

Name: Poof D

Discussion Section : _____

MA 226 Section B – Final Exam - a Fall 2014

Question Number	Possible Points	Student Score
1	12	
2	12	
3	10	
4	10	
5	12	
6	12	
7	6	
8	6	
9	12	
10	8	
Total Points	100	

You must show your work to receive full credit

Discussion Sections:

B2: Wednesday 9-10

B3: Wednesday 2-3

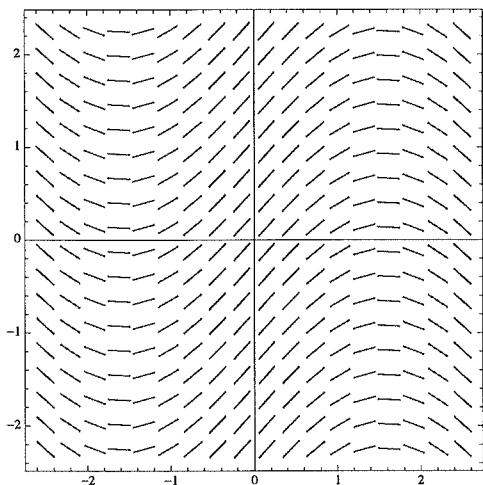
Name: _____

Discussion Section : _____

1. (3 pts each) Match the slope field with the corresponding equation

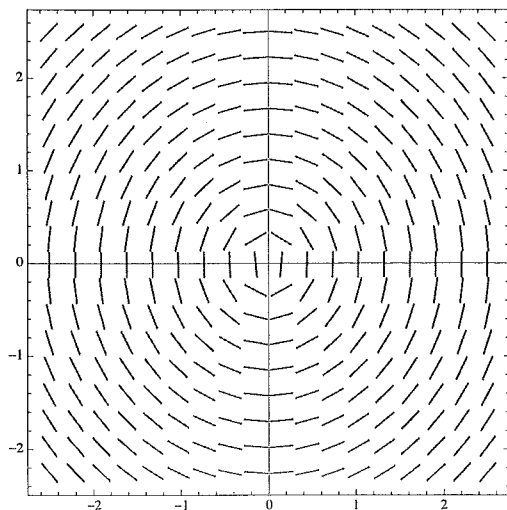
- (i) $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{t}{y}$ (ii) $\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{t}{y}$ (iii) $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{y}{t}$ (iv) $\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{y}{t}$
- (v) $\frac{dy}{dt} = \cos(t)$ (vi) $\frac{dy}{dt} = \sin(t)$ (vii) $\frac{dy}{dt} = 2y(y-1)$ (viii) $\frac{dy}{dt} = -2y(y-1)$

Slope Field A

equation: ✓

Reason: only depends on t
 can only be (v) or (vi)
 at $t=0$ slope is positive
 $\cos(0) = 1$ ✓
 $\sin(0) = 0$ ✗
 can't be (vii)

Slope Field B

equation: ii

Reason Depends on both y and t
 can only be
 (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
 In quadrant I negative slope
 cannot be (i) or (iii)
 when $t=0$ slope = 0, it must be (ii)
 since (iv) is undefined when $t=0$

Name: _____

Discussion Section : _____

1.) (continued) Match the slope field with the equation

(i) $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{t}{y}$

(ii) $\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{t}{y}$

(iii) $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{y}{t}$

(iv) $\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{y}{t}$

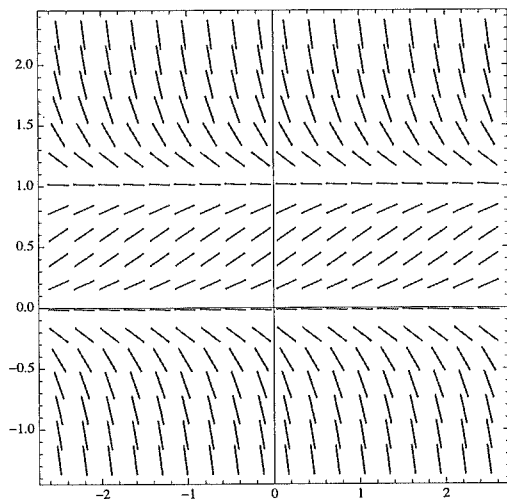
(v) $\frac{dy}{dt} = \cos(t)$

(vi) $\frac{dy}{dt} = \sin(t)$

(vii) $\frac{dy}{dt} = 2y(y-1)$

(viii) $\frac{dy}{dt} = -2y(y-1)$

Slope Field C

equation: viii

Reason depends only on y , no t
must be (vii) or (viii)

