MTH 240-001 Final Exam Information

The 100-point final exam will be made up of two parts: a 40-point take-home portion and a 60point in-class portion. The take-home portion will be assigned Friday, May 3, and it will be due Thursday, May 9. Ten points per day will be deducted for late submissions. The in-class portion is scheduled for our last day of class (Thursday, May 9).

Final exam problems will be chosen from the list of topics below.

Skills list for the in-class portion

- 1. Solve 1st-order separable equations. (Section 1.4)
- 2. Solve 1st-order linear equations. (Section 1.5)
- 3. Solve exact differential equations. (Section 1.6)
- 4. Know and apply existence and uniqueness theorems for initial value problems associated with general linear ODE's. (Sections 2.1-2.3)
- 5. Solve constant-coefficient, homogeneous, linear ODE's. (Sections 2.1-2.3)
- 6. Use the method of undetermined coefficients to solve 2nd-order, linear, constant-coefficient, nonhomogeneous equations. (Section 2.5)
- 7. Find the equation of motion for a mass in a free, damped or undamped, mass-spring system. (Section 2.4)
- 8. Use a power series centered at an ordinary point to solve a 1st or 2nd-order ODE. (Sections 3.1-3.2)
- 9. Define the Laplace transform of a function, and use the definition to determine a transform. (Section 4.1)
- 10. Use a table to determine the Laplace transform of a function. (Section 4.1)
- 11. Use the linearity property of the Laplace transform. (Section 4.1)
- 12. Use partial fractions to determine inverse Laplace transforms. (Section 4.3)
- 13. Use a table to determine the inverse Laplace transform of a function. (Section 4.1)
- 14. Use Laplace transform methods to solve initial value problems. (Sections 4.2-4.3)

Skills list for the take-home portion

- 1. Use initial value problem existence and uniqueness theorems. (Section 1.3)
- 2. Solve 1st-order separable equations. (Section 1.4)
- 3. Solve application problems involving separable equations, especially those involving exponential growth/decay and Newton's law of cooling. (Section 1.4)
- 4. Solve 1st-order linear equations. (Section 1.5)
- 5. Solve application problems involving linear equations, especially those involving mixing. (Section 1.5)
- 6. Use basic substitutions to solve differential equations, including Bernoulli equations, homogeneous equations, and 2nd-order equations reducible to 1st order. (Section 1.6)
- 7. Solve exact differential equations. (Section 1.6)
- 8. Know and apply existence and uniqueness theorems for initial value problems associated with general linear ODE's. (Sections 2.1-2.3)
- 9. Solve 2nd-order, constant-coefficient, homogeneous, linear ODE's. (Sections 2.1-2.3)
- 10. Find the equation of motion for a mass in a free, damped or undamped, mass-spring system. (Section 2.4)

- 11. Use the method of undetermined coefficients to solve 2nd-order, linear, constant-coefficient, nonhomogeneous equations. (Section 2.5)
- 12. Use variation of parameters to solve 2nd-order, linear, nonhomogeneous equations. (Section 2.5)
- 13. Use a power series centered at an ordinary point to solve a 1st or 2nd-order ODE. (Sections 3.1-3.2)
- 14. Define the Laplace transform of a function, and use the definition to determine a transform. (Section 4.1)
- 15. Use a table to determine the Laplace transform of a function. (Section 4.1)
- 16. Use the linearity property of the Laplace transform. (Section 4.1)
- 17. Use a table to determine the inverse Laplace transform of a function. (Section 4.1)
- 18. Use Laplace transform methods to solve initial value problems. (Sections 4.2-4.3)
- 19. Use properties of Laplace transforms to find transforms and inverse transforms. (Section 4.4)
- 20. Use Laplace transform methods to solve equations whose coefficients are not constants. (Section 4.4)
- 21. Determine the Fourier series of a function of period 2L. (Section 8.2)
- 22. Determine the convergence properties of a Fourier series. (Section 8.2)
- 23. Determine the Fourier sine or cosine series of a function. (Section 8.3)
- 24. Use separation of variables to solve the heat equation with Dirichlet or Neumann boundary conditions. (Section 8.5)