

# Math M427J. Fall 2025

## Guide for Midterm Exam 1

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Solve the following problems.

**1.2** 4–6, 16.

**1.4** 3, 6, 7.

**1.9** 3–6, 10, 12.

**2.1** 5–7, 13.

**2.2** 5–9.

**2.2.1** 5, 6, 8–10.

**2.2.2** (Pag. 149) 1–4.

**2.3** (Pag. 152) 1–3.

**2.4** (Pag. 156) 2–6.

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Concentrate on the following concepts.

- First-order linear equations.
- Integrating factor.
- Separable equations.
- Exact equations.
- Second-order equations.
- Linear operator.
- Wronskian.
- Fundamental set of solutions.
- Linear dependence and independence.
- Differential equation satisfied by the Wronskian.
- Linear equations with constant coefficients.
- Characteristic equation.
- Two real roots case.
- Complex roots case.
- Repeated root case.
- Nonhomogeneous equations.
- Particular solution.
- Variation of parameters method.

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Do the following practice questions.

**1)** Find the general solution of  $y' - 2y = t^2 - t$ .

**2)** Find the general solution of

$$y' - \tan(t)y = 3 \sec(t).$$

**3)** Find the solution of the IVP

$$y' + y = 4t e^t, \quad y(0) = 0.$$

**4)** Find the solution of the IVP

$$t y' + (t + 1)y = 2t e^{-t}, \quad y(1) = 6, \quad t > 0.$$

**5)** Solve  $(\sin t)y' + (\cos t)y = e^t$ , with  $y(\pi/2) = a$ .  
Use  $0 < t < \pi$ .

**6)** Solve

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{t^2 - 1}{y^2 + 1}, \quad y(-1) = 1.$$

**7)** Find the value of  $b$  for which the given equation is exact, and solve it.

$$(t y^2 + b t^2 y) + (t + y)t^2 y' = 0.$$

**8)** Suppose that  $\{y_1, y_2\}$  is a fundamental set of solutions of the equation  $t y'' + 2y' + t e^t y = 0$ , on the interval  $I = (0, \infty)$ . Find the wronskian  $W[y_1, y_2](t)$ , if we know that  $W[y_1, y_2](1) = 3$ .

**9)** Find the solution of the following IVP.

- a)**  $y'' + 2y' = 3 + 4 \sin t$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(0) = 6$ .
- b)**  $y'' + 5y' + 6y = \cos t$ ,  $y(0) = 5$ ,  $y'(0) = 10$ .
- c)**  $y'' + 4y = 3 \sin 2t$ ,  $y(0) = 2$ ,  $y'(0) = -1$ .
- d)**  $y'' + 2y' + y = 2e^{-t}$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(0) = 1$ .

**10)** Solve  $y' = 2 \tan(y)$ ,  $y(0) = 11\pi/3$ .