

Solutions to Review Questions: Exam 3

1. What is the ansatz we use for y in

- Chapter 6? SOLUTION: $y(t)$ is piecewise continuous and is of exponential order (so that $Y(s)$ exists).
- Section 5.2? SOLUTION: $y(x)$ is analytic at $x = x_0$. That is,

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x - x_0)^n$$

2. Finish the definitions:

- The Heaviside function, $u_c(t)$:

$$u_c(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } t < c \\ 1 & \text{if } t \geq c \end{cases} \quad c > 0$$

- The Dirac δ -function: $\delta(t - c)$

$$\delta(t - c) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} d_\tau(t - c)$$

where

$$d_\tau(t - c) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\tau} & \text{if } c - \tau < t < c + \tau \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

- Define the convolution: $(f * g)(t)$

$$(f * g)(t) = \int_0^t f(t - u)g(u) du$$

- A function is of **exponential order** if:
there are constants M, k , and a so that

$$|f(t)| \leq Me^{kt} \quad \text{for all } t \geq a$$

3. Use the definition of the Laplace transform to determine $\mathcal{L}(f)$:

(a)

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 3, & 0 \leq t < 2 \\ 6 - t, & t \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_0^2 3e^{-st} dt + \int_2^{\infty} (6 - t)e^{-st} dt$$

The second antiderivative is found by integration by parts:

$$\int_2^{\infty} (6 - t)e^{-st} dt \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} + \quad 6 - t \quad e^{-st} \\ - \quad -1 \quad (-1/s)e^{-st} \\ + \quad 0 \quad (1/s^2)e^{-st} \end{array} \Rightarrow e^{-st} \left(-\frac{6 - t}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right) \Big|_2^{\infty}$$

Putting it all together,

$$-\frac{3}{s}e^{-st} \Big|_0^2 + \left(0 - e^{-2s} \left(-\frac{4}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right) \right) = -\frac{3e^{-2s}}{s} + \frac{3}{s} + \frac{4e^{-2s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2} = \frac{3}{s} + e^{-2s} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2} \right)$$

NOTE: Did you remember to *antidifferentiate* in the third column?

(b)

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-t}, & 0 \leq t < 5 \\ -1, & t \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_0^5 e^{-st} e^{-t} dt + \int_5^{\infty} -e^{-st} dt = \int_0^5 e^{-(s+1)t} dt + \int_5^{\infty} -e^{-st} dt$$

Taking the antiderivatives,

$$-\frac{1}{s+1} e^{-(s+1)t} \Big|_0^5 + \frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_5^{\infty} = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{e^{-5(s+1)}}{s+1} + 0 - \frac{e^{-5s}}{s}$$

4. Check your answers to Problem 3 by rewriting $f(t)$ using the step (or Heaviside) function, and use the table to compute the corresponding Laplace transform.

(a) $f(t) = 3(u_0(t) - u_2(t)) + (6-t)u_2(t) = 3 - 3u_2(t) + (6-t)u_2(t) = 3 + (3-t)u_2(t)$

For the second term, notice that the table entry is for $u_c(t)h(t-c)$. Therefore, if

$$h(t-2) = 3-t \quad \text{then} \quad h(t) = 3-(t+2) = 1-t \quad \text{and} \quad H(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2}$$

Therefore, the overall transform is:

$$\frac{3}{s} + e^{-2s} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2} \right)$$

(b) $f(t) = e^{-t}(u_0(t) - u_5(t)) - u_5(t)$

We can rewrite f in preparation for the transform:

$$f(t) = e^{-t}u_0(t) - e^{-t}u_5(t) - u_5(t)$$

For the middle term,

$$h(t-5) = e^{-t} \quad \Rightarrow \quad h(t) = e^{-(t+5)} = e^{-5}e^{-t}$$

so the overall transform is:

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} - e^{-5} \frac{e^{-5s}}{s+1} - \frac{e^{-5s}}{s}$$

5. Show that t^3 is of exponential order.

SOLUTION: I should have given a hint that you may assume $\ln(t) < t$ for $t > 0$.

