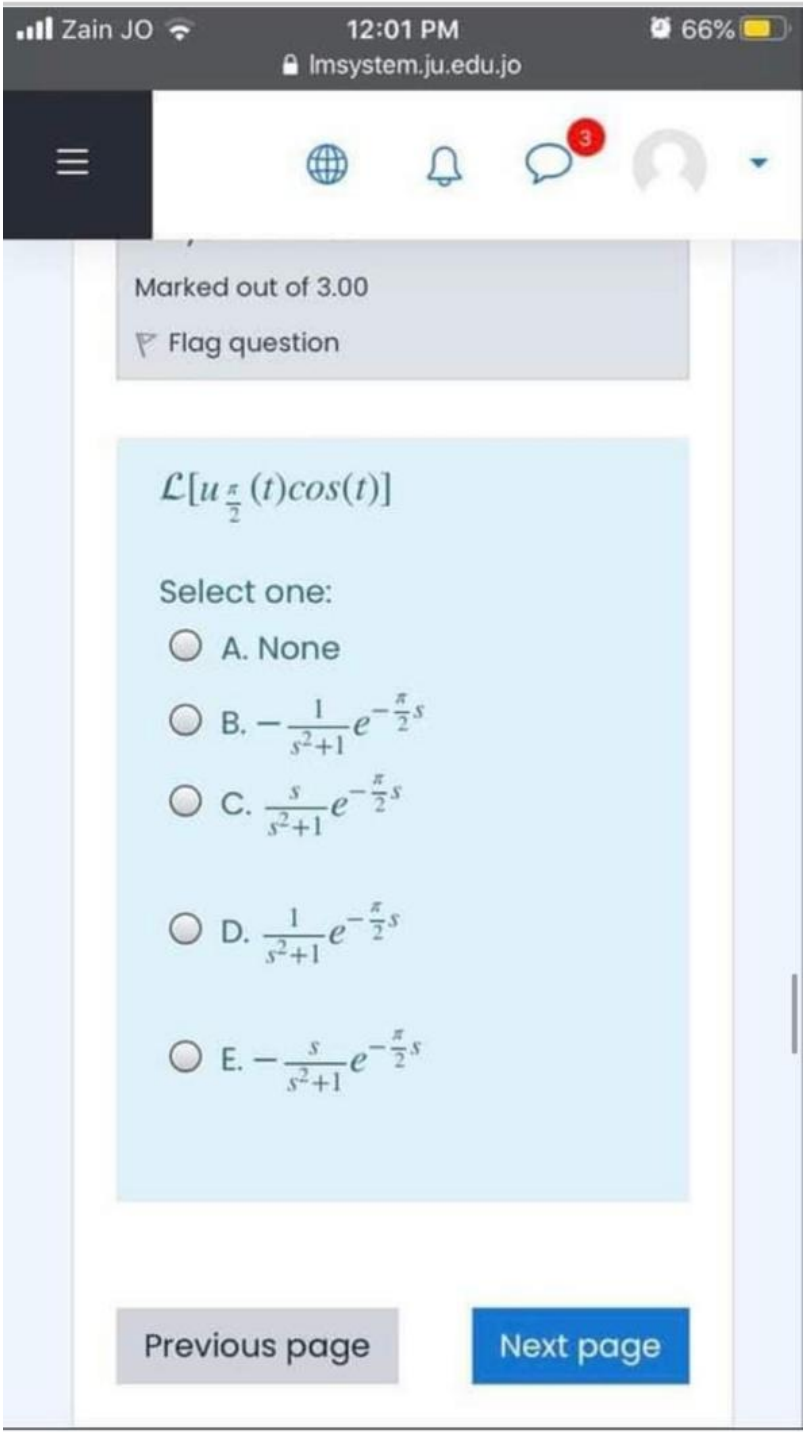

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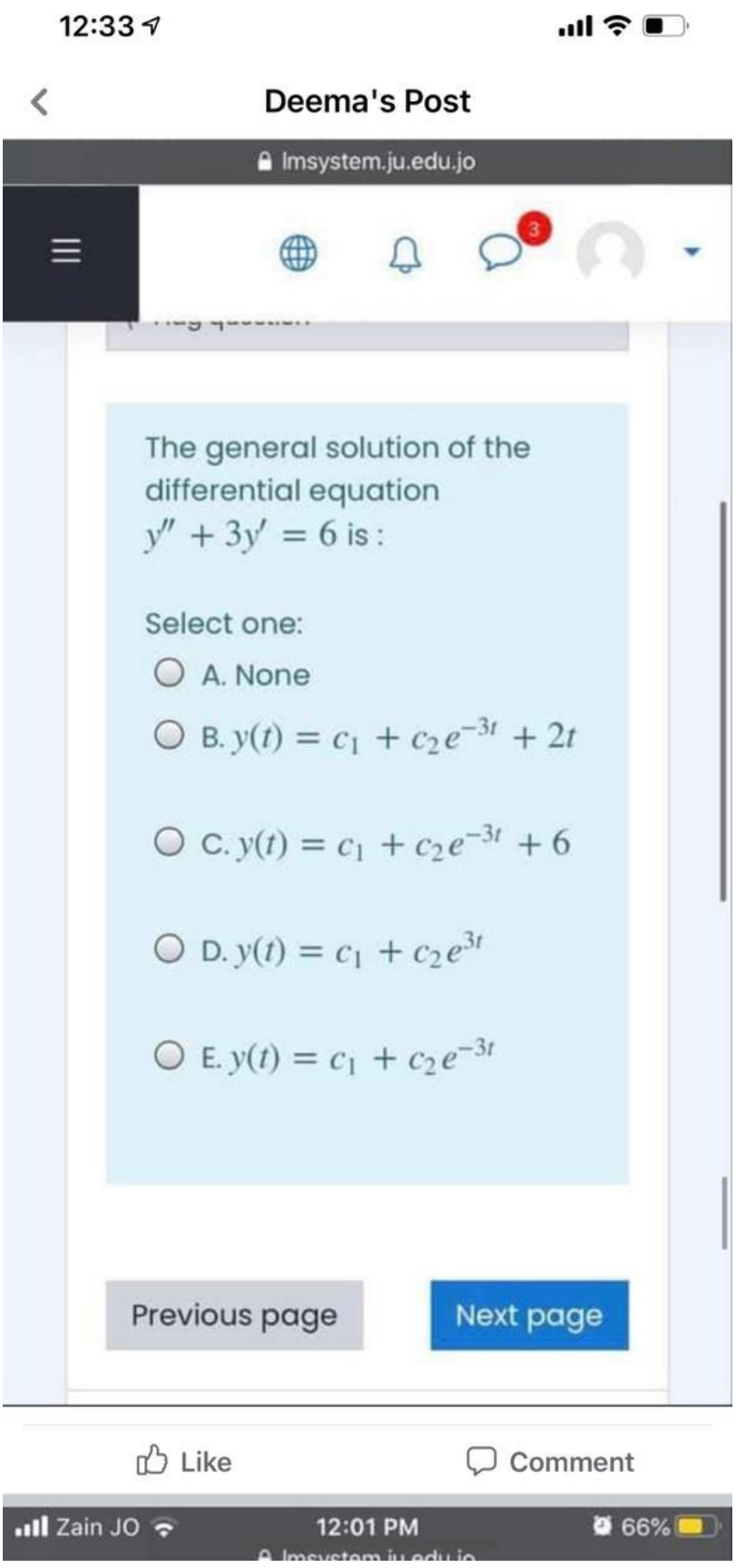
12:33
Deema's Post
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3
