

- This Formative Assessment consists of three parts:
 - I. Practice problems. You will get help on this Formative Assessment in the tutorial of week 3. You should work on this before you go to this session.
 - II. Mock Quiz Week 4.
 - III. Exploration problems (to help you understand concepts discussed during lecture, not optional and examinable)
 - A selection of solutions to the listed problems will be posted on QMPlus by the end of Week 4. [You are expected to seek solutions to the remaining problems using the Reading List and making use of the tutorial sessions.](#)
 - I encourage all students to learn and check their computational answers using math softwares such as Mathematica, MATLAB, etc. Using numerical software is a fun practice and will help you to visualise your solutions.
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I. Practice Problems

A. Find the general solutions of the following linear homogeneous differential equations of second order:

1) $y'' + y' - 12y = 0$

2) $6y'' + 5y' - 6y = 0$

3) $y'' + 2y' + 17y = 0$

4) $y'' + 2y' + 3y = 0$

5) $16y'' + 8y' + y = 0$

B. Solve the following initial value problems:

1) $10y'' - y' - 3y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0$

2) $y'' - 2y' - 3y = 0, \quad y(0) = 2, y'(0) = -3$

3) $y'' - 4y' - 5y = 0, \quad y(0) = -1, y'(0) = -1$

4) $y'' - 4y' + 13y = 0, \quad y(0) = 4, y'(0) = 0$

C. Assign to each of the following linear homogeneous differential equations

1) $2y'' - 8y' + 8y = 0$ 2) $y'' + y' - 2y = 0$ 3) $y'' + 2y' + 2y = 0$

a correct solution from the list:

i) $y = e^{-x} (2 \cos x - \sqrt{2} \sin x)$ ii) $y = e^x + \frac{1}{7}e^{-2x}$ iii) $y = e^{2x}(x + 1)$.

D. Determine the general solution for the homogeneous linear differential equation

$$y'' - 2y' + y = 0.$$

Fix the constants of integration by the initial condition $y(2) = 1, y'(2) = -2$ and write down the explicit form of the corresponding solution to the initial value problem.

II. Mock Quiz Week 4

Check your understanding with Mock Quiz Week 4.

III. Further Exploration: More Practice with 2nd Order Linear ODEs

A. In each exercise below, solve the initial value problem and determine the value of α (if any) so that the solution approaches zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$. Sketch/Graph the solution curve.

1) $\ddot{y} + 5\dot{y} + 6y = 0, y(0) = \alpha, \dot{y}(0) = 3.$

2) $4\ddot{y} - y = 0, y(0) = 2, \dot{y}(0) = \alpha$

3) $\ddot{y} + (2\alpha - 1)\dot{y} + \alpha(\alpha - 1)y = 0$

B. Consider the equation $a\ddot{y} + b\dot{y} + cy = f$, where a, b, c and f are all constants. Find all constant (equilibrium) solutions of this ODE. Let y_{eq} denote an equilibrium solution to the equation and set $Y = y - y_{eq}$, measuring the deviation of a solution y from an equilibrium solution. Find the differential equation satisfied by Y . Why (or in what circumstances) might we choose to study the differential equation for Y instead of the original equation?