

Differential Eqns D-Class Prof. JLF King
MAP2302 Touch: 17Oct2017

Write **DNE** in a blank if the described object does not exist or if the indicated operation cannot be performed. **Write expressions unambiguously** e.g, “ $1/a + b$ ” should be bracketed either $[1/a] + b$ or $1/[a + b]$. (Be careful with negative signs!)

Do **not** approx.: If your result is “ $\sin(\sqrt{\pi})$ ” then write that rather than .9797...

Use “ $f(x)$ notation” when writing fncs; in particular, for trig and log fncs. E.g, write “ $\sin(x)$ ” rather than the horrible $\sin x$ or $[\sin x]$.

For the Laplace transform of f , use $\mathcal{L}(f) = \hat{f}$.

D1: Show no work.

a With $f(x) := x^2$ and $g(x) := e^{3x}$, then $[f \otimes g](t) =$

b Fncs $x(t)$ and $y(t)$ satisfy this system of DEs,
$$\begin{aligned} x' + 8x + 6y &= 0, \\ y' - 9x - 7y &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

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

Characteristic poly of M is $\varphi_M(z) =$

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

c Matrices U, G, R are 3×3 , with U invertible and R nilpotent. [Use I for the 3×3 identity matrix.]

- Matrix URU^{-1} is nilpotent: AT AF Nei
- Each entry of e^{tR} is a polynomial: AT AF Nei
- Matrix e^R is nilpotent: AT AF Nei
- R^2 is the zero-matrix: AT AF Nei
- Matrix $e^{[G+I]G}$ equals $e^G \cdot e^{G^2}$: AT AF Nei
- Matrix $e^{[G^2]}$ equals $[e^G]^2$: AT AF Nei

d Let $A := \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $M := \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $R := MAM^{-1}$. Then the $(2, 2)$ entry of e^{Rt} is

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

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

OYOP: In grammatical English **sentences**, write your essay on every **third** line (usually), so that I can easily write between the lines.

D2: Give a careful argument that $\mathcal{L}(f \otimes g)$ equals $\hat{f} \cdot \hat{g}$.

End of D-Class

D1: 125pts

D2: 70pts

Total: 195pts

Please PRINT your name and ordinal. Ta:

Ord:

HONOR CODE: “I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my professor.”

Signature: