

Math 2280 - Exam 1

University of Utah

Spring 2009

Name: _____

1. **Basics** (5 points)

For the differential equation:

$$e^{2x-4}(y'')y - \sin xy' = 7$$

What is the order of this differential equation? (2 point)

Is this differential equation linear? (1 point)

For the differential equation:

$$x^2y' - xy = e^x$$

What is the order of the differential equation? (1 point)

Is the differential equation linear? (1 point)

2. Separable Differential Equations

Find solutions for the given initial value problems:

(a) (5 points)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6e^{2x-y}$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

(b) (5 points)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2(y^2 + 1)$$

$$y(0) = 1$$

$$\text{Note - } \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C$$

3. First-Order Linear Differential Equations (10 points)

Solve the given first-order linear differential equations.

(a) (5 points) Find the general solution.

$$y' - 2xy = e^{x^2}$$

- (b) (5 points) Find the unique solution for the given initial condition.

$$y' = 1 + x + y + xy$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

4. Existence and Uniqueness (5 points)

Does the differential equation:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 e^{xy} + \sin x - x^3 + 2$$

Have a unique solution for any initial condition $y(a) = b$, where a and b are arbitrary real numbers? Justify your answer.

5. Population Models (5 points)

The time rate of change of a rabbit population P is proportional to the square root of P . At time $t = 0$ (months) the population numbers 100 rabbits and is increasing at the rate of 20 rabbits per month. How many rabbits will there be one year later?

6. Autonomous Differential Equations (5 points)

For the autonomous differential equation:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x^2 - 5x + 4$$

Find all critical points, draw the corresponding phase diagram, and indicate whether the critical points are stable, unstable, or semi-stable.

7. Euler's Method

Use Euler's method to fill in the rest of the table for the differential equation below with the given initial conditions and step size.

Note - The y_n in the table below represent your estimated values given by Euler's method.

$$y' = 3x^2y^2;$$

$$y(0) = 1;$$

$$h = .5.$$

n	x	y_n
0	0	1
1	.5	
2		
3		