Using that, recall that $f(t)$ is of exponential order means that $|f(t)| \leq Me^{kt}$ for $t \geq c$. For t^3 ,

$$|t^3| = |t|^3 = e^{3 \ln|t|} \leq e^{3t} \text{ for } t \geq 0$$

6. Write the following functions in piecewise form (thus removing the Heaviside function):

(a) $(t + 2)u_2(t) + \sin(t)u_3(t) - (t + 2)u_4(t)$

SOLUTION: First, notice that $(t + 2)$ is turned “on” at time 2. At time $t = 3$, $\sin(t)$ joins the first function, and at time $t = 4$, we subtract the function $t + 2$ back off.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 & \text{if } 0 \leq t < 2 \\ t + 2 & \text{if } 2 \leq t < 3 \\ t + 2 + \sin(t) & \text{if } 3 \leq t < 4 \\ \sin(t) & \text{if } t \geq 4 \end{array} \right.$$

(b) $\sum_{n=1}^4 u_{n\pi}(t) \sin(t - n\pi)$

SOLUTION: First (you can determine this graphically) $\sin(t - \pi) = -\sin(t)$, and $\sin(t - 2\pi) = \sin(t)$, and $\sin(t - 3\pi) = -\sin(t)$, etc.- You should simplify these. Therefore:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 & \text{if } 0 \leq t < \pi \\ \sin(t - \pi) & \text{if } \pi \leq t < 2\pi \\ \sin(t - \pi) + \sin(t - 2\pi) & \text{if } 2\pi < t < 3\pi \\ \sin(t - \pi) + \sin(t - 2\pi) + \sin(t - 3\pi) & \text{if } 3\pi \leq t < 4\pi \\ \sin(t - \pi) + \sin(t - 2\pi) + \sin(t - 3\pi) + \sin(t - 4\pi) & \text{if } t \geq 4\pi \end{array} \right. =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 & \text{if } 0 \leq t < \pi \\ -\sin(t) & \text{if } \pi \leq t < 2\pi \\ 0 & \text{if } 2\pi < t < 3\pi \\ -\sin(t) & \text{if } 3\pi \leq t < 4\pi \\ 0 & \text{if } t \geq 4\pi \end{array} \right.$$

7. Determine the Laplace transform:

(a) $t^2 e^{-9t}$

$$\frac{2}{(s + 9)^3}$$

(b) $e^{2t} - t^3 - \sin(5t)$

$$\frac{1}{s - 2} - \frac{6}{s^4} - \frac{5}{s^2 + 25}$$

(c) $t^2 y'(t)$. Use the table, $\mathcal{L}(-t^n f(t)) = F^{(n)}(s)$. In this case, $F(s) = sY(s) - y(0)$, so $F'(s) = sY'(s) + Y(s)$ and $F''(s) = sY''(s) + 2Y'(s)$.

(d) $e^{3t} \sin(4t)$

$$\frac{4}{(s - 3)^2 + 16}$$

(e) $e^t \delta(t - 3)$

In this case, notice that $f(t)\delta(t - c)$ is the same as $f(c)\delta(t - c)$, since the delta function is zero everywhere except at $t = c$. Therefore,

$$\mathcal{L}(e^t \delta(t - c)) = e^3 e^{-3s}$$

(f) $t^2 u_4(t)$

In this case, let $h(t-4) = t^2$, so that

$$h(t) = (t+4)^2 = t^2 + 8t + 16 \Rightarrow H(s) = \frac{2 + 8s + 16s^2}{s^3}$$

and the overall transform is $e^{-4s}H(s)$.

8. Find the inverse Laplace transform:

(a) $\frac{2s-1}{s^2-4s+6}$

$$\frac{2s-1}{s^2-4s+6} = \frac{2s-1}{(s^2-4s+4)+2} = 2 \frac{s-1/2}{(s-2)^2+2} =$$

In the numerator, make $s - \frac{1}{2}$ into $s - 2 + \frac{3}{2}$, then

$$2 \left(\frac{s-2}{(s-2)^2+2} + \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(s-2)^2+2} \right) \Rightarrow 2e^{2t} \cos(\sqrt{2}t) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} e^{2t} \sin(\sqrt{2}t)$$

(b) $\frac{7}{(s+3)^3} = \frac{7}{2!} \frac{2!}{(s+3)^3} \Rightarrow \frac{7}{2} t^2 e^{-3t}$

(c) $\frac{e^{-2s}(4s+2)}{(s-1)(s+2)} = e^{-2s}H(s)$, where

$$H(s) = \frac{4s+2}{(s-1)(s+2)} = \frac{2}{s-1} + \frac{2}{s+2} \Rightarrow h(t) = 2e^t + 2e^{-2t}$$

and the overall inverse: $u_2(t)h(t-2)$.

