MATH 308, Spring 2013

## EXAM 1 - VERSION A

LAST NAME (print) $\qquad$ FIRST NAME : $\qquad$
UIN: $\qquad$ SECTION \#: $\qquad$ SEAT\#: $\qquad$

## DIRECTIONS:

- The use of a calculator is prohibited.
- The use of any electronic device is prohibited.
- In all problems present your solutions in the space provided.
- Be sure to read the instructions to each problem carefully.
- Use a pencil and be neat. If I can't read your answers, then I can't give you credit.
- Show all your work and clearly indicate your final answer. You will be graded not merely on the final answer, but also on the quality and correctness of the work leading up to it.
- SCHOLASTIC DISHONESTY WILL NOT BE TOLERATED.

THE AGGIE CODE OF HONOR
"An Aggie does not lie, cheat or steal, or tolerate those who do."
Signature: $\qquad$

1. Classify the following first-order ODE as separable, linear, both, or neither. If the equation is separable then separate variables (do not solve, just separate the variables).
(a) $[6 \mathrm{pts}] y^{\prime}-x \sqrt{y}=e^{x} y$
(b) $[6 \mathrm{pts}] \quad e^{y+\sec x} \mathrm{~d} x-\mathrm{d} y=0$
2. [11pts] A tank initially contains 200 gal of pure water. Then brine containing $5 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{gal}$ of salt is entering the tank with the rate $10 \mathrm{gal} / \mathrm{min}$ and then well stirred mixture is drained from the tank at the rate $10 \mathrm{gal} / \mathrm{min}$. Write the initial values problem for the amount $Q(t)$ of the salt in tank at any time $t$. (Do not solve ODE).
3. [10pts] Determine (without solving the problem) an interval in which the solution of the given IVP is certain to exist:

$$
\left(2 t^{2}+t-1\right) y^{\prime}+\sqrt{t} y=13 t^{2}, \quad y\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)=2013
$$

4. [12pts] Find general solution of the equation $t y^{\prime}+3 y=t^{2}-t+1, \quad t>0$.
5. [12pts] Determine whether the differential equation

$$
\left(2 y \sin x-e^{x} \sin y\right) \mathrm{d} x-\left(e^{x} \cos y+2 \cos x+3 y^{2}\right) \mathrm{d} y=0
$$

is exact. If it is exact, find the general solution.
6. (a) [12pts] Find the solution of the initial value problem

$$
\begin{equation*}
3 y^{\prime \prime}-4 y^{\prime}+y=0, \quad y(0)=\alpha, \quad y^{\prime}(0)=\frac{1}{3} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\alpha$ is a real parameter.
(b) [7pts] Determine all values of $\alpha$, if any, for which the solution of the initial value problem (1) tends to $+\infty$ as $t \rightarrow+\infty$.
7. (a) [4pts] Find all equilibrium points of the differential equation:

$$
\begin{equation*}
y^{\prime}=(y+2)\left(y^{2}-4\right) \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

(b) [8pts] Sketch the direction field for the equation (2) (use the grid below).

(c) [8pts] Let $y(t)$ be the solution of equation (2) satisfying the initial condition $y(0)=\alpha$. Based on the sketch of the direction field from the previous item, find the limit of $y(t)$ when $t \rightarrow \infty$ and when $t \rightarrow-\infty$ in each of the following cases (the value might be infinite). Fill the table:

| $\alpha=$ | 2013 | $-3 / 2$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\lim _{t \rightarrow+\infty} y(t)=$ |  |  |
| $\lim _{t \rightarrow-\infty} y(t)=$ |  |  |

(d) [4pts] Let $y(t)$ be the solution of equation (2) with $y(0)=-13$. Based on the sketch of the direction field decide whether $y(t)$ is monotonically decreasing or increasing and find to what value it approaches when $t$ increases (the value might be infinite).

| $\# 1$ | $\# 2$ | $\# 3$ | $\# 4$ | $\# 5$ | $\# 6$ | $\# 7$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 19 | 24 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

