
Math 221 Practice Test 3

Name: _____

Score: _____

Instructions: You must show supporting work to receive full and partial credits. No text book, personal notes, formula sheets allowed. One formula sheet will be provided.

1(10pts) For the predator-prey system below

$$\begin{cases} x' = 5x - x^2 - xy \\ y' = xy - 2y \end{cases}$$

- (a) Find all equilibrium solutions of the system.
 - (b) Use linearization to classify the coexisting equilibrium solution as a sink, or a source, or a saddle.
 - (c) Use linearization also to approximate solutions of the system near the coexisting equilibrium solution.
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2(15pts) Consider the equations

$$\begin{cases} x' = xy - 2 \\ y' = x - 2y \end{cases}$$

- (a) Find all equilibrium solutions of the system.
 - (b) Use linearization to classify each equilibrium solution as a sink, or a source, or a saddle.
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3(10pts) Use definition *only* to find the Laplace transform of the function

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-t}, & t < 2 \\ 0, & t \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Using any other method receives no credit.

4(20pts) Find the Laplace transforms of these functions

- (a) $(\sin t - 2t)^2$
 - (b) $f(t) = \begin{cases} t, & t < 2 \\ 1, & 2 \leq t < 3 \\ 0, & t \geq 3 \end{cases}$ which must be first expressed in terms of unit step functions.
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5(20pts) Find the Laplace inverses of these functions

- (a) $\frac{(s+1)e^{-3s}}{s^2 + 4s + 8}$
 - (b) $\frac{s^2 - 5s + 3}{(s+1)(s^2 - 4s + 4)}$
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6(15pts) Solve the initial value problem: $\begin{cases} x'' + 2x' + 2x = 2\delta(t-2) \\ x(0) = 1, \quad x'(0) = 0. \end{cases}$

7(10pts) Fill in the following blanks and justify your answers:

- (a) If $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}(s) = \frac{s}{(\sqrt{s}+1)^3}$, then $\mathcal{L}\{e^{-2t}f(t)\} =$ _____.
 - (b) If $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}(s) = \frac{s}{(\sqrt{s}+1)^3}$, then $\mathcal{L}\{u(t-2)f(t-2)\} =$ _____.
 - (c) If $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\}(t) = \frac{t+5}{t^2+1}$, then $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{e^{-5s}F(s)\}(t) =$ _____.
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8(15pts) Use the Laplace transformation method to solve this system of equations: $\begin{cases} x' = x + y \\ y' = -x + 1 \\ x(0) = 0, \quad y(0) = 0. \end{cases}$

The End