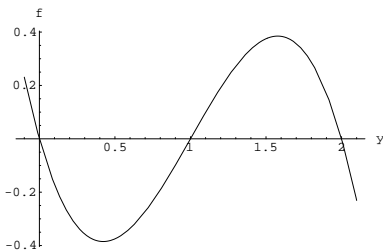


1. Consider the differential equation $y' + p(t)y = g(t)$, the initial condition $y(t_0) = y_0$, and an open interval $I: \alpha < t < \beta$. (10 pts)

- (a) **T** **F** If p and g are continuous on I and t_0 is in I , then there exists a unique solution to the differential equation which satisfies the initial condition.
- (b) **T** **F** If p and g are continuous for all t , then the **differential equation** has infinitely many solutions.
- (c) **T** **F** If $g(t) = 0$, and $y = \phi(t)$ is a solution to the **differential equation**, then $y = c\phi(t)$ is also a solution to the differential equation for any constant c .
- (d) **T** **F** If p is discontinuous at $t = \alpha$ then the solution must be discontinuous at $t = \alpha$.
- (e) **T** **F** If p and g are continuous for all t , it is possible that the solution may have a discontinuity at $t = \alpha$.

2. Consider the differential equation $y' = f(y)$ where f is plotted below. (10 pts)

- (a) Write two equilibrium solutions.



- (b) Classify their stability

3. Solve the following initial value problems. (30 pts)

(a) $y' - 2y = t^2 e^{2t}$, $y(0) = 2$.

(b) $y' = \frac{1-2x}{y}$, $y(1) = 2$

4. Solve the following differential equation. You need not solve y explicitly in terms of x . (10 pts)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-3x - 2y}{2x + 3y}$$

5. A tank initially contains 100 gallons of saline solution with a concentration γ pounds of salt per gallon. At time zero, fresh water is added to the tank at a rate of 3 gallons per minute and the mixed solution is allowed to leave the tank at the same rate. (20 pts)

(a) Let $Q(t)$ denote the pounds of salt in the tank at any time t . Derive a differential equation which has $Q(t)$ as the solution. **Include an initial value.**

(b) Solve the initial value problem derived in part (a).

(c) What is the limiting value of Q as $t \rightarrow \infty$?

(d) How long does it take for the the amount of salt in the tank to reach 25 percent of its original value?