## Midterm Examination

Print your name: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
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You have 50 minutes to solve the problems. Good luck!

1. A. For $\varepsilon>0$ compute the solution $y_{\varepsilon}(t)$ of

$$
y^{\prime \prime}-(2+\varepsilon) y^{\prime}+(1+\varepsilon) y=0, y(0)=0, y^{\prime}(0)=1
$$

and determine the limit as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.
B. For $\varepsilon>0$ compute the solution $y_{\varepsilon}(t)$ of

$$
y^{\prime \prime}-2 y^{\prime}+\left(1+\varepsilon^{2}\right) y=0, y(0)=0, y^{\prime}(0)=1
$$

and determine the limit as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.
2. A. Solve

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
y^{\prime \prime \prime \prime}-2 y^{\prime \prime \prime}+2 y^{\prime \prime}-2 y^{\prime}+y=e^{2 t} \\
y(0)=1, y^{\prime}(0)=0, y^{\prime \prime}(0)=0, y^{\prime \prime \prime}(0)=0
\end{array}\right.
$$

B. Solve

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
y^{\prime \prime \prime \prime}-2 y^{\prime \prime}+y=\sin (2 t) \\
y(0)=1, y^{\prime}(0)=0, y^{\prime \prime}(0)=0, y^{\prime \prime \prime}(0)=0
\end{array}\right.
$$

3. Classify every point of the following equations into ordinary, regular singular or irregular singular point. Justify your answer.
A. (i) $(x-1)^{2} \tanh (3 x) y^{\prime \prime}+\left(x^{2}-1\right) y^{\prime}+(x-1)^{2} y=0$,
(ii) $(x-1)^{2}(x+3) y^{\prime \prime}+(x-4) y^{\prime}+(x+2) y=0$,
(iii) $y^{\prime \prime}+\frac{1}{(x+1)^{2}} y^{\prime}+\frac{1}{x+1} y=0$.
B. (i) $(x+2)^{2} \tanh (x) y^{\prime \prime}+(x+2)^{2} y^{\prime}+\left(x^{4}-4\right)^{2} y=0$,
(ii) $(x-1)(x+4)^{2} y^{\prime \prime}+(x+3) y^{\prime}+(x-2) y=0$,
(iii) $y^{\prime \prime}+\frac{1}{(x-1)} y^{\prime}+\frac{1}{(x-1)^{2}} y=0$.
4. Find the recurrence relation for the coefficients of the series solution about $t=0$ and the first four terms in the expansion of two linearly independent solutions of
A. $(1+t) y^{\prime \prime}-y=0$
B. $(1-t) y^{\prime \prime}+y=0$

What is the radius of convergence of the series at least?
5. Find the exponents at the singularity for
A. $\left(e^{x}-e^{-x}\right) y^{\prime \prime}+y^{\prime}+y=0$
B. $\left(e^{x}-1\right) y^{\prime \prime}+\frac{1}{2} y^{\prime}+y=0$

How does the singular solution behave at $x=0$ ?