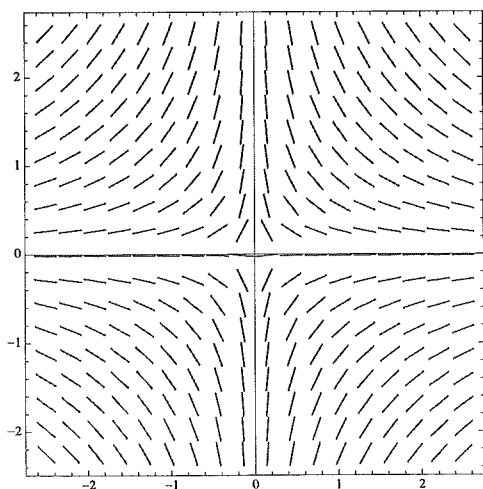
when $y = 2$ slope is negative

(vii) $2 \cdot 2(2-1) > 0$

(viii) $-2 \cdot 2(2-1) < 0$

must be viii

Slope Field D

equation: vi

Reason depends on t and y
can only be

(i) (iii) (iv)

in quad I $t > 0, y > 0$, but slope is negative
cannot be (i) or (iii) must be (iv)

Also when $y = 0$ slope = 0 ✓
 $t = 0$ slope is undefined ✓

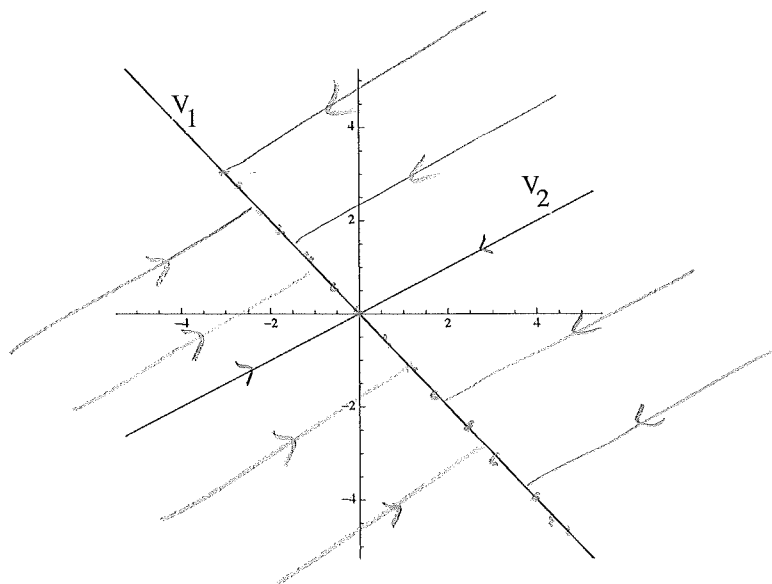
Name: _____

Discussion Section : _____

2. (3 pts each) Sketch phase portraits

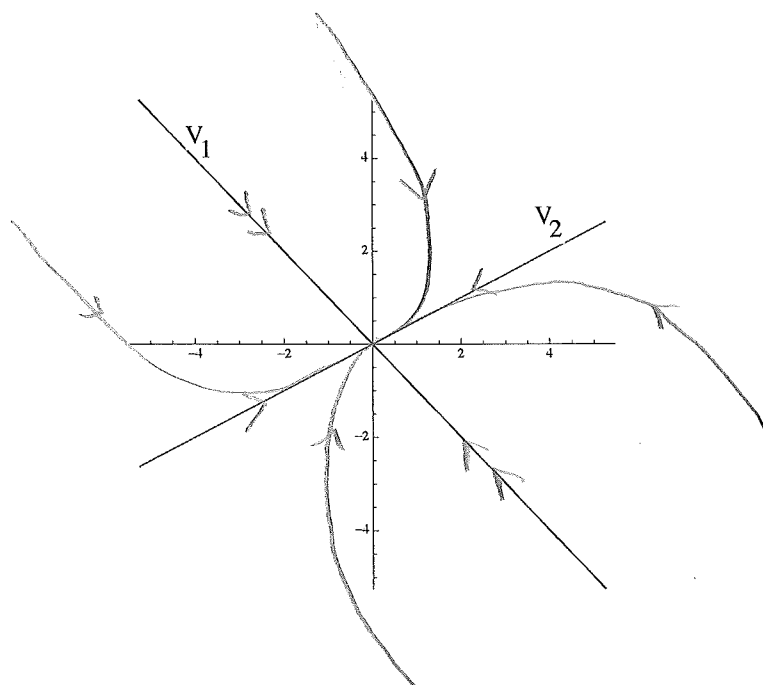
a.) Given eigenvalues $\lambda_1 = 0$ and $\lambda_2 = -2$ with corresponding eigenvectors $\vec{V}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and

