

1) Show that the following differential equation is exact and find its general solution:

$$\left(\frac{y}{x} + 4x\right) + (\ln x - 3)\frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \quad x > 0.$$

2) Solve the initial value problem:

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, y'(0) = -1, y''(0) = 1.$$

3) Consider the integro-differential equation:

$$\phi'(t) + \phi(t) = \int_0^t \sin(t-s)\phi(s)ds, \quad \phi(0) = 1$$

- a) Solve the above equation by using Laplace transform.
- b) Transform the above integro-differential equation into an initial value problem by differentiating, then solve it and verify your solution in part (a).

4) a) Find the solution of the heat conduction problem:

$$u_{xx} = u_t, \quad 0 < x < 40, \quad t > 0$$

with

$$u(0, t) = u(40, t) = 0, \quad t > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad u(x, 0) = 30, \quad x > 0.$$

b) Use Fourier coefficients in part (a) and Parseval's Theorem to find

$$\sum_{n=1, n \text{ odd}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2}.$$