

AMATH 351 Summer 2011  
Midterm

Friday, July 22

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

| Problem | Points | Score |
|---------|--------|-------|
| 1       | 15     |       |
| 2       | 20     |       |
| 3       | 15     |       |
| 4       | 15     |       |
| 5       | 20     |       |
| 6       | 15     |       |

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| Total |  |
|-------|--|

1. **(15)** Solve the initial-value problem

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = x + 2y, \quad y(1) = 0. \quad (x > 0)$$

2. **(20)** Solve the initial-value problem

$$(y')^2 - 2y' + 1 = y - x, \quad y(1) = 1,$$

using the substitution  $v = y - x$ .

Hint: Factor first!

3. **(15)** Consider  $(4y^3 - nx^3y)y'(x) + (-6x^2y^2 + 12x^2 + 1) = 0$ .

(a) (5) For what value of  $n$  is this an *exact* equation?

(b) (10) Using the value of  $n$  that you found in part (a), solve this equation. Write it in the form  $f(x, y) = c$ .

4. **(15)** Consider the DE  $y''(t) - 3y'(t) - 4y(t) = 5e^{4t}$ .

(a) *(10)* Find the general solution.

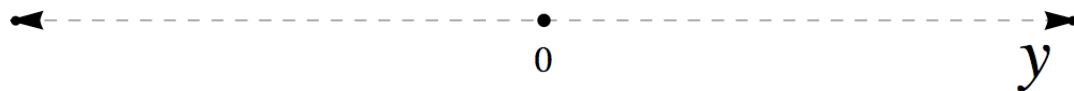
(b) *(5)* Even though this is the general solution, what can you say about  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t)$ ?

5. (20) Consider the equation

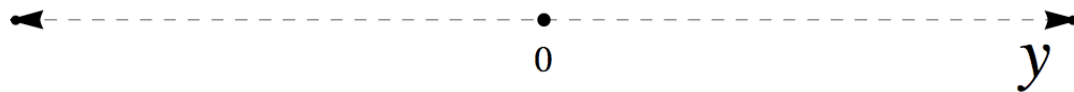
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y(y - a).$$

(a) (15) Sketch the phase-line (labeling the equilibrium points, if any) below in the cases when  $a > 0$ ,  $a = 0$  and  $a < 0$ .

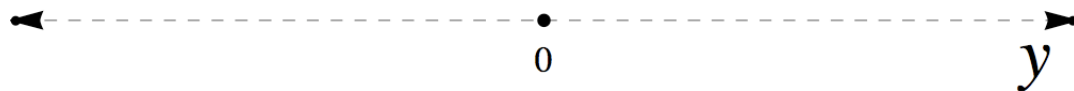
( $a > 0$ )



( $a = 0$ )



( $a < 0$ )



(b) (5) For each case above, classify the equilibria as asymptotically stable, semi-stable or unstable.

6. (15) Consider the equation

$$\frac{1}{2}y'' + xy' - x^2y = 0.$$

Assume  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  are solutions such that

$$y_1(0) = 1,$$

$$y_1'(0) = 0,$$

$$y_2(0) = 0,$$

$$y_2'(0) = 1.$$

Determine  $W(y_1, y_2)$  so that no unknown constants are present.