(d) $\frac{3s-1}{2s^2-8s+14}$ Complete the square in the denominator, factoring the constants out:

$$\frac{3s-1}{2(s^2-8s+5)} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{s-1/3}{(s-2)^2+3} = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{s-2}{(s-2)^2+3} + \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(s-2)^2+3} \right)$$

The inverse transform is:

$$\frac{3}{2} e^{2t} \cos(\sqrt{3}t) + \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}} e^{2t} \sin(\sqrt{3}t)$$

(e) $(e^{-2s} - e^{-3s}) \frac{1}{s^2+s-6} = (e^{-2s} - e^{-3s}) H(s)$

Where:

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+s-6} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{s+3}$$

so that

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{5} e^{2t} - \frac{1}{5} e^{-3t}$$

and the overall transform is:

$$u_2(t)h(t-2) - u_3(t)h(t-3)$$

9. For the following differential equations, solve for $Y(s)$ (the Laplace transform of the solution, $y(t)$). Do not invert the transform.

(a) $y'' + 2y' + 2y = t^2 + 4t$, $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = -1$

$$s^2Y + 1 + 2sY + 2Y = \frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{4}{s^2}$$

so that

$$Y(s) = \frac{2}{s^3(s^2 + 2s + 2)} + \frac{4}{s^2(s^2 + 2s + 2)} - \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$$

(b) $y'' + 9y = 10e^{2t}$, $y(0) = -1$, $y'(0) = 5$

$$s^2Y + s - 5 + 9Y = \frac{10}{s - 2} \Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{10}{(s - 2)(s^2 + 9)} - \frac{s - 5}{s^2 + 9}$$

(c) $y'' - 4y' + 4y = t^2e^t$, $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 0$

$$(s^2 - 4s + 4)Y = \frac{2}{(s - 1)^3} \Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{2}{(s - 1)^3(s - 2)^2}$$

10. Solve the given initial value problems using Laplace transforms:

(a) $2y'' + y' + 2y = \delta(t - 5)$, zero initial conditions.

$$Y = \frac{e^{-5s}}{2s^2 + s + 2} = e^{-5s}H(s)$$

where

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{2s^2 + s + 2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s^2 + \frac{1}{2}s + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\left(s + \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{15}{16}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{4}{\sqrt{15}} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}}{\left(s + \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{15}{16}}$$

Therefore,

$$h(t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{15}} e^{-1/4t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}t\right)$$

And the overall solution is $u_5(t)h(t - 5)$

(b) $y'' + 6y' + 9y = 0$, $y(0) = -3$, $y'(0) = 10$

$$s^2Y + 3s - 10 + 6(sY + 3) + 9Y = 0 \Rightarrow Y = -\frac{3s + 8}{(s + 3)^2}$$

Partial Fractions:

$$-\frac{3s + 8}{(s + 3)^2} = -\frac{3}{(s + 3)} + \frac{1}{(s + 3)^2} \Rightarrow y(t) = -3e^{-3t} + te^{-3t}$$

(c) $y'' - 2y' - 3y = u_1(t)$, $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = -1$

$$Y = e^{-s} \frac{1}{s(s-3)(s+1)} + \frac{1}{(s+1)(s-3)} = e^{-s}H(s) + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{s-3} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{s+1}$$

where

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s(s-3)(s+1)} = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{s-3} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{s+1}$$

so that

$$h(t) = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}e^{3t} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-t}$$

and the overall solution is:

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{4}e^{3t} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-t} + u_1(t)h(t-1)$$

(d) $y'' + 4y = \delta(t - \frac{\pi}{2})$, $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 1$

$$Y = e^{-\pi/2s} \frac{1}{s^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{s^2 + 4}$$

Therefore,

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(2t) + u_{\pi/2}(t) \frac{1}{2} \sin(2(t - \pi/2))$$

(e) $y'' + y = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \delta(t - 2k\pi)$, $y(0) = y'(0) = 0$. Write your answer in piecewise form.

$$Y(s) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{-2k\pi s} \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