$$\vec{V}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



b.) Given eigenvalues $\lambda_1 = -3$ and $\lambda_2 = -1$ with corresponding eigenvectors $\vec{V}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and

$$\vec{V}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

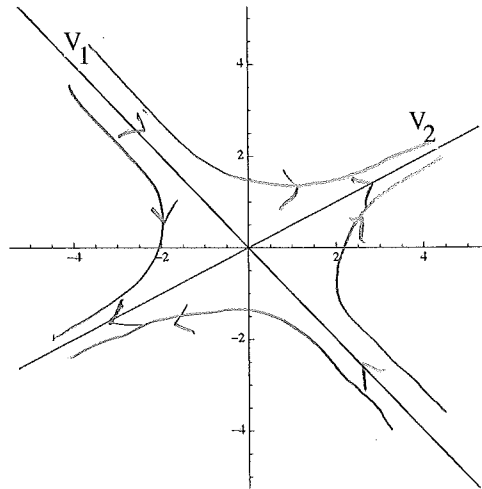


Name: _____

Discussion Section : _____

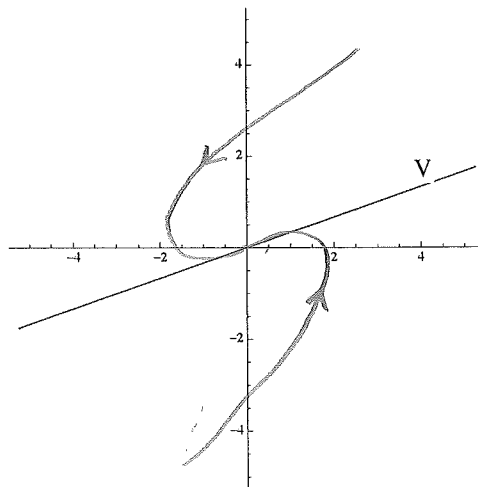
c.) Given eigenvalues $\lambda_1 = -2$ and $\lambda_2 = 3$ with corresponding eigenvectors $\vec{V}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and

$$\vec{V}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



d.) Given the linear system $\frac{d\vec{Y}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -18 \\ 2 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \vec{Y}$ with repeated eigenvalue $\lambda = -3$ and

corresponding eigenvector $\vec{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Draw the phase portrait for this system and show how you determined which orientation to use.



$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -18 \\ 2 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

↑
y-positive

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -18 \\ 2 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -18 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{neg} \\ \text{neg} \end{matrix}$$

Name: _____

Discussion Section : _____

3. Laplace Transforms

a.) (2 pts) Write the Laplace transforms of: $u_5(t)(t-5)^2 \Rightarrow e^{-5s} \frac{2}{s^3}$

b.) (2 pts) Write the Laplace transform of: $e^{3t} \cos(4t) \Rightarrow \frac{s-3}{(s-3)^2 + 16}$

$$L[e^{as} f(t)] = F(s-a)$$

c.) (3 pts) Write the Laplace transform of: $u_3(t)e^{-5(t-3)} \cos(\pi(t-3))$

$$e^{-3s} \cdot \frac{s+5}{(s+5)^2 + \pi^2}$$

d.) (3 pts) Find the inverse Laplace transform of: $\frac{6e^{-2s}}{(s-4)^2 + 9} = 2 \cdot \frac{3e^{-2s}}{(s-4)^2 + 9}$

$$2 \cdot u_2(t) e^{4(t-2)} \cdot \sin(3(t-2))$$

Name: _____

Discussion Section: _____

4. (10 pts) Solve the initial value problem

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 4 \frac{dy}{dt} + 9y = \delta_2(t) - 5\delta_3(t) \quad \text{and } y(0) = 2, \quad y'(0) = 4$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}\right\} + 4 \mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{dy}{dt}\right\} + 9 \mathcal{L}\{y\} = \mathcal{L}\{\delta_2(t)\} - 5 \mathcal{L}\{\delta_3(t)\}$$

$$s^2 \mathcal{L}\{y\} - s y(0) - y'(0) + 4 (s \mathcal{L}\{y\} - y(0)) + 9 \mathcal{L}\{y\} = e^{-2s} - 5e^{-3s}$$

