

### Chapter 2.7, 3.1, 3.3 Review

**Objectives:** (1) Approximate solutions to first order differential equations using Euler's method (2) Practice solving second order linear homogeneous differential equations with constant coefficients

#### Part 1- Numerical Approximations: Euler's Method

1. Consider the initial value problem

$$y' = 0.5 - t + 2y, \quad y(0) = 1$$

- (i) Find approximate values of the solution of the given initial value problem at  $t = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3$ , and  $0.4$  using Euler's method with  $h = 0.1$ . Use the chart below:

n	$t_n$	$y_n$	$f(t_n, y_n)$	Line approximation at point $(t_n, y_n)$ $y = y_n + f(t_n, y_n)(t - t_n)$
0	0	1		
1				
2				
3				
4				

- (ii) Find the solution  $y(t)$  of the given problem and evaluate  $y(t)$  at  $t = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3$ , and  $0.4$ . Compare your results with those of part (i).

#### Part 2- Second Order Linear Differential Equations

1. Find the general solution of the given differential equation

$$y'' + 2y' - 3y = 0.$$

2. Find the solution of the given initial value problem. Describe its behavior as  $t$  increases:

$$y'' + 8y' - 9y = 0 \quad y(1) = 1, y'(1) = 0.$$

3. Find the general solution of the given differential equation

$$y'' + 6y' + 13y = 0.$$

4. Determine the values of  $\alpha$ , if any, for which all solutions tend to zero as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ ; also determine the values of  $\alpha$ , if any, for which all nonzero solutions become unbounded as  $t \rightarrow \infty$  for

$$y'' - (2\alpha - 1)y' + \alpha(\alpha - 1)y = 0.$$

5. Consider the equation  $ay'' + b'y + cy = 0$ , where  $a, b$ , and  $c$  are constants with  $a > 0$ . Find the conditions on  $a, b$ , and  $c$  such that the roots of the characteristic equation are:

- (i) real, different, and negative.
- (ii) real with opposite signs.
- (iii) real, different, and positive.

In each case, determine the behavior of the solutions as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ .

6. Solve the given equation for  $t > 0$  :

$$t^2 y'' + 4ty' + 2y = 0.$$

Hint: Let  $x = \ln t$  and calculate  $dy/dt$  and  $d^2y/dt^2$  in terms of  $dy/dx$  and  $d^2y/dx^2$ .