

- Recognize and solve DE's and IVP's for

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \quad \S 1.2 \quad \text{antidiff}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)} \quad \S 1.4 \quad \text{separable}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x) \quad \S 1.5 \quad \text{linear}$$

2280-1
Review sheet
for exam 1.

Be able to explain
reasoning & concepts
as well as work problems

- slope fields, $\exists!$ for IVP $\S 1.3, 2.2$
phase portraits.

geometric meaning of $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$ for the graph $y = y(x)$

sketch slope fields using isoclines

$\exists!$ thm for IVP

autonomous DE's $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(y)$

equilibrium sol'ns

phase portraits

stability

- applications & modeling
separable

exp growth & decay

Newton's law of cooling

Torricelli

logistic / doomsday ext / harvesting ($\S 2.1$)

acceleration with drag terms ($\S 2.3$)

linear

mainly mixing problems ($\S 1.5$)

also some of $\S 2.3$ models

if $P(x)$ is const, i.e.

$$y' + a_0 y = f$$

this theory connects to chapter 3 $y = y_p + y_H \dots$
use of e^{rt} , etc.

Higher order linear DE's (3.1-3.5)

- Why $L(y) := y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1(x)y' + a_0(x)y$
is called linear
- Why the general sol'n to $L(y) = f$ is $y = y_p + y_H$; more general superposition
- Dimension of sol'n space to $L(y) = 0$
(and its relationship to $\exists!$ thm for IVP)
- linear ind & dep of fns
Wronskian matrix & determinant
- Solving $L(y) = 0$ if L has constant coeffs a_i
 e^{rx} , $p(r)$, real roots (distinct, repeated), complex roots (distinct & repeated)
using complex exponentials, Euler, cos & sin addition angle formulas
- Mechanical vibrations
- pendulum & spring models
simple harmonic motion (amp, phase, ang. freq, freq, period, etc. ABC triangle)
the three kinds of damping, and corresponding solution types.
- Finding particular sol'ns to $Ly = f$, using $y = y_p + y_H$ to solve IVP's.