

1. (a) Find the general solution of

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = 0.$$

- (b) Find the solution of the above differential equation subject to  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = 0$ .  
Sketch the solution.

2. Find the solution of

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - 4\frac{dx}{dt} + x = 0; \quad x(0) = 0, \quad \frac{dx}{dt}(0) = 1.$$

Sketch the solution.

3. Find the solution of

$$y'' + 9y = 0$$

subject to (a)  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(0) = 1$ ; and (b)  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = 0$ .

4. Find the general solution of

$$y'' + 4y' + 3y = f(x)$$

where (a)  $f(x) = e^{2x}$ ; (b)  $f(x) = x^2$ ; (c)  $f(x) = \sin(5x)$ ; (d)  $f(x) = e^{-x}$ .

5. Find the most general function that satisfies

$$u'' - 4u' + 8u = 0$$

subject to

(a)  $u(0) = 0$ ,  $u(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$ ;

(b)  $u(0) = 0$ ,  $u(1) = 0$ .

6. Find the general solution of

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

7. For what values of  $L$  are there non-zero solutions to

$$y'' + 9y = 0; \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y(L) = 0.$$

8. For what values of  $\omega$  are there non-zero solutions to

$$y'' + 2y' + (1 + \omega^2)y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y(\pi) = 0.$$

9. The function  $y(x)$  satisfies the following differential equation and boundary conditions

$$y'' - (2 + \epsilon)y' + (1 + \epsilon)y = 0; \quad y(0) = 0 \quad y'(0) = 1.$$

- (a) Find the solution when  $\epsilon = 0$ .

- (b) Find the solution when  $\epsilon > 0$  and show that the solution to (a) is recovered as  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ .