

1. Solve the following initial value problems:

a. $\frac{dy}{dz} = 5 - \frac{y}{z}; y(1)=3.$

$$e^{\ln(z)} = z \quad y' + \frac{1}{z}y = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} zy' + y &= 5z \\ \{zy\}' &= 5z \\ zy &= \frac{5}{2}z^2 + C \\ y &= \frac{5}{2}z + \frac{C}{z} \end{aligned}$$

$$y(1) = \frac{5}{2} + C = 3 = \frac{6}{2} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y(z) = \frac{5}{2}z + \frac{1}{2z}$$

b. $y' = (y^2/x^2) + (y/x); y(1) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } v &= \frac{y}{x} \quad v + xv' = v^2 + v \quad -\frac{1}{v^2} \\ xv &= y \quad xv' = v^2 \\ y' &= v + xv' \quad \frac{1}{v^2}v' = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{v} = \ln(x) + C \\ v &= \frac{-1}{\ln(x) + C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{-1}{\ln(x) + C}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{1 - \ln(x)}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{\ln(x) + C}$$

$$y(1) = -\frac{1}{C} = 1 \Rightarrow C = -1$$

c. $y'' - y = 2e^t; y(0)=0; y'(0)=3.$

$$y_h = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t}$$

$$2Ae^t + Ate^t - Ate^t = 2e^t$$

$$y_g' = c_1 e^t - c_2 e^{-t} + e^t + te^t$$

$$y_p = Ate^t$$

$$A=1$$

$$y_g(0) = c_1 - c_2 + 1 = 3$$

$$y_p' = Ae^t + Ate^t$$

$$y_g = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t} + te^t$$

$$c_1 - c_2 = 2$$

$$y_p'' = 2Ae^t + Ate^t$$

$$y_g(0) = c_1 + c_2 = 0$$

$$2c_1 = 2 \Rightarrow c_1 = 1$$

$$c_2 = -1$$

$$y = e^t - e^{-t} + te^t$$

2. Find general solutions to the following:

a. $y'' + 4y' + 3y = 16e^t$

$$Ae^t + 4Ae^t + 3Ae^t = 16e^t$$

$$8A = 16 \Rightarrow A = 2$$

$$r^2 + 4r + 3 = 0$$

$$y_p = Ae^t = y_p' = y_p''$$

$$(r+3)(r+1)$$

$$y_h = c_1 e^{-3t} + c_2 e^{-t}$$

$$y = c_1 e^{-3t} + c_2 e^{-t} + 2e^t$$

b. $9y' + 6y' + y = \frac{1}{4}t^2$

$$(3r+1)^2$$

$$y_h = c_1 e^{-1/3t} + c_2 t e^{-1/3t}$$

$$y_p = At^2 + Bt + C$$

$$y_p' = 2At + B$$

$$y_p'' = 2A$$

$$18A + 12At + 6B + At^2 + Bt + C = \frac{1}{4}t^2 - 1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \quad 12A + B = 0 \quad 3B + C = 0 \Rightarrow B = -3$$

$$18A + 6B + C = 9/2 - 18 + C = -14$$

$$= 18 - 18 - 9/2 = -4 - 4\frac{1}{2} = -8\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{4}t^2 - 3t - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = c_1 e^{-1/3t} + c_2 t e^{-1/3t} + \frac{1}{4}t^2 - 3t - \frac{1}{2}$$

3. I accidentally left a sheet pan in the oven overnight at 400° . When I removed the pan in the morning it was completely heated to 400° . Ten minutes later it had cooled to 232° . I keep my house at 64° . How "hot" would the pan have been t minutes after I removed it from the oven? How about an hour after it came out of the oven? (Assume Newton's Law of Cooling applies).

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = k(T - M) = k(T - 64)$$

$$T = 64 + Ce^{kt}$$

$$T = 64 + 336e^{kt}$$

$$232 = 64 + 336e^{10k}$$

$$168 = 336e^{10k}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = e^{10k} \Rightarrow 10k = \ln(2) \approx -0.69$$

$$T(t) = 64 + 336e^{-0.069t}$$

$$T(60) = 64 + 336e^{-0.69 \cdot 60}$$

$$= 64 + 336e^{-41.4} \approx 64$$

$$\frac{1}{T-64} dT = k dt$$

$$\ln(T-64) = kt + C$$

$$C = 336$$

$$K \approx -0.069$$

$$69.25^\circ$$