

**Note.** Write unambiguously e.g.  $1/a + b$  should be bracketed either  $[1/a] + b$  or  $1/[a + b]$ , as appropriate. (Be careful with **negative** signs!)

Use “ $f(x)$  notation” when writing fncs; in particular, for trig and log fncs. E.g, write “ $\sin(x)$ ” rather than the horrible  $\sin x$  or  $[\sin x]$ .

**X1:** Short answer. Show no work.

**a** When possible, Prof. King thinks it is beneficial to *estimate* an answer, via an *independent* method, before computing.

**b** Fncs  $x(t)$  and  $y(t)$  satisfy this system of DEs,

$$\begin{aligned} x' + x - 3y &= 0, \\ y' + 6x - 8y &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

It can be written as  $Y' = M \cdot Y$ ,

where  $Y := \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$  and  $M$  is matrix

You may write a  $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$  matrix as  $[a, b; c, d]$ .

Characteristic poly of  $M$  is  $\phi_M(z) =$

A soln has  $x(t)$  a linear combination of  $e^{\alpha t}$  and  $e^{\beta t}$  for numbers  $\alpha =$  and  $\beta =$ , where  $\alpha \leq \beta$ .

**c** Gamma fnc:  $\Gamma(7) =$  and  $\Gamma(\frac{7}{2}) =$

For all real  $x > 1$ , our  $\Gamma()$  function satisfies recurrence relation

$\Gamma(x) =$

**d**  $[x^3 \otimes x^2] =$  .  $[x^K \otimes x^N] =$

**e** Suppose  $y(0) = 2$ ,  $y'(0) = 3$ ,  $y''(0) = 5$ . Then  $\mathcal{L}(y^{(3)} + 2y')(s)$  equals  $[p(s) \cdot \hat{y}(s)] + q(s)$  for **polynomials**

$p(s) =$   
and  $q(s) =$

**f** Let  $H(t) := \int_0^t \cos(2 \cdot [t - w]) \cdot e^{5w} dw$ . Its Laplace

transform is  $\hat{H}(s) = \frac{Q(s)}{R(s)}$ , where *polynomials*

$Q(s) =$   $R(s) =$   
have no common factor.

[Hint: It is unnecessary to compute the integral. A polynomial may be written as a product; you do not need to multiply out.]

**X2:** “I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my professor.”

**X1:** \_\_\_\_\_ 145pts

**X2:** \_\_\_\_\_ 5pts

**Total:** \_\_\_\_\_ 150pts