Differential Equations and Linear Algebra 2250 [7:30] Vasion / Midterm Exam 1 Tuesday, 3 October 2006

Instructions: This in-class exam is 50 minutes. No calculators, notes, tables or books. No answer check is expected. Details count 75%. The answer counts 25%.

1. (Quadrature Equation)

Solve for the general solution y(x) in the equation $y' = xe^{-x} + 2\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x + \frac{x^3}{4 + x^2}$.

$$y = \int F dx$$

= $\int (F_1 + F_2 + F_3) dx$
= $3 \tan x - x \leftarrow Fix$
 $y = -(x+1)e^{-x} + 3 \tan x - x + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2 \ln (4+x^2) + c$

Name. KEY

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2. (Classification of Equations)

The problem y' = f(x, y) is defined to be separable provided f(x, y) = F(x)G(y) for some functions F and G.

(a) [60%] Check (X) the problems that can be put into separable form, but don't supply any details.

| $y' = -y(xy+1) + (x+1)y$ $= -xy^2 - y + xy + y$ | $yy' = xy^2 + x$ |
|---|------------------|
| $y' = xe^y + ye^x$ | |

- (b) [15%] State a test which can verify that an equation y' = f(x, y) is not linear.
- (c) [25%] Use the separable equation test to show that $y' = e^x + y$ is not separable.
- (b) The equation is linear provided of is independent of y. The equation is not linear provided of depends on y.
- (c) Let $f(x,y) = e^{x} + y$ choose $x_0 = 0$, $y_0 = 0$, $f(0,0) = e^{0} + 0 = 1 \neq 0$ Perme $F(x) = \frac{f(x,y_0)}{f(x_0,y_0)} = \frac{f(x_0)}{1} = e^{x}$ Define $G(y) = f(x_0,y) = e^{0} + y = 1 + y$ $F(0) = e^{x} + y = x$ $f(0) = e^{x} + y = x$ $f(x_0,y_0) = e^{x} + y = 1 + y$ $f(x_0,y_0) = e^{0} + y = 1 + y$ $f(0) = e^{x} + y = 1 + y$ $f(0) = e^{x} + y = 1 +$

Use this page to start your solution. Attach extra pages as needed, then staple.

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3. (Solve a Separable Equation)

Given
$$y^3y' = \left(\sec x \tan x + \left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right)^2\right)(5-y)$$
.

- (a) Find all equilibrium solutions.
- (b) Find the non-equilibrium solution in implicit form.

To save time, do not solve for y explicitly.

(b)
$$\int \frac{y^3 y' dx}{5 - y} = \int \sec x \tan x dx + \int \left(\frac{x}{1 + x}\right)^2 dx$$
 Apply guadr
 $\int \frac{u^3 du}{5 - u} = \sec x + \int \left(\frac{x}{1 + x}\right)^2 dx$ method after
in form
$$\int \frac{u + y(x)}{5 - u} = \int \left(-\frac{u^2 - 5u - 25}{5 - u}\right) du$$

$$\int \frac{u - y(x)}{4u - y' dx} = \int \frac{u^3 - 5u^2}{5 - u} du$$

$$\int \frac{u^3 - 5u^2}{3 - 5u^2} = \int \frac{u^3 - 5u^2}{3 - 25u} du$$

$$\int \frac{u^3 - 5u^2}{3 - 25u} du$$

$$\int \frac{u^3 - 5u^2}{3 - 25u} du$$

LHS =
$$\int \left(-u^2 - 5u - 25 + \frac{125}{5 - u}\right) du$$
 because > $5 - u + \frac{13}{3} - \frac{5u^2}{5 - u}$
= $\frac{-u^3}{3} - \frac{5u^2}{2} - 25u - |25h| |5 - u| + c_1$

RHS = $\int \frac{(x - 25u - 25u)}{(1 + x)^2} dx$

25u
25u
25u

$$= Aec \times + \int \left(\frac{W-1}{W}\right)^2 dW \qquad \begin{cases} W = 1+x \\ dW = dx \end{cases}$$

$$= Aec \times + \int \left(1 - \frac{2}{W} + \frac{1}{W^2}\right) dW$$

$$= Aec \times + W - 2Am|W| - W' + C_2$$

$$= Aec \times + W - 2Am|W| - W' + C_2$$

$$= Aec \times + (1+x) - 2Am|U+x| - 1+x + C_2$$

ans:
$$\frac{-y^3 - 5y^2 - 25y - 125 \ln|5-y|}{3} = \sec x + x - 2\ln|1+x| - \frac{1}{1+x} + c$$

4. (Linear Equations)

- (a) [60%] Solve $x'(t) = -16 + \frac{1}{2t+1}x(t)$, x(0) = -16. Show all integrating factor steps.
- (b) [30%] Solve the homogeneous equation $\sqrt{2x+3} \frac{dy}{dx} = y$. The answer contains symbol c.
- (c) [10%] The problem $2\sqrt{2x+3}y'=2y+7$ can be solved using the answer y_h from (b) plus superposition $y = y_h + y_p$. Give an equation for y_p .

plus superposition
$$y = yh + yh$$

(a) $x' + \frac{-1}{2t+1}x = -1b$
 $(Wx)' = -1b$
 $W = e \xrightarrow{-1} \ln |2t+1|$
 $= e \ln (2t+1)^{-1/2}$
 $= e \ln (2$

(b)
$$y' - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2x+3}}y = 0$$

 $(Wy)' = 0$ $W = e^{-\int \frac{dx}{(2x+3)}} \sqrt{2}$
 $(Wy)' = 0$ $W = e^{-\int \frac{(2x+3)^{1/2}}{2}} \sqrt{2}$
 $= e^{-\int \frac{(2x+3)^{1/2}}{2}} \sqrt{2}$

(c)
$$y_p = -7/2$$
 It's a constant or equilibrium solution found by setting $y = c$, Pen solve for c.

- 5. (Stability)
 - (a) [50%] Draw a phase line diagram for the differential equation

$$dx/dt = \left(2 - \sqrt[5]{|x|}\right)^3 (1 - 3x)(1 - 9x^2)(36x^2 - 4)^4.$$

Expected in the diagram are equilibrium points and signs of x' (or flow direction markers

(b) [50%] Draw a phase diagram using the phase line diagram of (a). Add these labels as appropriate: funnel, spout, node, source, sink, stable, unstable. Show at least 8 threaded curves. A direction field is not expected or required.