Therefore, term-by-term,

$$y(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_{2k\pi}(t) \sin(t - 2\pi k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_{2\pi k}(t) \sin(t)$$

Piecewise,

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } 0 \leq t < 2\pi \\ \sin(t) & \text{if } 2\pi \leq t < 4\pi \\ 2 \sin(t) & \text{if } 4\pi \leq t < 6\pi \\ 3 \sin(t) & \text{if } 6\pi \leq t < 8\pi \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{cases}$$

11. For the following, use Laplace transforms to solve, and leave your answer in the form of a convolution:

(a) $4y'' + 4y' + 17y = g(t)$ $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$

SOLUTION: First, note that

$$4s^2 + 4s + 17 = 4(s^2 + s + 17/4) = 4((s + 1/2)^2 + 4)$$

Therefore,

$$Y(s) = \frac{G(s)}{4s^2 + 4s + 17} = G(s) \cdot \frac{1}{8} \frac{2}{(s + \frac{1}{2})^2 + 2^2}$$

Therefore,

$$y(t) = g(t) * \frac{1}{8} e^{-t/2} \sin(2t)$$

- (b) $y'' + y' + \frac{5}{4}y = 1 - u_\pi(t)$, with $y(0) = 1$ and $y'(0) = -1$.

SOLUTION: Take the Laplace transform of both sides:

$$(s^2Y - s + 1) + (sY - 1)\frac{5}{4}Y = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{e^{-\pi s}}{s}$$

so that

$$Y(s) = \frac{1 - e^{-\pi s}}{s(s^2 + s + 5/4)} + \frac{s}{s^2 + s + 5/4}$$

For the second term,

$$\frac{s}{s^2 + s + 5/4} = \frac{s}{(s + \frac{1}{2})^2 + 1} = \frac{s + \frac{1}{2}}{(s + \frac{1}{2})^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(s + \frac{1}{2})^2 + 1}$$

For the first term, treat it like:

$$(e^{-0s} - e^{-\pi s}) H(s)$$

where

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + s + \frac{5}{4}} = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{(s + \frac{1}{2})^2 + 1}$$

so that

$$h(t) = 1 * e^{-t/2} \sin(t)$$

Therefore, the overall answer is:

$$y(t) = h(t) - u_\pi(t)h(t - \pi) + e^{-t/2} \left(\cos(t) - \frac{1}{2} \sin(t) \right)$$

12. Short Answer:

- (a) $\int_0^\infty \sin(3t)\delta(t - \frac{\pi}{2}) dt = \sin(3\pi/2) = -1$, since

$$\int_0^\infty f(t)\delta(t - c) dt = f(c)$$

- (b) Use Laplace transforms to solve the first order DE, thus finding which function has the Dirac function as its derivative:

$$y'(t) = \delta(t - c), \quad y(0) = 0$$

SOLUTION:

$$sY = e^{-cs} \Rightarrow Y = \frac{e^{-cs}}{s}$$

so that $y(t) = u_c(t)$. Therefore, the “derivative” of the Heaviside function is the Dirac δ -function!

(c) Use Laplace transforms to solve for $F(s)$, if

$$f(t) + 2 \int_0^t \cos(t-x)f(x) dx = e^{-t}$$

(So only solve for the transform of $f(t)$, don't invert it back).

$$F(s) + 2F(s)\frac{s}{s^2+1} = \frac{1}{s+1} \Rightarrow F(s) \left(\frac{(s+1)^2}{s^2+1} \right) = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

so that

$$F(s) = \frac{s^2+1}{(s+1)^3}$$

(d) In order for the Laplace transform of f to exist, f must be?

f must be piecewise continuous and of exponential order

(e) Is $x = 0$ an ordinary point of $xy'' + 3x^2y' + y = 4$?

SOLUTION: We didn't talk about this much- it won't be on the exam, but the answer is:

No. Dividing by x gives $p(x) = 3x$, but $q(x) = 1/x$, so we cannot have $x = 0$ as an ordinary point (so $x = 0$ is a singular point).

13. Let $f(t) = t$ and $g(t) = u_2(t)$.

(a) Use the Laplace transform to compute $f * g$.

To use the table,

$$\mathcal{L}(t * u_2(t)) = \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{e^{-2s}}{s} = e^{-2s} \frac{1}{s^3} = e^{-2s} H(s)$$

so that $h(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2$. The inverse transform is then

$$u_2(t) \frac{1}{2}(t-2)^2$$

(b) Verify your answer by directly computing the integral.

