# Math 215/255 Midterm 2, Nov 15, 2017 

Name:
Instructor:

SID:
Section:

## Instructions

- The total time allowed is 50 minutes.
- The total score is 40 points.
- Use the reverse side of each page if you need extra space.
- Show all your work. A correct answer without intermediate steps will receive no credit.
- Calculators, phones and cheat sheets are not allowed.

| Problem | Points | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 14 |  |
| 2 | 12 |  |
| 3 | 14 |  |
| TOTAL | 40 |  |

1. (14 points)
a) (5 points) Find a general form of homogeneous solutions for the equation

$$
\frac{d}{d t} \vec{x}(t)=\left[\begin{array}{cc}
1 & -1 \\
0 & 2
\end{array}\right] \vec{x}(t)
$$

## Solution:

$$
(1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)=0 .
$$

$$
\lambda_{1}=1, \vec{v}_{1}=\left[\begin{array}{l}
1 \\
0
\end{array}\right] .
$$

$$
\lambda_{2}=2, \vec{v}_{1}=\left[\begin{array}{c}
1 \\
-1
\end{array}\right] .
$$

$$
\text { Solution: } \quad \vec{x}_{H}(t)=c_{1} \mathrm{e}^{t}\left[\begin{array}{l}
1 \\
0
\end{array}\right]+c_{2} \mathrm{e}^{2 t}\left[\begin{array}{c}
1 \\
-1
\end{array}\right]
$$

b) (2 points) For which initial conditions will the solution remain bounded for large $t$. Solution:

Solution: $\quad$ Only $\vec{x}(0)=\overrightarrow{0}$.
c) ( 7 points) Find a particular solution to

$$
\frac{d}{d t} \vec{x}(t)=\left[\begin{array}{cc}
1 & -1 \\
0 & 2
\end{array}\right] \vec{x}(t)+\left[\begin{array}{c}
3 t \mathrm{e}^{-t} \\
-3 t \mathrm{e}^{-t}
\end{array}\right] .
$$

## Solution:

$$
\begin{align*}
& \vec{x}_{P}(t)=A t \mathrm{e}^{-t} \vec{v}_{2}+B \mathrm{e}^{-t} \vec{v}_{2} . \\
& \quad \frac{d}{d t} \vec{x}_{P}(t)-\left[\begin{array}{cc}
1 & -1 \\
0 & 2
\end{array}\right] \vec{x}_{P}(t)=\left[A \mathrm{e}^{-t}-A t \mathrm{e}^{-t}-B \mathrm{e}^{-t}-2 A t \mathrm{e}^{-t}-2 B \mathrm{e}^{-t}\right] \vec{v}_{2}  \tag{1}\\
& A=-1 . A-3 B=0, B=-\frac{1}{3} .
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\text { Solution: } \quad \vec{x}_{P}(t)=\left(-t \mathrm{e}^{t}-\frac{1}{3} \mathrm{e}^{t}\right)\left[\begin{array}{c}
1 \\
-1
\end{array}\right] .
$$

2. (12 points) A damped spring with mass 4 kg has friction constant $2 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{s}$ and spring constant $k \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$.
a) (4 points) For what values of $k \geq 0$ is the spring under-damped, over-damped, and critically-damped?

$$
\begin{gathered}
4 x^{\prime \prime}(t)+2 x^{\prime}(t)+k x(t)=0 . \\
\lambda^{2}+\frac{1}{2} \lambda+\frac{k}{4}=0, \lambda=-\frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}-k}
\end{gathered}
$$

Solution: | $k>\frac{1}{4}$ underdamped |
| :--- |
| $k=\frac{1}{4}$ critically damped |
| $k<\frac{1}{4}$ overdamped. |

b) (5 points) For $k=2$ a force is applied of $3 \sin (t) \mathrm{kg} \mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$, Compute a particular solution of the spring equation.
$x_{P}(t)=A \sin (t)+B \cos (t)$,
$4 x_{P}^{\prime \prime}(t)+2 x_{P}^{\prime}(t)+2 x_{P}(t)=-4 A \sin (t)-4 B \cos (t)+2 A \cos (t)-2 B \sin (t)+2 A \sin (t)+2 B \cos (t)$.
$-2 A-2 B=3,-2 B+2 A=0, A=B=-\frac{3}{4}$.
Solution: $\quad x_{P}(t)=-\frac{3}{4} \sin (t)-\frac{3}{4} \cos (t)$
c) (3 points) If there was no friction, but still mass 4 kg and spring constant $k=2$, give a forcing term that would exhibit resonance.

Solution: $\quad F_{0} \cos \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} t\right)$.
3. (14 points) The following questions concern the equation

$$
\frac{d}{d t} \vec{y}(t)=\left[\begin{array}{cc}
0 & 1 \\
-12 & -8
\end{array}\right] \vec{y}(t)+\left[\begin{array}{c}
0 \\
f(t)
\end{array}\right] .
$$

a) (4 points) Find a fundamental matrix for the homogeneous part of the equation.

## Solution:

$(-\lambda)(-8-\lambda)-12=\lambda^{2}+8 \lambda+12, \lambda_{1}=-2, \lambda_{2}=-6$
$\vec{v}_{1}=\left[\begin{array}{c}1 \\ -2\end{array}\right]$
Solution: $X(t)=\left[\begin{array}{cc}\mathrm{e}^{-2 t} & \mathrm{e}^{-6 t} \\ -2 \mathrm{e}^{-2 t} & -6 \mathrm{e}^{-6 t}\end{array}\right]$
b) (6 points) Given the particular solution $\vec{y}_{P}(t)=\left[\begin{array}{c}t \mathrm{e}^{-2 t} \\ \mathrm{e}^{-2 t}-2 t \mathrm{e}^{-2 t}\end{array}\right]$, find the forcing term $f(t)$.

## Solution:

Solution: $\quad f(t)=4 \mathrm{e}^{-2 t}$.
c) (4 points) Given the particular solution $\vec{y}_{P}(t)=\left[\begin{array}{c}t \mathrm{e}^{-2 t} \\ \mathrm{e}^{-2 t}-2 t \mathrm{e}^{-2 t}\end{array}\right]$, find the forcing term $f(t)$.
Solution:

Solution: $\vec{y}(t)=\left[\begin{array}{c}t \mathrm{e}^{-2 t}-\mathrm{e}^{-2 t}+\mathrm{e}^{-6 t} \\ -2 t \mathrm{e}^{-2 t}+3 \mathrm{e}^{-2 t}-6 \mathrm{e}^{-6 t}\end{array}\right]$.

