

Differential Equations and Linear Algebra 2250

Midterm Exam 1 Version 2 [10:45]

Tuesday, 25 September 2007

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%. Unevaluated integrals will receive partial credit.

1. (Quadrature Equation)

Solve for the general solution $y(x)$ in the equation

$$y' = \frac{1}{x} \tan(1 + \ln|x|) + (\sec x + \tan x)^2 + \frac{x+5}{4+x}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{x} \tan(1 + \ln|x|)$$

$$= \tan(u) du$$

$$u = 1 + \ln|x|$$

$$= \frac{d}{du} (-\ln|\cos(u)|)$$

$$F_2 = (\sec x + \tan x)^2$$

$$= \sec^2 x + \tan^2 x + 2 \sec x \tan x$$

$$= 2 \sec^2 x - 1 + 2 \sec x \tan x$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} (2 \tan x - x + 2 \sec x)$$

$$F_3 = \frac{x+5}{x+4}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{x+4}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} (x + \ln|x+4|)$$

$$\int y' dx = \int F_1 dx + \int F_2 dx + \int F_3 dx$$

Quadrature Step

$$y = c + \ln|\sec(1 + \ln|x|)|$$

$$+ 2 \tan(x) - x + 2 \sec(x)$$

$$+ x + \ln|x+4|$$

← The x -terms cancel.

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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) [40%] Check () the problems that can be put into separable form, but don't supply any details.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> $y' = y(2xy + 1) + (x - 1)y$ $= 2xy^2 + y + xy - y$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> $e^x e^y y' = y^2 \cos x + 4 \cos x$ $= \cos x (y^2 + 4)$
<input type="checkbox"/> $y' = e^{3x+2y} + e^{2x+3y}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> $y' + 3y = 13$

(b) [25%] State a test which can verify that an equation $y' = f(x, y)$ is linear but not separable.

(c) [35%] Use the separable equation test to show that $y' = (x + y)^2$ is not separable.

⑥ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ independent of y means linear. Then $f(x, y) = -p(x)y + q(x)$
Given $f(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$ for some x_0, y_0 , then

$$\frac{f(x, y_0)}{f(x_0, y_0)} f(x_0, y) \neq f(x, y)$$

implies the DE is not separable.

⑦ Define $x_0 = 0, y_0 = 1$,

$$F(x) = \frac{f(x, 1)}{f(0, 1)} = (1+x)^2, \quad G(y) = f(0, y) = y^2$$

$$FG = (1+x)^2 y^2$$

$$\neq (x+y)^2 = f$$

Then $y' = (x+y)^2$ is not separable

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3. (Solve a Separable Equation)

$$\text{Given } yy' = \left(\frac{\csc^2 x}{\tan x} + \frac{x+1}{5+x} \right) (y+1)(y+2).$$

Find the non-equilibrium solution in implicit form.

To save time, **do not solve** for y explicitly and **do not solve** for equilibrium solutions.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{G} &= \frac{y}{(y+1)(y+2)} = \frac{-1}{y+1} + \frac{2}{y+2} \\ &= \frac{d}{dy} (-\ln|y+1| + 2 \ln|y+2|) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{\csc^3 x}{\tan x} + \frac{x+1}{x+5} = \csc^2 x \csc x \cot x + 1 + \frac{-4}{x+5} \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(-\frac{\csc^3(x)}{3} + x - 4 \ln|x+5| \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{y'dx}{G(y)} = \int F dx \quad \text{Quadrature on prepared DE}$$

$$-\ln|y+1| + 2 \ln|y+2| = -\frac{\csc^3(x)}{3} + x - 4 \ln|x+5| + C$$

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4. (Linear Equations)

(a) [60%] Solve $10x'(t) = -98 + \frac{10}{2t+3}x(t)$, $x(0) = -147/5$. Show all integrating factor steps.

(b) [20%] Solve the homogeneous equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = -(\tan x)y$. The answer contains symbol c .

(c) [20%] Solve $y' = 5y + 3$ by using the superposition principle $y = y_h + y_p$.

$$\textcircled{a} \quad x' + px = q \quad p = \frac{-1}{2t+3} \quad q = -\frac{98}{10}$$

$$\frac{(xw)'}{w} = q \quad w = e^{\int p dt} = (2t+3)^{-1/2} \quad \text{near } t=0$$

$$(xw)' = qw \quad \text{prepared for quadrature}$$

$$xw = -\frac{98}{10} \int (2t+3)^{-1/2} dt \quad \text{quadrature step}$$

$$= -\frac{98}{10} (2t+3)^{1/2} + c$$

$$x = (2t+3)^{1/2} \left(-\frac{98}{10} (2t+3)^{1/2} + c \right)$$

$$\frac{-147}{5} = -\frac{98}{10}(3) + \sqrt{3}c, \quad \text{Then } c = 0$$

$$\boxed{x(t) = -\frac{98}{10}(2t+3)}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad (yw)' = 0 \quad \text{where } w = e^{\int \tan x dx} = e^{-\ln|\cos x|} = \frac{1}{\cos x} \quad \text{use } w = \sec x$$

$$yw = c \quad \text{or} \quad \boxed{y = c \cdot \cos x}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad y_p = -3/5 \quad \text{an equilibrium sol}$$

$$y_h = ce^{5x} \quad \text{a growth-decay recipe sol for } y' - 5y = 0$$

$$y = y_h + y_p$$

$$\boxed{y = ce^{5x} - \frac{3}{5}}$$

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5. (Stability)

