

**PRELIMINARY EXAM PROBLEMS**  
**Differential Equations (ODE), 2012/1**

- (1) Consider the differential equation  $x'' + \omega^2 x = h(t)$ , where  $h(t)$  is continuous on  $(t_1, t_2)$ ,  $\omega$  is a non-zero real constant. Show that the general solution is given by

$$x(t) = A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t + \frac{1}{\omega} \int_{t_0}^t \sin \omega(t-s) h(s) ds,$$

where  $A$  and  $B$  are real constants and  $t_0 \in (t_1, t_2)$  is a fixed real number. Use the preceding formula to find an integral equation that is equivalent to the nonlinear differential equation  $x'' + \omega^2 x = f(t, x)$ .

- (2) Consider the linear differential equation

$$x' = (t^m A_0 + t^{m-1} A_1 + \dots + A_m)x,$$

where  $A_i, i = 0, 1, \dots, m$ , are constant  $n$  by  $n$  matrices,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . Assume that the eigenvalues of  $A_0$  have negative real parts. Prove that the solution  $x = 0$  is asymptotically stable.

Hint: Introduce a new independent variable  $s = (m+1)^{-1} t^{m+1}$ .

- (3) Consider the IVP

$$\begin{aligned} x_1' &= (-1 + \sin t)x_2 + \frac{x_1}{1+x_2^2} + 5t \\ x_2' &= 2x_1 + (2 + \cos t)\frac{x_2}{1+x_1^2} - t \\ x_1(0) &= 1, \quad x_2(0) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(a) Show that the IVP has a unique solution  $x = x(t)$  defined on an interval  $(-c, c)$  for some  $c > 0$ .

(b) Show that

$$\|x'\|_1 \leq 5 \|x\|_1 + 6t, \quad t \geq 0.$$

Recall that  $\|y\|_1 = |y_1| + |y_2|$ .

(c) Use part (b) and the fact that  $D^+ \|x\|_1 \leq \|x'\|_1$  to show that the solution is defined for all  $t \geq 0$ . Here  $D^+ x$  is the upper Dini derivative of  $x$ .

(d) What can you say if  $t \leq 0$ ?

- (4) Let  $a$  be a continuous function satisfying  $a(t+2\pi) = a(t)$  for all  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ . Consider

$$x' = a(t)x.$$

Note that  $x(t) = e^{\int_0^t a(s) ds}$  is a solution.

(a) Verify the  $e$  Floquet theorem.

(b) Calculate the Floquet exponent and the Floquet multiplier. Is there a periodic solution?

(c) Find the related constant coefficient equation.

(d) Answer (b) and (c) in the special case  $a(t) = \sin t$ .