<u>Math 108.04</u> Syllabus – Fall 2007.

Course Description. First and second order ordinary differential equations with applications, Laplace transforms, series solutions and qualitative behavior, Fourier series, partial differential equations, boundary value problems, Sturm-Liouville theory. Intended primarily for for engineering and science students.

Text. Elementary Differential Equations and Boundary Value Problems by Boyce and DiPrima, 8th edition. Publisher: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (ISBN 0-471-43338-1)

Prerequisites from Math 107: Sections 3.1–3.4 and 3.6 of Boyce and DiPrima.

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- Lesson 1 Section 1.1, Section 2.1. Introduction. Direction Fields, Linear equations; Method of Integration Factors. §1.1: 11. §2.1: 1(abc),4(abc),14,20,28,33. Use Maple for #1(ab) and 4(ab).
- Lesson 2 Section 2.2, begin Section 2.3. Modeling with First Order Equations; Differences Between Linear and Nonlinear Equations. §2.2: 1,3,7,13(ac),16(ac),21,31(a,b),34(a,b),36(a,b).
- Lesson 3 End Section 2.3, Section 2.4, Section 2.5 Theorems of Existence and Uniqueness of Solution; Autonomous equations. §2.3: 2,8,9,10. §2.4: 7,9,14. §2.5: 3,22
- <u>Lesson 4</u> Section 2.6. Exact Equations and Integrating Factors. $\S2.6: 1,5,7,11,12,18,21,25.$
- <u>Lesson 5</u> Section 3.5, Section 3.7. Reduction of Order, Variation of Parameters. $\S3.5: 23,28,33,38,39.$ $\S3.7: 3,5,8,15,18.$
- Lesson 6 EXAM 1: Thursday 9/13.
- Lesson 7 Review Power Series. Section 5.1, begin Section 5.2. Series Solutions Near an Ordinary Point, Part 1. §5.2: 1,5,8,12,13,14,18,19,21,25.
- $\underline{\text{Lesson 8}} \ \text{Section 5.2, Section 5.3. Series Solutions Near an Ordinary Point, Part 2.} \\ \S{5.2:2,10,15,23.} \ \S{5.3:} \ 3,8,11,15,22.$
- Lesson 9 Section 5.4, Begin Section 5.5. Regular Singular Points; Euler equations. §5.4: 5,6,12,19,20. §5.5: 1,6.

FALL BREAK: 10/6–9.

- Lesson 13 Section 6.5, begin Section 6.6. Impulse Functions, The Convolution Integral. §6.5: 1,4,9,12,13,17.
- $\frac{\text{Lesson 14}}{\$6.6: 1, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14.}$ End Section 6.6, Review.
- Lesson 15 EXAM 2: Thursday 10/18.
- Lesson 16 Section 10.1. Two-Point Boundary Value Problems. $\S10.1: 2,3,7,14,17,20.$
- Lesson 17 Review of 107. Begin Section 10.2. Review: Math 107 sections 9.1 9.3, including inner products, orthonormal bases, self-adjoint (Hermitian) matrices, etc.
- <u>Lesson 18</u> Section 10.2, Section 10.3. Fourier Series, The Fourier Convergence Thm. $\S10.2$: 4,6,8,9,16,18,29. $\S10.3$: 2,4,13,14,15,17.
- $\frac{\text{Lesson 19}}{\$10.4: 3,5,6,7,12,16,17,35,36.}$ Section 10.4. Even and Odd Functions.
- Lesson 20 Appendix A (p.649), begin Section 10.5. Derivation of the Heat Conduction Equation, Separation of Variables. §10.5: 3,4,5,7,11,12,22.
- Lesson 22 Section 10.7. The Wave Equation: Vibrations of an Elastic string (including Derivation of the Wave Equation Appendix B on p.653). §10.7: 4,9,10.
- Lesson 24 EXAM 3: Tuesday 10/20.

THANKSGIVING: 11/21-25.

- Lesson 25 Section 11.1. The Occurrence of Two-Point Boundary Value Problems. §11.1: 2,3,4,5,8,10,19.
- Lesson 26 Section 11.2. Sturm-Liouville Boundary Value Problems, Nonhomogeneous Boundary Value Problems. §11.2: 1,4,7,8,11,13,14,15,27.
- Lesson 27 Section 11.3. Nonhomogeneous Boundary Value Problems. §11.3: 2,4,7,10,22
- <u>Lesson 28</u> Review for final exam.

FINAL BLOCK EXAM: Saturday 12/15, 9am-noon.

Warm-up Exercises

The following problems are not to be collected, but similar problems could be intermediate steps in the solutions of your homework problems, test problems or final exam problems.

- (1) Complete the square of $2x^2 + x + 2$.
- (2) Find all the values of the x in terms of union of intervals so that $|3x + 1| \ge 4$.

----- (4) If
$$|f(x)| \le 1$$
, $|g(x)| \le 2$ and $|h(x)| \le 3$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$
is $|4f(x) + 5g(x) - 6h(x)| \le 32$ on \mathbb{R} ? Why?

- (5) Solve for y from the equation $-\frac{1}{2}\ln|\frac{y}{x}+1|+\frac{1}{2}\ln|\frac{y}{x}-1| = \ln|x|+C$ where C is constant.
- (6) Let f(x) = 3x and $g(x) = \sin 2x$, compute $\int_0^t f(t-x)g(x)dx$ where $t \in \mathbb{R}$.
- (7) Let f(x) = |3x + 1| and $g(x) = \sin 2x$, compute $\int_0^t f(t x)g(x)dx$ where $t \in \mathbb{R}$.
- ----- (8) Compute $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x^2+1)(x+1)} dx$.
- (10) Compute $\int_0^2 (2x^3 x + 1) \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi x}{4} dx$ where $n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$ and simplify your result as much as possible.
- (11) Find A and θ so that $2\sin(3x) 5\cos(3x) = A\cos(3x \theta)$.
- (12) Find the amplitude, angular frequency, phase angle and period of $y = 2\sin(3x) 5\cos(3x)$.
- (13) Differentiate $e^{x \sin x}$.
- (14) Let $x = r \cos \theta$ and $y = r \sin \theta$. Rewrite $u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r + \frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta} = 0$ in terms of u_{xx} and u_{yy} .
- (15) Simplify $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-nx}$ and determine the natural domain of the function represented by the given series.
- (16) Find the radius of convergence of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n^2}{3^n} (x+2)^n$.
- (17) Find the first five nonzero terms of the power series represented by $(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n}) (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-2)^{n-1} x^n).$