

Name: KEY

1 (5 pts). We know that  $\ddot{x} - 6\dot{x} + 9x = 0$  has two linearly independent solutions as  $e^{3t}$  and  $te^{3t}$ . Find a particular solution of the nonhomogeneous equation

$$\ddot{x} - 6\dot{x} + 9x = \frac{e^{3t}}{t^2}$$

From directions, homogeneous solution is

~~$$x_h(t) = c_1 e^{3t} + c_2 t e^{3t}$$~~

$$x_h(t) = c_1 e^{3t} + c_2 t e^{3t}$$

$\Rightarrow$  We take particular solution as

$$x_p(t) = v_1(t) e^{3t} + v_2(t) t e^{3t}$$

$\Rightarrow$  By variation of parameters

$$\textcircled{1} \quad v_1'(t) (e^{3t}) + v_2'(t) (t e^{3t}) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad v_1'(t) (3e^{3t}) + v_2'(t) (e^{3t} + 3t e^{3t}) = \frac{e^{3t}}{t^2}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Multiply  $-3$  to  $\textcircled{1}$  and then do  $-3\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}$

$$\Rightarrow v_2'(t) e^{3t} = \frac{e^{3t}}{t^2} \Rightarrow v_2'(t) = \frac{1}{t^2} \text{ and } v_1'(t) = -\frac{1}{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1(t) = \int v_1'(t) dt = \int -\frac{1}{t} dt = -\ln|t|$$

$$v_2(t) = \int v_2'(t) dt = \int \frac{1}{t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = (c_1 - 1) e^{3t} + c_2 t e^{3t} - e^{3t} \ln|t|$$

2 (5 pts). Find the general solution of the equation

$$y'' + \frac{1}{x}y' - \frac{1}{x^2}y = \ln x,$$

provided that two solutions to the associated homogeneous equation are known to be 1 and  $x^2$ .

$$\Rightarrow y_h(x) = c_1 x + c_2 \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{and} \quad y_p(x) = v_1(x)x + v_2(x)\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_1'(x)x + v_2'(x)\frac{1}{x} = 0 \\ v_1'(x)(1) + v_2'(x)\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \ln(x) \end{cases}$$

Multiply bottom equation by  $-x$  and add to get

$$v_2'(x)\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) = -x \ln(x)$$

$$v_2'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln(x) \quad \text{and} \quad v_1'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1(x) = \int v_1'(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \ln(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}x \ln|x|$$

$$v_2(x) = \int v_2'(x) dx = \int -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln(x) dx = \frac{1}{18}x^3 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 \ln|x|$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y(x) = c_1 x + c_2 \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3}x^2 \ln|x| - \frac{4}{9}x^2}$$