The general solution of the differential equation $y'' + 3y' = 6$ is :
Select one:
A. None
B. $y(t) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-3t} + 2t$
C. $y(t) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-3t} + 6$
D. $y(t) = c_1 + c_2 e^{3t}$
E. $y(t) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-3t}$
Previous page
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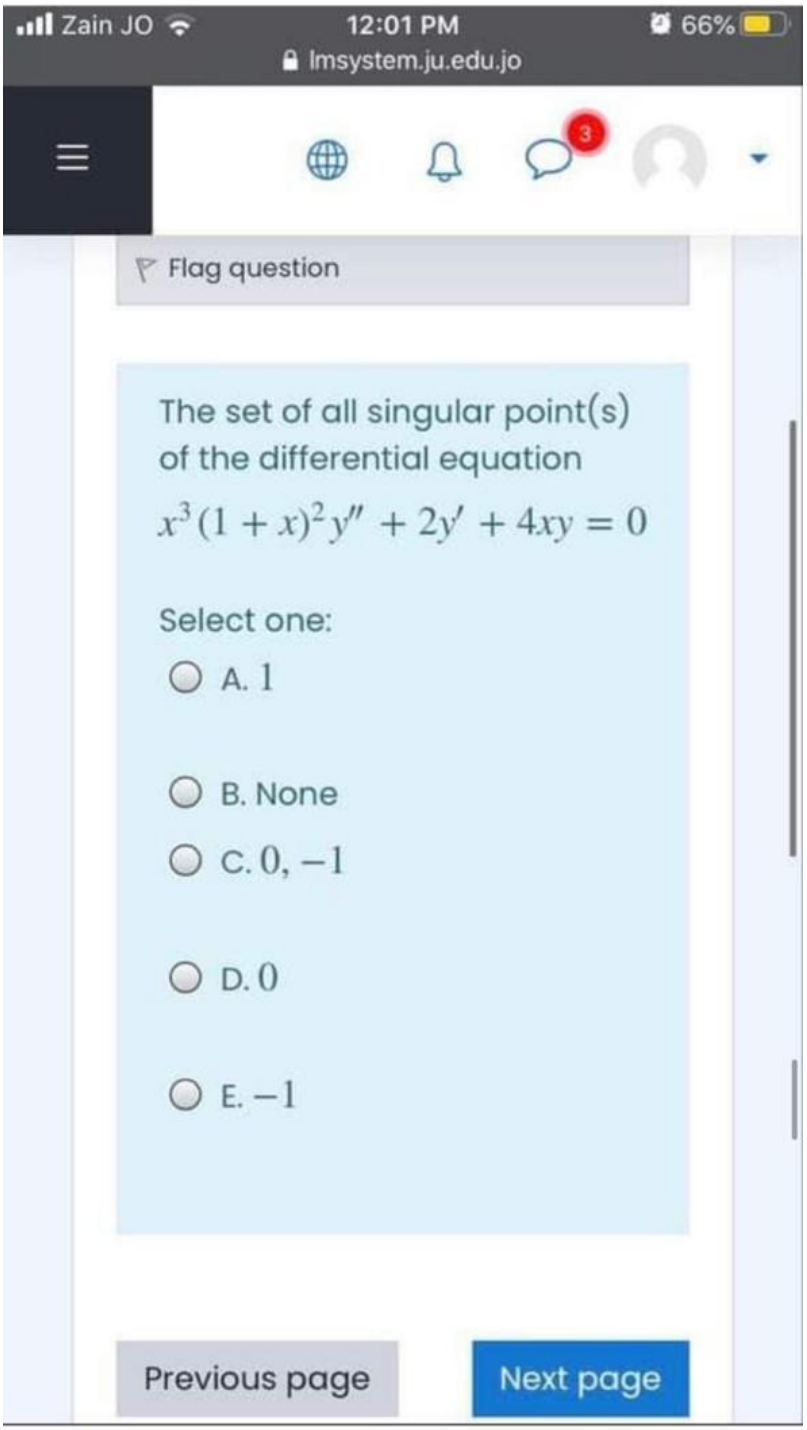

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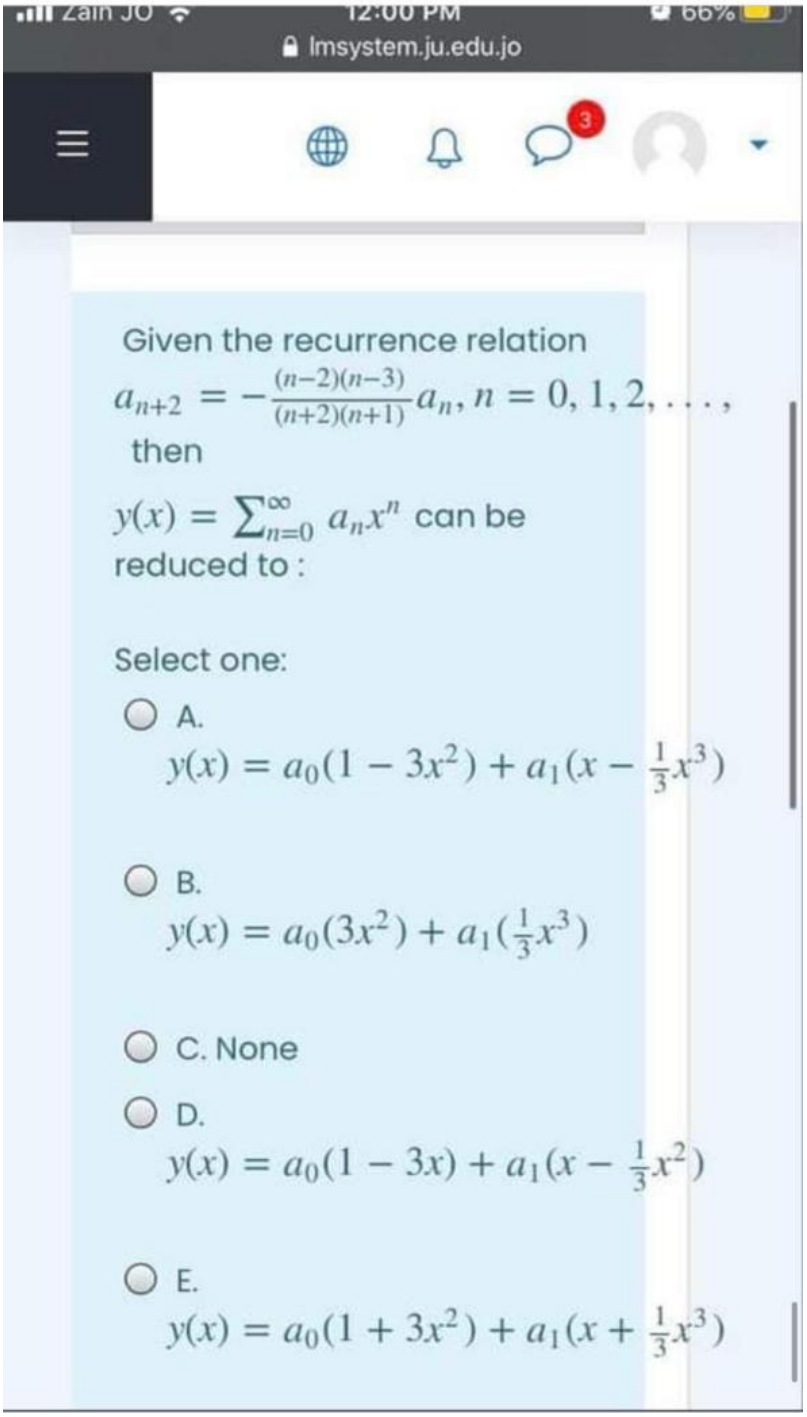

