

MATH 250 Exam 2 - Sample Test Solutions

Problem 1

$$y'' + 9y = 5 \sin(2x)$$

Find y_c :

$$r^2 + 9 = 0$$

$$r^2 = -9$$

$$r = \pm 3i$$

$$y_c = C_1 \cos(3x) + C_2 \sin(3x)$$

Find y_p :

$$y_p = A \cos(2x) + B \sin(2x)$$

$$y_p' = -2A \sin(2x) + 2B \cos(2x)$$

$$y_p'' = -4A \cos(2x) - 4B \sin(2x)$$

$$y'' + 9y = 5 \sin(2x)$$

$$-4A \cos(2x) - 4B \sin(2x) + 9A \cos(2x) + 9B \sin(2x) = 5 \sin(2x)$$

$$5A \cos(2x) + 5B \sin(2x) = 0 \cos(2x) + 5 \sin(2x)$$

$$A = 0, \quad \begin{matrix} 5B = 5 \\ B = 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$y_p = \sin(2x)$$

$$y = y_c + y_p$$

$$y = C_1 \cos(3x) + C_2 \sin(3x) + \sin(2x)$$

$$y(0) = 0 \rightarrow 0 = C_1$$

$$y = C_2 \sin(3x) + \sin(2x)$$

$$y' = 3C_2 \cos(3x) + 2 \cos(2x)$$

$$y'(0) = 8 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 8 = 3C_2 + 2 \\ 6 = 3C_2 \\ C_2 = 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$y = 2 \sin(3x) + \sin(2x)$$

Problem 2

$$y'' + 25y = 3\cos(5x)$$

Find y_c :

$$r^2 + 25 = 0$$

$$r = \pm 5i$$

$$y_c = C_1 \cos(5x) + C_2 \sin(5x)$$

Find y_p :

$$y_p = A \cos(5x) + B \sin(5x) \rightarrow \text{need to modify}$$

$$y_p = x(A \cos(5x) + B \sin(5x))$$

$$y_p' = x(-5A \sin(5x) + 5B \cos(5x)) + A \cos(5x) + B \sin(5x)$$

$$y_p'' = x(-25A \cos(5x) - 25B \sin(5x)) - 5A \sin(5x) + 5B \cos(5x) - 5A \sin(5x) + 5B \cos(5x)$$

$$= -25Ax \cos(5x) - 25Bx \sin(5x) - 10A \sin(5x) + 10B \cos(5x)$$

$$y'' + 25y = 3\cos(5x)$$

$$-25Ax \cos(5x) - 25Bx \sin(5x) - 10A \sin(5x) + 10B \cos(5x)$$

$$+ 25Ax \cos(5x) + 25Bx \sin(5x) = 3\cos(5x)$$

$$-10A \sin(5x) + 10B \cos(5x) = 3\cos(5x)$$

$$A = 0, \quad B = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$y_p = \frac{3}{10} x \sin(5x)$$

$$y = C_1 \cos(5x) + C_2 \sin(5x) + \frac{3}{10} x \sin(5x)$$

Problem 3

a) True

b) False

$$A = \sqrt{C_1^2 + C_2^2}$$

$$A = \sqrt{(2)^2 + (2)^2} = \sqrt{8}$$

c) False. It will remain constant

Problem 4

$$a) x'' + 4x' + 9x = 0$$

$$r^2 + 4r + 9 = 0$$

$$r = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4(1)(9)}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{-20}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{5}i}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{5}i$$

$$x(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} \cos(\sqrt{5}t) + C_2 e^{-2t} \sin(\sqrt{5}t)$$

$$x(0) = 0 \rightarrow 0 = C_1 + 0$$
$$C_1 = 0$$

$$x(t) = C_2 e^{-2t} \sin(\sqrt{5}t)$$

$$x'(t) = C_2 e^{-2t} \cdot \sqrt{5} \cos(\sqrt{5}t) - 2C_2 e^{-2t} \sin(\sqrt{5}t)$$

$$x'(0) = 1 \rightarrow 1 = \sqrt{5}C_2 - 0$$
$$C_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} e^{-2t} \sin(\sqrt{5}t)$$

b) underdamped

$$c) x(t) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} e^{-2t} \sin(\sqrt{5}t) = 0$$

$$\sin(\sqrt{5}t) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{5}t = 0 + 2\pi n$$

$$t = \frac{2\pi n}{\sqrt{5}}$$

Problem 5

$$m = 1$$

$$F_s = 10, x = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow F_s = kx$$

$$10 = k \frac{5}{2}$$

$$c = 0$$

$$k = 4$$

$$a) mx'' + cx' + kx = 0$$

$$x'' + 4x = 0, x(0) = 1, x'(0) = 0$$

$$b) x'' + 4x = 0$$

$$r^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$r^2 = -4$$

$$r = 0 \pm 2i$$

$$x(t) = C_1 \cos(2t) + C_2 \sin(2t)$$

$$x(0) = 1 \rightarrow 1 = C_1 + 0$$

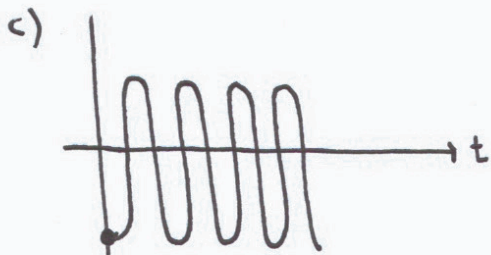
$$x(t) = \cos(2t) + C_2 \sin(2t)$$

$$x'(t) = -2 \sin(2t) + 2C_2 \cos(2t)$$

$$x'(0) = 0 \rightarrow 0 = 0 + 2C_2$$

$$C_2 = 0$$

$$x(t) = \cos(2t)$$



lowest = 1 m below eq.