By direct computation, we'll choose to "flip and shift" the function t :

$$f * g = \int_0^t (t-x)u_2(x) dx$$

Notice that $u_2(x)$ is zero until $x = 2$, then $u_2(x) = 1$. Therefore, if $t \leq 2$, the integral is zero. If $t \geq 2$, then:

$$\int_0^t (t-x)u_2(x) dx = \int_2^t t-x dx = tx - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Big|_2^t = t^2 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 - 2t + 2 = \frac{1}{2}(t-2)^2$$

valid for $t \geq 2$, zero before that. This means that the convolution is:

$$t * u_2(t) = \frac{1}{2}(t-2)^2 u_2(t)$$

14. If $a_0 = 1$, determine the coefficients a_n so that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n x^{n-1} + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 0$$

Try to identify the series represented by $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$.

SOLUTION: The recognition problem is a little difficult, but we should be able to get the coefficients:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [(k+1)a_{k+1} + 2a_k] x^k = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_{k+1} = -\frac{2}{k+1}a_k$$

Just doing the straight computations, we get:

$$y(x) = 1 - 2x + 2x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^4 - \dots$$

To see the pattern, it is easiest to look at the general terms (Typically, I wouldn't ask for the recognition part on the exam, but you should be able to get the first few computations, as we did above):

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= -2a_0 &&= \frac{(-2)}{1!}a_0 \\ a_2 &= -\frac{2}{2}a_1 = 2a_0 &&= \frac{4}{2!}a_0 \\ a_3 &= -\frac{2}{3}a_2 = -\frac{4}{3}a_0 &&= \frac{-8}{3!}a_0 \\ &\vdots &&\vdots \end{aligned}$$

The series is for $e^{-2x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n x^n}{n!}$

15. Write the following as a single sum in the form $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} c_k(x-1)^k$ (with a few terms in the front):

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n(x-1)^{n-2} + x(x-2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n(x-1)^{n-1}$$

In front of the second sum we have $x^2 - 2x$, but we can't bring that directly into the sum since we have powers of $(x-1)$. But, we might recognize that:

$$x^2 - 2x = (x^2 - 2x + 1) - 1 = (x-1)^2 - 1$$

Therefore, the second sum can be expanded into two sums:

$$\begin{aligned} ((x-1)^2 - 1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n(x-1)^{n-1} &= (x-1)^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n(x-1)^{n-1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n(x-1)^{n-1} = \\ &\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n(x-1)^{n+1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n(x-1)^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

Now we have three sums to work with

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n(x-1)^{n-2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n(x-1)^{n+1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n(x-1)^{n-1}$$

In the first sum, the first non-zero term has $(x-1)^0$, the second sum begins with $(x-1)^2$, and the last sum starts with $(x-1)^0$. We could shift the second index to start at $n=0$, but then the sum begins with $(x-1)^1$. We'll have to break off the constant terms from the first two sums:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n(x-1)^{n-2} = 2a_2 + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} n(n-1)(x-1)^{n-2}$$

and similarly

$$-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n(x-1)^{n-1} = -a_1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} na_n(x-1)^{n-1}$$

Now we can bring all three sums together. In the first sum, we'll substitute $k = n - 2$ (or $n = k + 2$). In the middle sum, $k = n + 1$ (or $n = k - 1$), and in the third sum, $k = n - 1$ (or $n = k + 1$). With these substitutions, we get:

$$2a_2 - a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ((k+2)(k+1)a_{k+2} + (k-1)a_{k-1} - (k+1)a_{k+1})(x-1)^k$$

NOTE: The question asked for the index to start at $k=2$ instead of $k=1$ - It's OK to do it either way; mainly, I wanted to see you put the sums together as one.

