

# King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals

Math 202 - 4 & 5  
Dr. Jawad Y. Abuhlail

**Final Exam**

**Semester 042**

**3 Hours**

**Name:**

**ID #:**

**Section #: 4 9:00 - 10:00**

*or*

**5 10:00 - 11:00**

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**Q1. (15 Points - Suggested time: 15 minutes)** State if each of the following statements is true or false:

1. If  $h(x) := f(x) + g(x)$  is analytic at  $x_0$ , then  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  are also analytic at  $x_0$ .
2. Every separable ODE has a solution.
3. Every eigenvalue has an infinite number of eigenvectors.
4. If the Wronskian of a set of solutions of a given higher order ODE is zero at  $x_0 \in I$  (where  $I$  is some open interval included in the interval of solution), then the set is not fundamental on  $I$ .
5. Every 2nd order ODE with polynomial coefficients has a solution.
6. Every Cauchy Euler equation can be transformed into one with constant coefficients.
7. If  $y_1 = e^x$  and  $y_2 = xe^x$  are solutions of a homogenous 2nd order ODE with constant coefficients, then  $m = 1$  is a root with multiplicity 2 of the associated auxiliary equation.
8. If  $y_p$  is a particular solution of a given ODE, then  $2y_p$  is also a solution of that equation.
9. An eigenvalue  $\lambda$  with multiplicity 3 can have at most 3 linearly independent eigenvectors.
10. If a matrix  $A$  has the property  $A^3 = 0$ , then  $e^A = I + A + \frac{1}{2}A^2$ .

**Q2. (10 Points - Suggested time: 15 minutes)** Solve the following IVP

$$y' - x^2y = x^2; y(0) = 0$$

**Q3. (40 Points - Suggested time: 80 minutes)** Find the solution of the following ODE's

1.

$$y' = \frac{x - 2x^2 - y}{x - y^2 + y}$$

2.

$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = e^x - e^{2x} + x$$

3.

$$2x^2y'' - xy' + 2y = 0$$

4.

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

**Q4. (20 Points - Suggested time: 30 minutes)** Solve the following system of ODE's

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= x - y + 3t \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= 2x + y - 1\end{aligned}$$

**Q5. (15 Points - Suggested time: 30 minutes)** The radioactive isotope of lead, **Pb – 290**, decays at a rate proportional to the amount of present at time  $t$  and has a half-life of 3.3 hours. If 1 gm of this isotope is present initially, how long will it take for 90% of the lead to decay?!!