

Question 1.[5,4] a) Find the largest constant α for which the initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} (x-2)(x+1)y'' - \frac{x}{x-3}y' + y = 0 \\ y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 2. \end{cases}$$

has a unique solution in the interval $(-\alpha, \alpha)$.

-b) Find the general solution of the differential equation

$$(x-4)y'' - y' + \frac{1}{x-4}y = 1, \quad x > 4$$

Question 2[4,4]. a) What would be the general form of the particular solution $y_p(x)$ of the differential equation

$$y''' - y'' + y' - y = 2 \sin x + 5x \cos x + 2^{x+2} + 8(1+x)e^x$$

b) If $y_1 = e^{-3x}$ is a given solution of the differential equation

$$y'' + 6y' + 9y = 0,$$

then use the reduction of order method to find the general solution of the equation

$$y'' + 6y' + 9y = x^{-3}e^{-3x}$$

Question 3 [4]. Find the general solution of

$$x y'' - 3y' + \frac{3}{x}y = x \cos x \quad x > 0$$

Question 4. [4] Find the general solution of the differential equation

$$y'' - 2y' + y = \frac{e^x}{x}$$