

1. 3 Consider the system given by

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= 2x - 5y + 7, & x(0) &= 5 \\ y' &= x + 4y + e^{t^2}, & y(0) &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

Convert the system into a second order initial value problem in y . **Do not solve.**

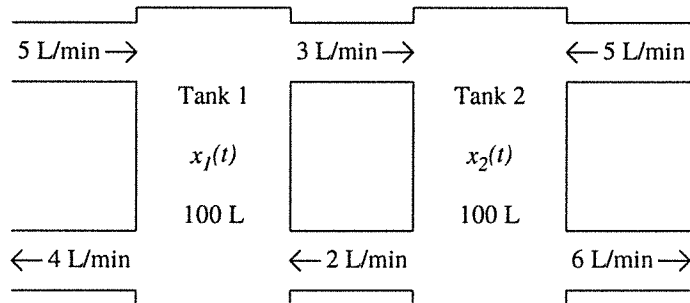
$$x = y' - 4y - e^{t^2}$$

$$x' = y'' - 4y' - 2te^{t^2}$$

$$\text{so } y'' - 4y' - 2te^{t^2} = 2(y' - 4y - e^{t^2}) - 5y + 7$$

$$y'' - 6y' + 13y = e^{t^2}(2t - 2) + 7 \quad y(0) = 1 \quad y'(0) = 10$$

2. 2 Tank 1 initially contains 100 L of a brine mixture with concentration 0.2 kg/L of salt. Tank 2 initially contains 100 L of a brine mixture with concentration 0.4 kg/L of salt. Both tanks are well mixed. A mixture containing 0.3 kg/L of salt is flowing into each tank at the rate specified in the figure. Similarly, the figure shows the rate the mixtures are flowing between each tank and being drained. Let $x(t)$ be the amount of salt in tank 1 in kg, and $y(t)$ be the amount of salt in tank 2 in kg.



Set up a system of first order equations to model the amount of salt in each tank. Include initial data. **Do not convert to second order nor solve.**

$$x' = \frac{-7x}{100} + \frac{2y}{100} + 1.5 \quad x(0) = 20$$

$$y' = \frac{3x}{100} - \frac{8y}{100} + 1.5 \quad y(0) = 40$$

3. 4 Consider the mass-spring system given by the symbolic initial value problem

$$y'' + y = \sqrt{3}\delta(t - \pi/2), \quad y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1. \quad (1)$$

- (a) Find the solution to (1).

$$s^2 Y - 1 + Y = \sqrt{3} e^{-\pi s/2}$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{s^2+1} + \sqrt{3} e^{-\pi s/2} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

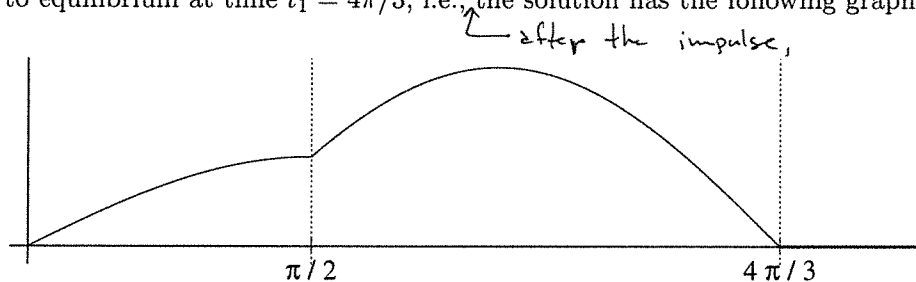
$$y = \sin t + \sqrt{3} u\left(t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \sin\left(t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y = \begin{cases} \sin t & t < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sin t + \sqrt{3} \sin\left(t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) & t > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$y' = \begin{cases} \cos t & t < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \cos t + \sqrt{3} \cos\left(t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) & t > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$y'\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{3}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = -2$$

- (b) 1 Find the magnitude of the impulse needed to stop the motion of the system when it first returns to equilibrium at time $t_1 = 4\pi/3$, i.e., the solution has the following graph.



The magnitude is 2, or

$$y'' + y = \sqrt{3} \delta(t - \pi/2) + 2 \delta(t - 4\pi/3), \quad y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$$

has the specified solution graph.