

King Saud University

Department of Mathematics

2nd Semester 1435-1436 H

MATH 225 (Differential Equations)

2nd Midterm Exam

Duration: 90 Minutes

Student's Name:

Serial Number:_____

Question Number	I	II	III	Total
Mark				

Question I: Choose the correct answer

- (1) The following conditions make the differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ a boundary value problem
- (a) $y(0) + 2 \frac{dy}{dx}(0) = 0$

(b) $y(0) + 2 \frac{dy}{dx}(0) = 0$ $y(2) + \frac{dy}{dx}(2) = 1$

(c) y(0) = 1, $\frac{dy}{dx}(0) = 2$

- (d) None of the previous
- (2) If $y_1, y_2, ..., y_n$ are linearly independent solutions of the same n-th order linear differential equation, then

(a)
$$y_k = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n$$
 , for some k

(b)
$$W(y_1, y_2, ..., y_n) = 0$$

(c)
$$W(y_1, y_2, ..., y_n) \neq 0$$

- (d) None of the previous
- (3) An auxiliary equation of a 3rd order linear differential equation may have the roots

(a)
$$m_1 = 3$$
, $m_2 = 3 + i$, $m_3 = 0$

(b)
$$m_1 = 4 + 3i, m_2 = 4 - 3i, m_3 = i$$

(c)
$$m_1 = 2, m_2 = 2 + 2i, m_3 = 2 - 2i$$

- (d) None of the previous
- (4) A linear differential equation with constant coefficients having solutions 5, 6x, 2cosx, 3sinx is

(a)
$$\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$$

(b)
$$\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} + 4\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4 = 0$$

(a)
$$\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$$
 (b) $\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} + 4\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4 = 0$ (c) $\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} + 3\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

(d) None of the previous

Question II: A. Find a second solution of the differential equation

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = 0,$$

if $y_1(x) = x^2$ is a solution of the differential equation.

B. Find only the form of the particular solution for the differential equation by superposition approach

$$\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} - \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 - 5x + \sin x.$$

Question III:

A. Solve the initial-value problem using the annihilator method

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y = 3x + 2e^x + 5\cos x, \qquad y(0) = 0, \qquad \frac{dy}{dx}(0) = 0.$$

B. Solve the following differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = e^{-x}lnx.$$

Good Luck [©]