16. Characterize ALL (continuous or not) solutions to

$$y'' + 4y = u_1(t), \quad y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1$$

SOLUTION: The idea behind this question is to get you to think about the kinds of solutions we get from the Laplace transform. If we do not require y to be continuous, then this DE is actually two differential equations:

$$y'' + 4y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1 \quad \text{valid for } t \leq 1$$

And

$$y'' + 4y = 1 \quad y(1), y'(1) \text{ arbitrary, valid for } t > 1$$

The general solution is then:

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} \cos(2t) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2t) & \text{if } t \leq 1 \\ c_1 \cos(2t) + c_2 \sin(2t) + \frac{1}{4} & \text{if } t > 1 \end{cases}$$

If we require $y(t)$ to be continuous (a very common assumption), then we get the answer that comes from using Laplace transforms. Writing the answer in piecewise form:

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} \cos(2t) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2t) & \text{if } t \leq 1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \cos(2(t-1)) + \frac{1}{4} & \text{if } t > 1 \end{cases}$$

17. Use the table to find an expression for $\mathcal{L}(ty')$. Use this to convert the following DE into a linear first order DE in $Y(s)$ (do not solve):

$$y'' + 3ty' - 6y = 1, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$$

SOLUTION: For the first part, use Table Entry 15. In particular,

$$\mathcal{L}(tf(t)) = -F'(s)$$

where, in our case, $f(t) = y'(t)$, so that $F(s) = sY - y(0)$. Therefore,

$$\mathcal{L}(tf(t)) = -(Y - sY') = sY' - Y$$

Substituting this into the DE, we get:

$$Y' + \left(\frac{s^2 - 3s - 6}{3s} \right) Y = \frac{1}{s}$$

18. Find the recurrence relation between the coefficients for the power series solutions to the following:

(a) $2y'' + xy' + 3y = 0, x_0 = 0.$

Substituting our power series in for y, y', y'' :

$$2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n x^{n-2} + x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} + 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 0$$

We want to write this as a single sum, with each index starting at the same value. First we'll simplify a bit:

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 2n(n-1)a_n x^{n-2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3a_n x^n = 0$$

Noting that in the second sum we could start at $n = 0$, since the first term (constant term) would be zero anyway, we can start all series with a constant term:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2(k+2)(k+1)a_{k+2} + k a_k + 3a_k) x^k = 0$$

From which we get the recurrence relation:

$$a_{k+2} = -\frac{k+3}{2(k+2)(k+1)} a_k$$

(b) $(1-x)y'' + xy' - y = 0, x_0 = 0$

Substituting our power series in for y, y', y'' :

$$(1-x) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n x^{n-2} + x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 0$$

We want to write this as a single sum, with each index starting at the same value. First we'll simplify a bit:

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n x^{n-2} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n x^{n-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 0$$

The two middle sums can have their respective index taken down by one (so that formally the series would start with $0x^0$):

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n x^{n-2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n x^{n-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} na_n x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 0$$

Now make all the indices the same. To do this, in the first sum make $k = n - 2$, in the second sum take $k = n - 1$. Doing this and collecting terms:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ((k+2)(k+1)a_{k+2} - (k+1)ka_{k+1} + (k-1)a_k) x^k = 0$$

So we get the recursion:

$$a_{k+2} = \frac{(k+1)ka_{k+1} - (k-1)a_k}{(k+2)(k+1)}$$

(c) $y'' - xy' - y = 0$, $x_0 = 1$

Done in class;

$$a_{n+2} = \frac{1}{n+2} (a_{n+1} + a_n)$$

19. Exercises with the table :

(a) Prove formula #6 using table entries 4, 11.

SOLUTION: Table entry 11 gives us:

$$\mathcal{L}(e^{at} \sin(bt)) = F(s - a)$$

where

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L}(\sin(bt)) = \frac{b}{s^2 + b^2} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{(s - a)^2 + b^2}$$

Therefore,

$$\mathcal{L}(e^{at} \sin(bt)) = \frac{b}{(s - a)^2 + b^2}$$

(b) Show that you can use table entry 15 to find the Laplace transform of $t^2\delta(t - 3)$ (verify your answer using a property of the δ function).

SOLUTION: Using Entry 15, the Laplace transform of $t^2\delta(t - 3)$ is the second derivative of the Laplace transform of $\delta(t - 3)$. That is, using

$$F(s) = e^{-3s}$$

then

$$\mathcal{L}(t^2\delta(t - 3)) = F''(s) = 9e^{-3s}$$

And this is the same as:

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} t^2 \delta(t - 3) dt = 9e^{-3s}$$

(c) Prove (using the definition of \mathcal{L}) table entries 9 and 10.

