

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Kíng $\mathcal{A} b d u l a z i z z ~ U n i v e r s i t y ~$
Faculty of Science-Mathematics Department
Final Term Exam (120 Minutes) - (204 Math).
3/7/1433 H - 24/5/2012 A.D.
Second Semester 1432-1433 H

Model A

| Name: | Section: |
| :--- | :--- |
| Student's I.N. : | Serial Number: |
|  |  |


| $Q_{1}$ | $Q_{2}$ | $Q_{3}$ | $Q_{4}$ | $Q_{5}$ | $Q_{6}$ | Total Marks (40) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## (Answer the following questions)

| 1 | Choose the correct answer $\quad$ [10 Marks] |
| :---: | :---: |
| (i) | The differential equation $x y^{\prime}-y=x^{2}$ is <br> (a) Recati <br> (b) Linear <br> (c) Bernoulli |
| (ii) | The differential equation $y^{\prime}=\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{2}-\frac{y}{x}$ is <br> (a) Homogenous <br> (b) Exact <br> (c) Separable |
| (iii) | If $y_{1}, y_{2}, y_{3}, \ldots, y_{n}$ is any set of $n$ linearly independent solutions of a homogeneous linear differential equation of order $n$, then $y=c_{1} y_{1}+c_{2} y_{2}+c_{3} y_{3}+\ldots+c_{n} y_{n}$ is <br> (a) a solution <br> (b) the general solution |
| (iv) | The D. E. $y^{\prime \prime}+y=0, y(0)=4, y^{\prime}(0)=6$ is called <br> (a) Initial - value problem <br> (b) Boundary - value problem |
| (v) | $\ell\{U(t-a)\}=\frac{e^{-a s}}{s}$ <br> (a) true <br> (b) false |
| (vi) | $\ell\{f * g\}=\ell\{f(t)\} \ell\{g(t)\}$ <br> (a) true <br> (b) false |
| (vii) | $\ell^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^{5}}\right\}=\frac{1}{24} t^{4}$ <br> (a) true <br> (b) false |
| (viii) | $\ell\left\{t^{2} f(t)\right\}=-\frac{d^{2}}{d x^{2}} F(s)$ <br> (a) true <br> (b) false |
| (ix) | The function $f(t)=e^{t^{2}}$ is not exponential order <br> (a) true <br> (b) false |
| (x) | The function $F(s)=\frac{s}{s+4}$ is not the Laplace transform of a function that is piecewise continuous and of exponential order <br> (a) true <br> (b) false |

2 Solve the differential equation:

$$
\frac{d y}{d x}=2+\sqrt{y-2 x+4}
$$

## 3 Solve the differential equation:

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

$4 \quad$ Solve $\quad \frac{d x}{d t}=-5 x-y ; \quad \frac{d y}{d t}=4 x-y$

$$
x(0)=0 ; \quad y(0)=1
$$

5(a) Evaluate:
(i) $\quad \ell^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^{2}+9} e^{\frac{-\pi s}{2}}\right\}$
(ii) $\ell^{-1}\left\{\frac{2 s+5}{s^{2}-4 s+20}\right\}$

5(b) Solve $f(t)=t+1-\int_{0}^{t} f(\tau)(t-\tau) d \tau$ for $f(t)$.

## 6 Use the Laplace transform to solve the IVP:

$$
y^{\prime \prime}+9 y=e^{t}, \quad y(0)=0, y^{\prime}(0)=0
$$

