Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Math 54, Summer 2009, Lecture 4 Quiz 11 Solutions

(1) Write the following ODE both as a system of first order linear equations, and as a matrix system in normal form

$$y''' + (\cos t)y'' - 16y' + 5y = e^t.$$

An equivalent system of equations in the functions y,  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  is

$$y' = x_1$$
  

$$x'_1 = x_2$$
  

$$x'_2 = -(\cos t)x_2 + 16x_1 - 5y + e^t.$$

As a matrix system, this turns into

$$\begin{bmatrix} y \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -5 & 16 & -\cos t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ e^t \end{bmatrix}.$$

(2) Find all functions y(t) such that  $y'' - y' - 2y = 3e^{-t}$ .

The auxiliary equation of the homogeneous equation is  $0 = r^2 - r - 2 = (r - 2)(r + 1)$ . Thus the general solution to the homogeneous equation is  $c_1e^{-t} + c_2e^{2t}$ . We now guess  $y_p = Ate^{-t}$ (with an extra factor of t because -1 is a single root of the auxiliary equation). This gives

$$y'_p = Ae^{-t} - Cte^{-t},$$
  
 $y''_p = -2Ae^{-t} + Ate^{-t}.$ 

Thus we set

$$3e^{-t} = y_p'' - y_p' - 2y_p = -3Ae^{-t}$$

and get A = -1. Thus the general solution to the ODE is  $-te^{-t} + c_1e^{-t} + c_2e^{2t}$ , where  $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  are arbitrary.

(3) Prove that  $\sin(t + a) = \cos a \sin t + \sin a \cos t$  for all numbers t and a. Hint: think of a as arbitrary, but fixed, and think of t as a variable. Consider the IVP

$$y'' + y = 0, \quad y(0) = \diamond, \quad y'(0) = \diamond,$$

for judicious choices of  $\diamond$  and  $\circ$ .

Consider the initial value problem

$$y'' + y = 0$$
,  $y(0) = \sin(a)$ ,  $y'(0) = \cos(a)$ .

One can check that both  $y_1 = \sin(t+a)$  and  $y_2 = \cos a \sin t + \sin a \cos t$  are solutions to this IVP. However, a theorem from class says that IVPs such as this one have unique solutions on  $\mathbb{R}$ , so we must have  $\sin(t+a) = \cos a \sin t + \sin a \cos t$  for all t. Since a was arbitrary, this holds for all a and all t.