

## Math 2C03 2021 Assignment #3 (18451606)

Question

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## 1. Question Details

ZillDiffEQ9 2.3.028.EP. [4603934]

Consider the following differential equations.

$$y \frac{dx}{dy} - x = 6y^2, \quad x(9) = 1$$

Find the coefficient function  $P(y)$  when the given differential equation is written in the standard form  $\frac{dx}{dy} + P(y)x = f(y)$ .

$$P(y) = \text{[input box]}$$

Find the integrating factor for the differential equation.

$$e^{\int P(y)dy} = \text{[input box]}$$

Solve the given initial-value problem.

$$x(y) = \text{[input box]}$$

Give the largest interval  $I$  over which the solution is defined. (Enter your answer using interval notation.)

$$I = \text{[input box]}$$

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## 2. Question Details

ZillDiffEQ9 2.3.029. [3876533]

Solve the given initial-value problem.

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = E, \quad i(0) = i_0, \quad L, R, E, i_0 \text{ constants}$$

$$i(t) = \text{[input box]}$$

Give the largest interval  $I$  over which the solution is defined. (Enter your answer using interval notation.)

$$I = \text{[input box]}$$

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## 3. Question Details

ZillDiffEQ9 2.3.034. [3876514]

Solve the given initial-value problem.

$$x(x+1)\frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 1, \quad y(e) = 1$$

$$y(x) = \boxed{\phantom{000000}}$$

Give the largest interval  $I$  over which the solution is defined. (Enter your answer using interval notation.)

$$I = \boxed{\phantom{000000}}$$

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## 4. Question Details

ZillDiffEQ9 2.3.052. [3744668]

Reread the discussion following Example 5 in Section 2.3. Construct a linear first-order differential equation for which all solutions are asymptotic to the line  $y = 5x - 8$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ .

- ☐  $y' + y = -5x + 8$
- ☐  $y' + y = 5x - 8$
- ☐  $y' + y = 8x - 3$
- ☐  $y' + y = 5x/8$
- ☐  $y' + y = 5x - 3$

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## 5. Question Details

ZillDiffEQ9 2.3.501.XP. [3876614]

Consider the initial-value problem  $y' + e^x y = f(x)$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ . Express the solution of the IVP for  $x > 0$  as a nonelementary integral when  $f(x) = 1$ .

$$y = e^{-e^x} \left( \int_0^x \left( \boxed{\phantom{000000}} \right) dt + \boxed{\phantom{000000}} \right)$$

What is the solution when  $f(x) = 0$ ?

$$y = \boxed{\phantom{000000}}$$

What is the solution when  $f(x) = e^x$ ?

$$y = \boxed{\phantom{000000}}$$

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## 6. Question Details

ZillDiffEQ9 4.1.010. [3894050]

Find the largest interval centered about  $x = 0$  for which the given initial-value problem has a unique solution. (Enter your answer using interval notation.)

$$y'' + (\tan(x))y = e^x, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 0$$

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## 7. Question Details

ZillDiffEQ9 4.1.016. [3894069]

Determine whether the given set of functions is linearly independent on the interval  $(-\infty, \infty)$ .

$$f_1(x) = 0, \quad f_2(x) = x, \quad f_3(x) = e^x$$

- ☐ linearly dependent
- ☐ linearly independent

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## 8. Question Details

ZillDiffEQ9 4.1.018. [3876439]

Determine whether the given set of functions is linearly dependent or linearly independent on the interval  $(-\infty, \infty)$ .

$$f_1(x) = \cos(2x), \quad f_2(x) = 1, \quad f_3(x) = \cos^2(x)$$

- ☐ linearly dependent
- ☐ linearly independent

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## 9. Question Details

ZillDiffEQ9 4.1.026. [3876436]

Consider the differential equation

$$4y'' - 4y' + y = 0; \quad e^{x/2}, \quad xe^{x/2}.$$

Verify that the functions  $e^{x/2}$  and  $xe^{x/2}$  form a fundamental set of solutions of the differential equation on the interval  $(-\infty, \infty)$ .

The functions satisfy the differential equation and are linearly independent since

$$W(e^{x/2}, xe^{x/2}) = \text{[input box]} \neq 0 \text{ for } -\infty < x < \infty.$$

Form the general solution.

$$y = \text{[input box]}$$

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## 10. Question Details

ZillDiffEQ9 4.1.028. [3894068]

Consider the differential equation

$$x^2 y'' + xy' + y = 0; \quad \cos(\ln(x)), \sin(\ln(x)), (0, \infty).$$

Verify that the given functions form a fundamental set of solutions of the differential equation on the indicated interval.

The functions satisfy the differential equation and are linearly independent since

$$W(\cos(\ln(x)), \sin(\ln(x))) = \boxed{\phantom{000}} \neq 0 \text{ for } 0 < x < \infty.$$

Form the general solution.

$$y = \boxed{\phantom{000000}}$$

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## Assignment Details

Name (AID): **Math 2C03 2021 Assignment #3 (18451606)**

Submissions Allowed: **5**

Category: **Homework**

Code:

Locked: **Yes**

Author: **Lia Bronsard** ( [bronsard@mcmaster.ca](mailto:bronsard@mcmaster.ca) )

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