$$(s^2 + 4s + 9) \mathcal{L}\{y\} - s \cdot 2 - 4 + 4(-2) = e^{-2s} - 5e^{-3s}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \frac{2s + 12}{s^2 + 4s + 9} + \frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2 + 4s + 9} - 5 \frac{e^{-3s}}{s^2 + 4s + 9}$$

$$= \frac{2(s+6)}{(s+2)^2 + 5} + \frac{e^{-2s}}{(s+2)^2 + 5} - \frac{5e^{-3s}}{(s+2)^2 + 5}$$

$$= \frac{2(s+2+4)}{(s+2)^2 + 5} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{\sqrt{5} e^{-2s}}{(s+2)^2 + 5} - \sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5} e^{-3s}}{(s+2)^2 + 5}$$

$$= \frac{2(s+2)}{(s+2)^2 + 5} + \frac{2 \cdot 4}{(s+2)^2 + 5} +$$

$$y(t) = 2e^{-2t} \cos(\sqrt{5}t) + \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}} e^{-2t} \sin(\sqrt{5}t) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} u_2(t) e^{-2(t-2)} \sin \sqrt{5}(t-2) - \sqrt{5} u_3(t) e^{-2(t-3)} \sin \sqrt{5}(t-3)$$

Name: _____

Discussion Section : _____

5. (4 pts each) Short answer

a) Find all the equilibrium solutions of the system of differential equations

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 4x - 2x^2 - 6xy = x(4 - 2x - 6y) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 12y - 4xy - 3y^2 = y(12 - 4x - 3y) = 0$$

$$(x, y)$$

$$(0, 0)$$

$$(0, 4)$$

$$(2, 0)$$

$$\left(\frac{10}{3}, \frac{4}{9}\right)$$

$$2x + 6y = 4 \quad (1)$$

$$4x + 3y = 12 \quad (2)$$

$$-2 \cdot (2) + (1) \Rightarrow -6x = -20 \Rightarrow x = \frac{20}{6} = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$-2(1) + (2) \Rightarrow -9y = 4 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{4}{9}$$

1 pt
each

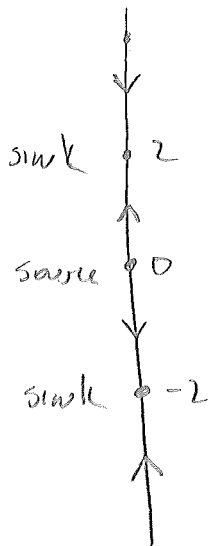
b) ~~Determine~~ Given the differential equation: $\frac{dy}{dt} = -3y(y+2)(y-2)$. Let $y_1(t)$ be a solution that satisfies the initial condition $y_1(0) = 3$. Evaluate the following limits:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y_1(t) = 2$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} y_1(t) = -\infty$$

(2 pts)

(2 pts)

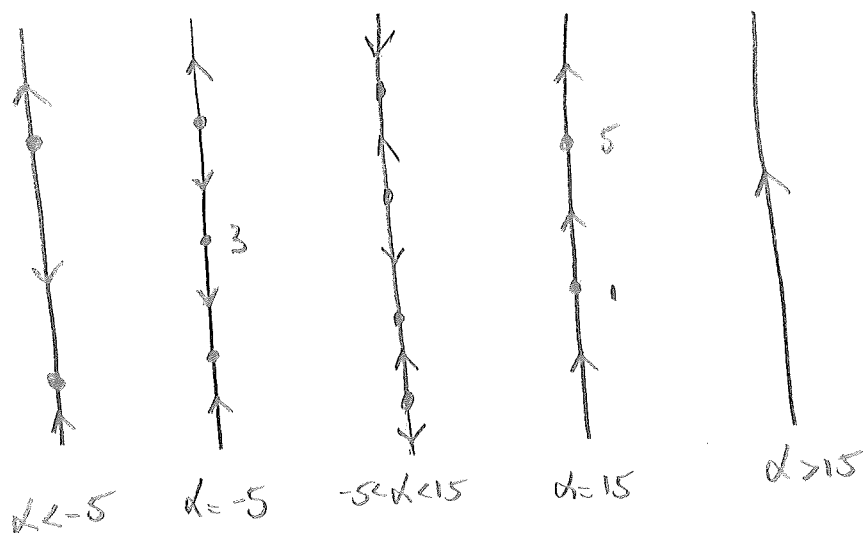
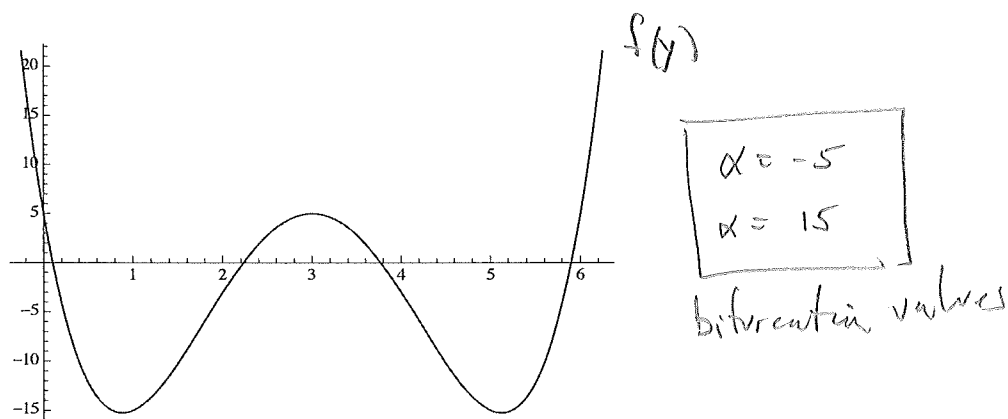


