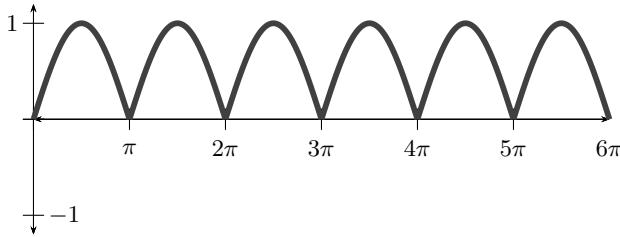


Midterm 3 will cover sections 7.2–7.8.

1 Solve for $\mathcal{L}\{y\}$ given the following initial value problems.

- $y'' - 4y' + 8y = e^{2t} \cos 3t; y(0) = 1; y'(0) = 3.$
- $y'' + 2y' - 3y = e^t + t + 1; y(0) = 9; y'(0) = -3.$
- $y'' - 4y = \begin{cases} \sin t & 0 < t < \pi, \\ -\sin t & t > \pi. \end{cases}; y(0) = y'(0) = 0.$
- $y'' + y' - 2y = f(t)$, where $f(t)$ is the fully-rectified sine wave below; $y(0) = y'(0) = 1$.



- $y'' - 4y' + ty = 0; y(0) = 1; y'(0) = 0.$ (Find a differential equation satisfied by $\mathcal{L}\{y\}.$)
- $y'' + 4y = \delta(t - 2); y(0) = y'(0) = 0.$ (Here δ is the Dirac delta function.)
- $y'' + 5y' - y = e^{\sin t} \delta(t - 3); y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 3.$

2 Compute the following inverse Laplace transforms.

a. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2s^2 - 1}{s^3 + s^2 - 6s} \right\}.$	f. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-\pi s}}{s^2 + 2s + 5} \right\}.$
b. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2 - 8s + 17} \right\}.$	g. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \{7\}.$
c. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{9 - s^2}{(s^2 + 9)^2} \right\}.$	h. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s^2 + 2s}{s^2 + 4} \right\}.$
d. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{3s}{s^2 + 4s + 6} \right\}.$	i. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s\mathcal{L}\{g\}}{s^2 + 4} \right\}.$
e. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{(1 - e^{-s})^2}{s^3} \right\}.$	j. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\mathcal{L}\{g\} + s}{s} \right\}.$

3 Solve the integro-differential equation

$$y(t) + \int_0^t e^{t-v} y(v) dv = \sin t.$$