



### MATH 20D - Practice Exam #1

The exam covers Sections 1.1-3.2 (inclusive) minus 2.8 and 2.9  
closed book, no calculators, no computers, no notes, no headphones ...  
each problem is worth the same number of points



- 1) a) Find an integrating factor  $u$  for  $y' - xy = -x$ .  
b) Solve the ODE in part a) by multiplying it by the integrating factor  $u$  and recognizing the left hand side as  $(uy)'$ .
- 2) Solve the separable ODE  $y y' + x = 0$  with initial condition  $y(2)=2$ . Find the interval  $a \leq x \leq b$  where the solution  $y(x)$  is defined. If you were to plot the direction field, what would you expect to see?
- 3) A tank contains 100 gallons of salty water made by dissolving 80 lb. of salt in water. Pure water runs into the tank at the rate of 4 gal./min, and the well-stirred mixture runs out at the same rate. Let  $Q(t)$  be the amount of salt in the tank at time  $t$ .
  - a) Set up the ODE for this situation using  $Q'(t) = \text{rate in} - \text{rate out}$ .
  - b) Find the formula for  $Q(t)$ .
  - c) Find the time required for half the salt to leave the tank. Don't compute the decimal approximation here.
- 4) **True - False.** Tell whether the following statements are true or false. Give a brief reason for your answer.
  - a) The ODE  $(y \cos x + 2x e^y) + (\sin x + x^2 e^y - 1) y'(x) = 0$  is exact.
  - b) If  $f$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  are continuous in a rectangle  $|x-x_0| \leq a$ ,  $|y-y_0| \leq b$ , then there is some interval  $|x-x_0| \leq h$  on which the initial value problem  $y'(x) = f(x,y)$ ,  $f(x_0) = y_0$ , cannot have 2 distinct solutions.
  - c) The logistic equation  $y'(x) = ry(1-y/K)$  has two equilibrium solutions  $y = K$  and  $y = 0$ . The first of these is stable while the second is unstable. Assume that the constants  $r$  and  $K$  are both positive.
- 5) a) Find a fundamental set of solutions for  $y'' + y' - 2y = 0$ .  
b) Compute the Wronskian determinant of the fundamental set from part a).  
c) Solve the initial value problem:  $y'' + y' - 2y = 0$ ,  $y(0)=2$ ,  $y'(0) = 3$ .

