

1. (1 point) Library/maCalcDB/setDiffEq4Linear1stOrder/ur_de_4_10.pg

A. Let $g(t)$ be the solution of the initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + 7y = 0,$$

with $y(0) = 1$.

Find $g(t)$.

$g(t) =$ _____.

B. Let $f(t)$ be the solution of the initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + 7y = \exp(3t)$$

with $y(0) = 1/10$.

Find $f(t)$.

$f(t) =$ _____.

C. Find a constant c so that

$$k(t) = f(t) + cg(t)$$

solves the differential equation in part B and $k(0) = 12$.

$c =$ _____.

2. (1 point) Library/AlfredUniv/diffeq/linear/duiller.pg

According to Ince [pg. 531] the first known use of integrating factors to solve a differential equation was by Fatio de Duiller in June of 1687. He was solving the equation

$$3xdy - 2ydx = 0$$

which we would write in standard form (using the prime notation) as

$$\text{_____} = \text{_____}.$$

For this equation the integrating factor is: _____

After multiplying both sides by the integrating factor and unapplying the product rule we get the new differential equation:

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\text{_____}] = \text{_____}$$

Integrating both sides we get the algebraic equation

$$\text{_____} = \text{_____}$$

Solving for y , the solution to the differential equation is $y =$ _____ (using C as the constant)

[Ince] Ince E L, Ordinary Differential Equations, Longmans, Green and Co, London, 1927.

3. (1 point) Library/WHFreeman/Rogawski_Calculus_Early_Transcendentals_Second_Edition/9_Introduction_to_Differential_Equations/9.1_Solving_Differential_Equations/9.1.39.pg

Solve the initial value problem $t^2 \frac{dy}{dt} - t = 1 + y + ty$, $y(1) = 1$.
 $y =$ _____

4. (1 point) Library/FortLewis/DiffEq/1-First-order/04-Linear-integrating-factor/KJ-2-2-37.pg

(1) Find the solution to the initial value problem

$$\frac{y' - e^{-t} + 3}{y} = -3, \quad y(0) = 3.$$

_____ help (equations)

(2) Discuss the behavior of the solution $y(t)$ as t becomes large. Does $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t)$ exist? If the limit exists, enter its value. If the limit does not exist, enter DNE .

$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) =$ _____ help (numbers)