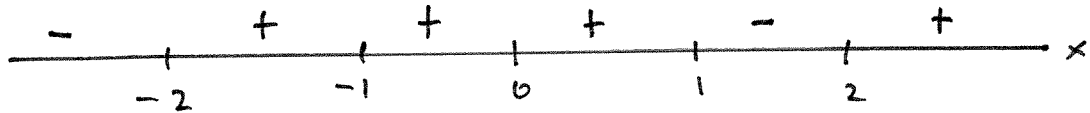
(a) [50%] Draw a phase line diagram for the differential equation

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \ln(1+x^2) \left(1 - \sqrt[3]{|x|}\right)^2 (1-x)(4-x^2)(x^2-1)^4.$$

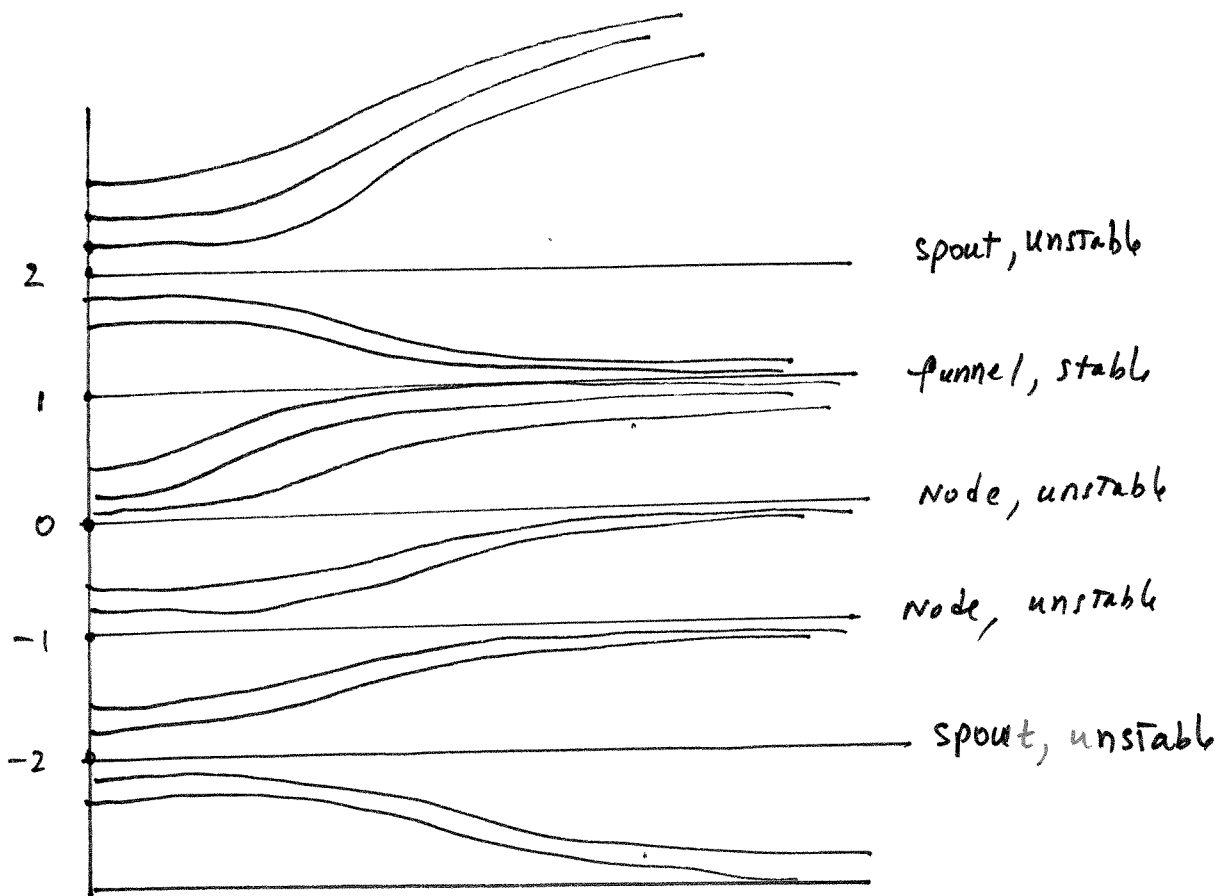
Expected in the phase line diagram are equilibrium points and signs of x' .

(b) [50%] Draw a phase diagram using the phase line diagram of (a). Add these labels as appropriate: funnel, spout, neither nor node, stable, unstable. Show at least 8 threaded curves. A direction field is not expected nor required.

(a) $f(x) = -\ln(1+x^2) (1 - \sqrt[3]{|x|})^2 (x-1)^5 (x+1)^4 (2-x)(2+x)$
 Roots = 0, ± 1 , ± 2 , changes sign at $x=1, 2, -2$, $f > 0$ at ∞
 and $f < 0$ at $-\infty$.



(b)



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Def: node = "not a funnel and not a spout"