

## Some practice problems

- (1) Every solution to the second order ODE  $y'' + y = 0$  is periodic. (That is, there is some number  $T > 0$  such that  $y(t + T) = y(t)$  for all  $t$ .)
  - a. True
  - b. False
- (2) The functions  $y_1 = e^t$  and  $y_2 = t^2$  can solve the same second order ODE of the form  $y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = 0$  on the interval  $(-1, 1)$ .
  - a. True
  - b. False
- (3) The functions  $y_1 = e^t$  and  $y_2 = te^{-2t}$  can solve the same second order ODE of the form  $y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = 0$  on the interval  $(-1, 1)$ .
  - a. True
  - b. False
- (4) The function  $c_1e^{-2t} + c_2te^{-2t}$  is a general solution of the ODE
  - a.  $y'' + 2y' + y = 0$
  - b.  $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$
  - c.  $y'' + 3y' + 2y = 0$
  - d.  $y'' + 4y' + 4y = t$
- (5) Find an ODE for which  $y_1 = e^{2t} \cos(3t)$  and  $y_2 = e^{2t} \sin(3t)$  are solutions.
- (6) Find an ODE for which  $y_1 = \cos(2t) + 3 \sin(2t)$  and  $y_2 = -\cos(2t) + \sin(2t)$  are solutions.
- (7) Find an ODE for which  $y_1 = e^{-2t}$  and  $y_2 = (t + 3)e^{-2t}$  are solutions.
- (8) Solve the initial value problem  $y'' + 5y' + 4y = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = -1$ .
- (9) Solve the initial value problem  $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = -1$ .
- (10) Solve the initial value problem  $y'' + 2y' + 4y = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = -1$ .