$$d) x(t) = 0$$

$$\cos(2t) = 0$$

$$2t = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2}, \dots$$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \dots$$

$$\text{time between} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ s}$$

Problem 6

a) $x(t) = 0$

$$3e^{-4t} - 5e^{-3t} = 0$$

$$3e^{-4t} = 5e^{-3t}$$

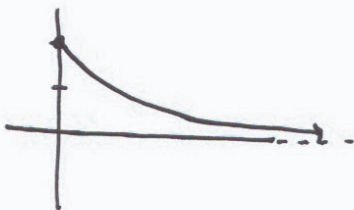
$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{e^{-3t}}{e^{-4t}}$$

$\frac{3}{5} = e^t \rightarrow t = \ln\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$, but this is a negative number so it does NOT pass through eq.

b + c) Initial Pos.: $x(0) = 3e^0 - 5e^0 = -2 \rightarrow$ above eq.

$$x'(t) = -12e^{-4t} + 15e^{-3t}$$

Initial Vel.: $x'(0) = -12 + 15 = 3 \rightarrow$ downward



most stretched: as $t \rightarrow \infty$

most compressed: at $t = 0$

Problem 7

$$m = 2$$

$$F_s = 16, x = 2$$

$$c = 0$$

$$mx'' + cx' + kx = 9\cos(\omega t)$$



Find k :

$$F_s = kx$$

$$16 = k \cdot 2$$

$$k = 8$$

$$2x'' + 8x = 9\cos(\omega t)$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{2}} = 2$$

$$\boxed{\omega = 2}$$

Problem 8

$$m = 1$$

$$c = 0$$

$$k = 9$$

$$x(0) = 0$$

$$x'(0) = 0$$

$$a) \quad x'' + 9x = 10\cos(3t), \quad x(0) = 0, \quad x'(0) = 0$$

b) Find x_c :

$$r^2 + 9 = 0$$

$$r = \pm 3i$$

$$x_c = c_1 \cos(3t) + c_2 \sin(3t)$$

Find x_p :

$$x_p = A \cos(3t) + B \sin(3t) \rightarrow \text{need to modify}$$

$$x_p = t(A \cos(3t) + B \sin(3t))$$

$$x_p' = t(-3A \sin(3t) + 3B \cos(3t)) + A \cos(3t) + B \sin(3t)$$

$$x_p'' = t(-9A \cos(3t) - 9B \sin(3t)) - 3A \sin(3t) + 3B \cos(3t) - 3A \sin(3t) + 3B \cos(3t)$$
$$= -9At \cos(3t) - 9Bt \sin(3t) - 6A \sin(3t) + 6B \cos(3t)$$

$$x'' + 9x = 10\cos(3t)$$

$$9At \cos(3t) - 9Bt \sin(3t) - 6A \sin(3t) + 6B \cos(3t) + 9At \cos(3t) + 9Bt \sin(3t) = 10\cos(3t)$$

$$-6A \sin(3t) + 6B \cos(3t) = 0 \sin(3t) + 10 \cos(3t)$$

$$A = 0,$$

$$6B = 10$$

$$B = \frac{10}{6} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$x_p = \frac{5}{3} t \sin(3t)$$

$$x(t) = x_c + x_p$$

$$x(t) = c_1 \cos(3t) + c_2 \sin(3t) + \frac{5}{3} t \sin(3t)$$

$$x(0) = 0 \rightarrow 0 = C_1 + 0 + 0$$

$$C_1 = 0$$

$$x(t) = C_2 \sin(3t) + \frac{5t}{3} \sin(3t)$$

$$x'(t) = 3C_2 \cos(3t) + \frac{5t}{3} (3 \cos(3t)) + \sin(3t) \cdot \frac{5}{3}$$

$$x'(0) = 0 \rightarrow 0 = 3C_2 + 0 + 0$$

$$C_2 = 0$$

$$x(t) = \frac{5t}{3} \sin(3t)$$

c) yes

Problem 9

a) $A - 4I$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - 4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) $A\vec{v}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (3)(6) + (5)(1) \\ (-2)(6) + (4)(1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 23 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

c) $A\vec{x}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x + 5y \\ -2x + 4y \end{bmatrix}$$

d) $\det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = (3)(4) - (-2)(5) = 12 + 10 = 22$

Problem 10

$$X_1' = 1X_1 + 3X_2$$

$$X_2' = -1X_1 + 0X_2$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix}$$