

Instructions:

1. Do all of your work on this sheet.
2. **Show all of your steps** in problems for full credit.
3. **Be clear and neat** in your work. Any illegible work, or scribbling in the margins, will not be graded.
4. Place your **answers in a box**.
5. If you need more space, you may use the back of the page and write **On back** in the problem space.
6. All answers should be exact!

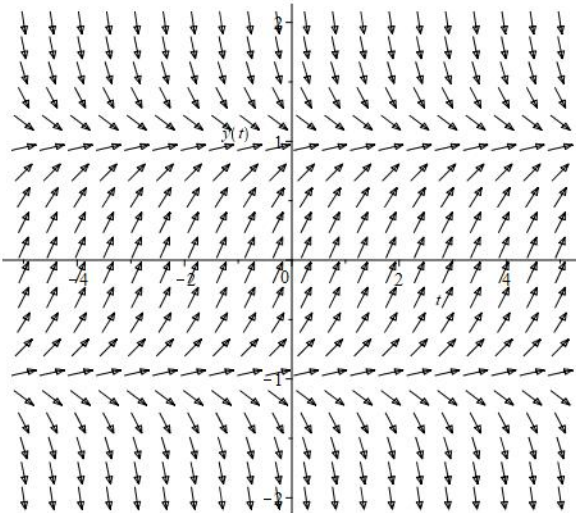
1. (14 pts) Answer the following:

a. Identify the ordinary, regular singular, and irregular singular points in the equation:

$$xy'' + \frac{2(x-2)}{x-1}y' + \frac{5x}{(x-1)^2}y = 0.$$

b. Sketch solution curves on the given direction field satisfying

$$y(0) = 1.5, \quad y(0) = -1.5, \quad y(-2) = 0.$$



c. Indicate the form you should guess for the particular solution:

- i. $2y'' + 2y' + 1 = e^{-2x}$.
- ii. $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 6e^x$.
- iii. $y'' + y' = 2 \cos x$
- iv. $x^2y'' + 5xy' + 4y = x^3$.

	Column	Score
1	14 pts	
2	11 pts	
3	12 pts	
4	13 pts	
Total	50 pts	

2. (7 pts) Solve the differential equations for $x > 0$:

a. $x^2y'' + 15xy' + 48y = 0, \quad y(1) = 1, y'(1) = 0.$

b. $x^2y'' + 3xy' + 17y = 0.$

3. (4 pts) Consider the problem $y' = \frac{y}{x+1}, y(0) = 2.$

a. Use Euler's Method to approximate $y(0.6)$ using a step size of $h = 0.2.$

Bonus

b. Use the exact solution to find the numerical error in part a.

4. (12 pts) Consider the initial value problem:

$$y'' + 7y' + 12y = 2x.$$

a. Find the general solution using the Method of Undetermined Coefficients.

b. Find a particular solution using the Method of Variation of Parameters.

c. For the above equation satisfying the initial conditions $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 0$, use the Taylor Series Method to approximate the solution of by a third degree polynomial in x .

6. (3 pts) Solve $x'' + x = 2 \sin(t)$.

7. (10 pts) Consider the equation: $2xy'' + y' + 2y = 0$.

a. Use the power series method to find the first three nonzero terms in one series solution.

b. When applying the Frobenius Method to this differential equation, we find

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [2(n+r)(n+r-1) + (n+r)] c_n z^{n+r-1} + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n z^{n+r} = 0.$$

i. What is the indicial equation?

ii. What are the roots of the indicial equation?

iii. Find the recursion relation for the smallest root.

Extra Space