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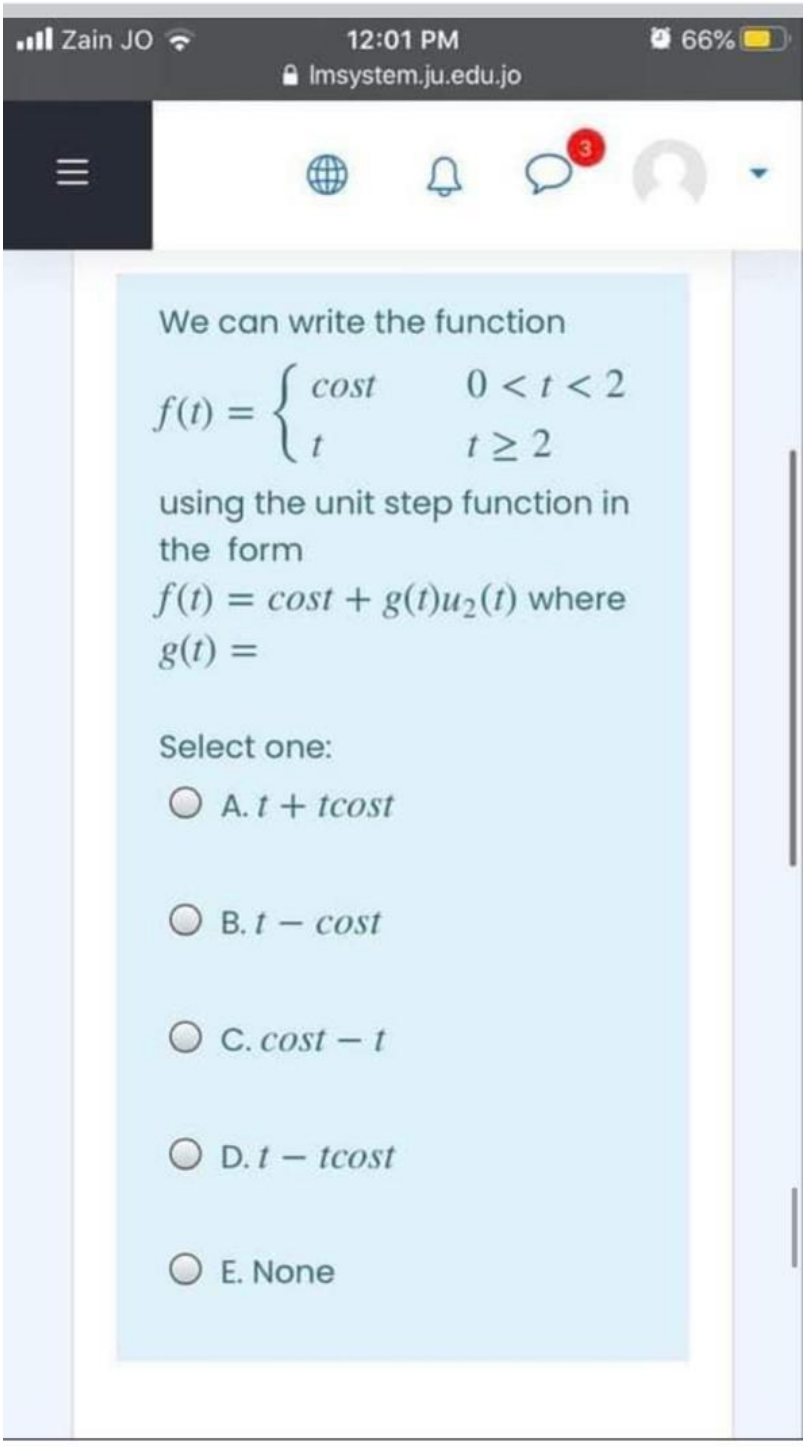


