

I give permission for Prof. King to email my grades to my ufl.edu address. Circle: Yes No

**Notation.** For the Laplace transform of  $f$ , use  $\mathcal{L}(f) = \hat{f}$ . Use  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}$  for the inverse Laplace-transform operator.

**C1:** Show no work.

**a** If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 8/x$  equals  $\infty$ , then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 5/x$  is Circle:  
 Prof. King's beret. Colored chalk. ↻

**b** Fnc  $y_{\alpha,\beta}(t) = \alpha e^{At} + \beta e^{Bt} + P \cdot \sin(t) + Q \cdot \cos(t)$  is the general soln to

\*:  $3y'' + 4y' + y = \cos(t)$ ,  
 with numbers  $A = \dots$ ,  $B = \dots$ ,  $P = \dots$ ,  $Q = \dots$ .

Also, the constants on LhS(\*) are 3, 4, 1. With the DE describing the position of a spring, the constant corresponding to Hooke's constant is  $\dots$ .

**c** Fncs  $x(t)$  and  $y(t)$  satisfy this system of DEs,

$$\begin{aligned} x' + 4x - y &= 0, \\ y' + 2x + 7y &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

It can be written  $Y' = G \cdot Y$ ,  
 where  $Y := \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$  and  $G$  is matrix  $\dots$ .

Characteristic poly of  $G$  is  $\varphi_G(z) = \dots$

A soln has  $x(t)$  a linear combination of  $e^{\alpha t}$  and  $e^{\beta t}$  for numbers  $\alpha = \dots$  and  $\beta = \dots$ .

**d** Matrices  $G, A, P$  are  $3 \times 3$ , with  $G$  invertible and  $P$  nilpotent.

Matrix  $GPG^{-1}$  is nilpotent: AT AF Nei  
 Each entry of  $e^{tP}$  is a polynomial: AT AF Nei  
 Matrix  $e^P$  is nilpotent: AT AF Nei  
 $P^2$  is the zero-matrix: AT AF Nei  
 The mult-inverse of  $e^G$  is  $-e^G$ : AT AF Nei

Matrix  $e^{[A^2]}$  equals  $[e^A]^2$ : AT AF Nei

**e** U.F.  $x = x(t)$  satisfies  $2x^{(3)} + 5x^{(2)} - x = 0$ .

Then  $Y := \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x' \\ x'' \end{bmatrix}$  satisfies  $Y' = M \cdot Y$ , where  $M$  is this  $3 \times 3$  matrix of numbers:  $M = \begin{bmatrix} & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{bmatrix}$ .

**f** We can re-write function

$$f(t) := 2 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{11}{6}\pi + 4t\right) + \sqrt{3} \cdot \cos(\pi + 4t)$$

as  $f(t) = R \cdot \cos(\theta + 4t)$ , for **real** numbers  $R = \geq 0$  and  $\theta = \in [0, 2\pi)$ .

[Hint: OYOP, write  $\cos()$  as the real-part of  $\exp(\text{something})$ , and Draw Yourself a large Useful Picture in the complex plane.]

**g** Suppose  $y(0) = -1$ ,  $y'(0) = 5$ ,  $y''(0) = 2$ . Then  $\mathcal{L}(y^{(3)} + y^{(2)} - 4y)(s)$  equals  $[B(s) \cdot \hat{y}(s)] + C(s)$  for **polynomials**

$C(s) = \dots$   
 and  $B(s) = \dots$

End of C-Class

**C1:** \_\_\_\_\_ 185pts

**Total:** \_\_\_\_\_ 185pts