SOLUTION: 9 is a special case of 10, so we prove 10 using the definition:

$$\mathcal{L}(u_c(t)f(t-c)) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st}u_c(t)f(t-c) dt = \int_c^\infty e^{-st}f(t-c) dt$$

We want this answer to be the following (with a different variable of integration):

$$e^{-cs}F(s) = e^{-cs} \int_0^\infty e^{-sw}f(w) dw = \int_0^\infty e^{-s(w+c)}f(w) dw$$

We can connect the two by taking $w = t - c$ (so that $t = w + c$), and then (remember to change the bounds!):

$$\int_c^\infty e^{-st}f(t-c) dt = \int_0^\infty e^{-s(w+c)}f(w) dw$$

And we're done.

(d) Prove (using the definition of \mathcal{L}) a formula (similar to 14) for $\mathcal{L}(y'''(t))$.

SOLUTION: I wanted you to recall how we got those definitions in the past (integrating by parts):

$$\mathcal{L}(y'''(t)) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st}y'''(t) dt$$

Integration by parts using a table:

$$\begin{array}{r} + \quad e^{-st} \quad y'''(t) \\ - \quad -se^{-st} \quad y''(t) \\ + \quad s^2e^{-st} \quad y'(t) \\ - \quad -s^3e^{-st} \quad y(t) \end{array} \Rightarrow \left(e^{-st} (y''(t) + sy'(t) + s^2y(t)) \right) \Big|_{t=0}^\infty + s^3 \int_0^\infty e^{-st}y(t) dt$$

At infinity, these terms all go to zero (otherwise, the Laplace transform wouldn't exist), so we get:

$$s^3 - (y''(0) + sy'(0) + s^2y(0)) = s^3Y - s^2y(0) - sy'(0) - y''(0)$$

20. Find the first 5 terms of the power series solution to $e^xy'' + xy = 0$ if $y(0) = 1$ and $y'(0) = -1$.

Compute the derivatives directly, then (don't forget to divide by $n!$):

$$y(x) = 1 - x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{3!}x^4 + \dots$$

21. Find the radius of convergence for the following series:

(a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{n}x^n$

SOLUTION:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}}|x| = |x|$$

So by the ratio test, the series will converge (absolutely) if $|x| < 1$ (so the radius is 1).

$$(b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n}{\sqrt{n+1}} (x+3)^n$$

SOLUTION: Simplifying the limit in the ratio test, we get

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} |x+3| = 2|x+3|$$

Therefore, by the ratio test, the series will converge absolutely if $2|x+3| < 1$, or if $|x+3| < 1/2$ (and this is our radius). For the interval of convergence, we have to check the points $x = -7/2$ and $x = -5/2$ separately. For $x = -7/2$, the series diverges (p -test), and for $x = -5/2$, the series converges by the alternating series test.

NOTE: If you don't recall those tests, you probably ought to review them, but I won't make you recall them for the exam this week.

$$(c) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n^2 (x+2)^n}{3^n}$$

SOLUTION: For the Ratio Test, first simplify the ratio:

$$\frac{(n+1)^2 3^n}{n^2 3^{n+1}} |x+2| = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 \frac{|x+2|}{3}$$

The limit is $|x+2|/3$, so the radius of convergence is 3. For extra practice, we can also find the interval of convergence. We need to test the endpoints:

For $x = -2 - 3 = -5$: The series becomes

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n^2 (-3)^n}{3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2$$

which is divergent. A similar computation shows divergence at $x = -2 + 3 = 1$.

$$(d) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3x-2)^n}{n 5^n}$$

SOLUTION: The Ratio Test simplifies to:

$$\frac{1}{5} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} |3x-2| = \frac{|3x-2|}{5}$$

To converge absolutely, $|3x-2| < 5$. To get the radius of convergence, we need to have the form $|x-a| < \rho$, so in this case, we simplify to get:

$$3 \left| x - \frac{2}{3} \right| < 5 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left| x - \frac{2}{3} \right| < \frac{5}{3}$$

Now we have to check the endpoints separately, which are $x = -1$ and $x = 7/3$:

- At $x = -1$, the sum becomes:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-5)^n}{n 5^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

This is an alternating harmonic series, which converges (but not absolutely).

- At $x = 7/3$, the sum becomes a harmonic series, which diverges.

The interval of convergence is: $[-1, \frac{7}{3})$