We can write the function

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} cost & 0 < t < 2 \\ t & t \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

using the unit step function in the form
$f(t) = cost + g(t)u_2(t)$ where
$g(t) =$

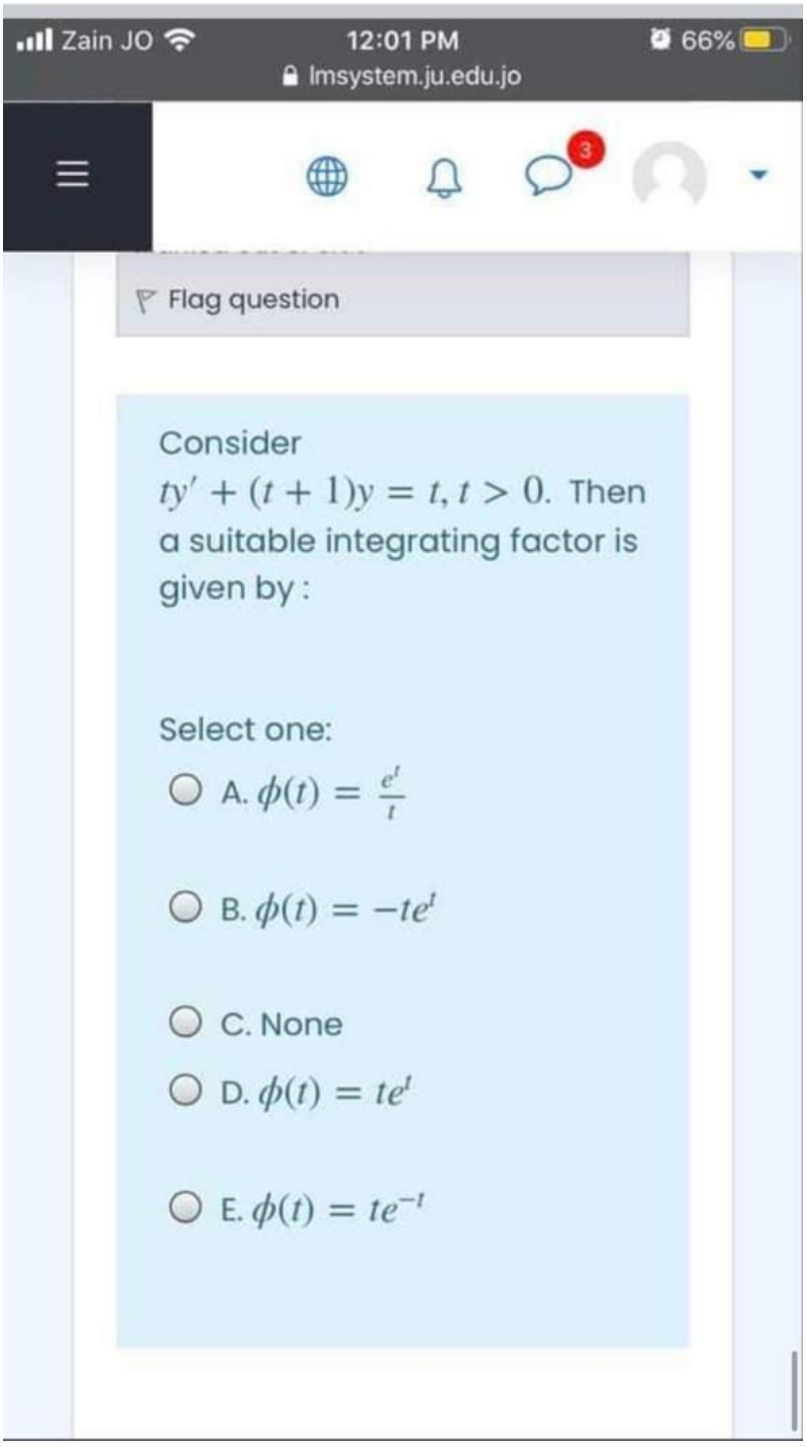
Select one:

- A. $t + tcost$
- B. $t - cost$
- C. $cost - t$
- D. $t - tcost$
- E. None

2 Comments

12:33

Deema's Post



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