Draw the corresponding phase line

Name: _____

Discussion Section : _____

- c) Given the one parameter family of differential equations $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y) + \alpha$ where $f(y)$ is given by the graph below, identify the bifurcation value^(s) and draw a bifurcation diagram. That is draw the phase lines at the bifurcation values as well as the phase lines for the values of α that are smaller and greater than the bifurcation values. The critical points on the graph of $f(y)$ occur at $(1, -15)$, $(3, 5)$, and $(5, -15)$



Name: _____

Discussion Section: _____

6. (10 pts) Solve the initial value problem: $\frac{d\vec{Y}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \vec{Y}$ with initial condition

$$\vec{Y}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

a.) Write the general solution

b.) Write the solution of the initial value problem

c.) Make a sketch of the solution in the phase plane

d.) Make a sketch of $x(t)$ and $y(t)$ for positive and negative values of t

Find eigenvalues: $\det \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & -2-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$$(-\lambda)(-2-\lambda) + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = -1} \text{ repeated root}$$

Find eigenvector

$$0x + y = -x \Rightarrow y = -x$$

$$-x - 2y = -y \Rightarrow y = -x$$

$$\vec{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

General Solution

$$\vec{Y}(t) = e^t \vec{V}_0 + t e^t \vec{V}_1 \text{ where } \vec{V}_1 = (A - \lambda I) \vec{V}_0$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \vec{V}_0$$

$$\vec{V}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 + y_0 \\ -(x_0 + y_0) \end{pmatrix}$$

5 pts

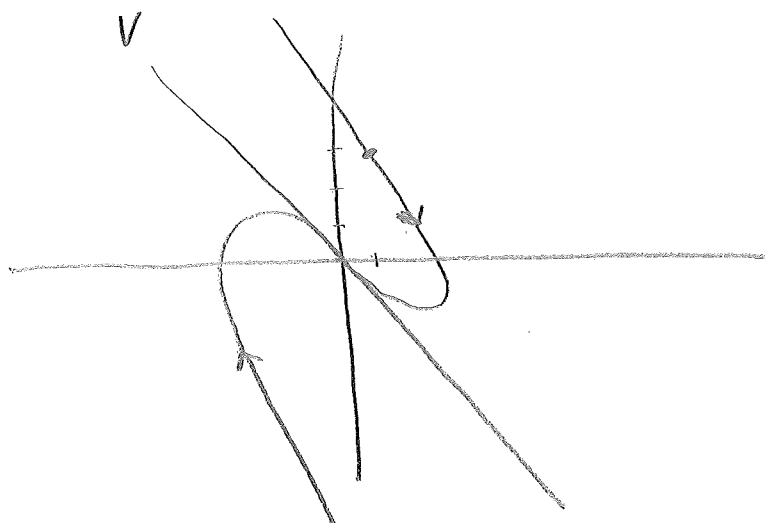
$$\vec{Y}(t) = e^t \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} + t e^t \begin{pmatrix} x_0 + y_0 \\ -(x_0 + y_0) \end{pmatrix}$$

Solution of Initial Value Problem

$$\vec{Y}(t) = e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + t e^t \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

1 pt.

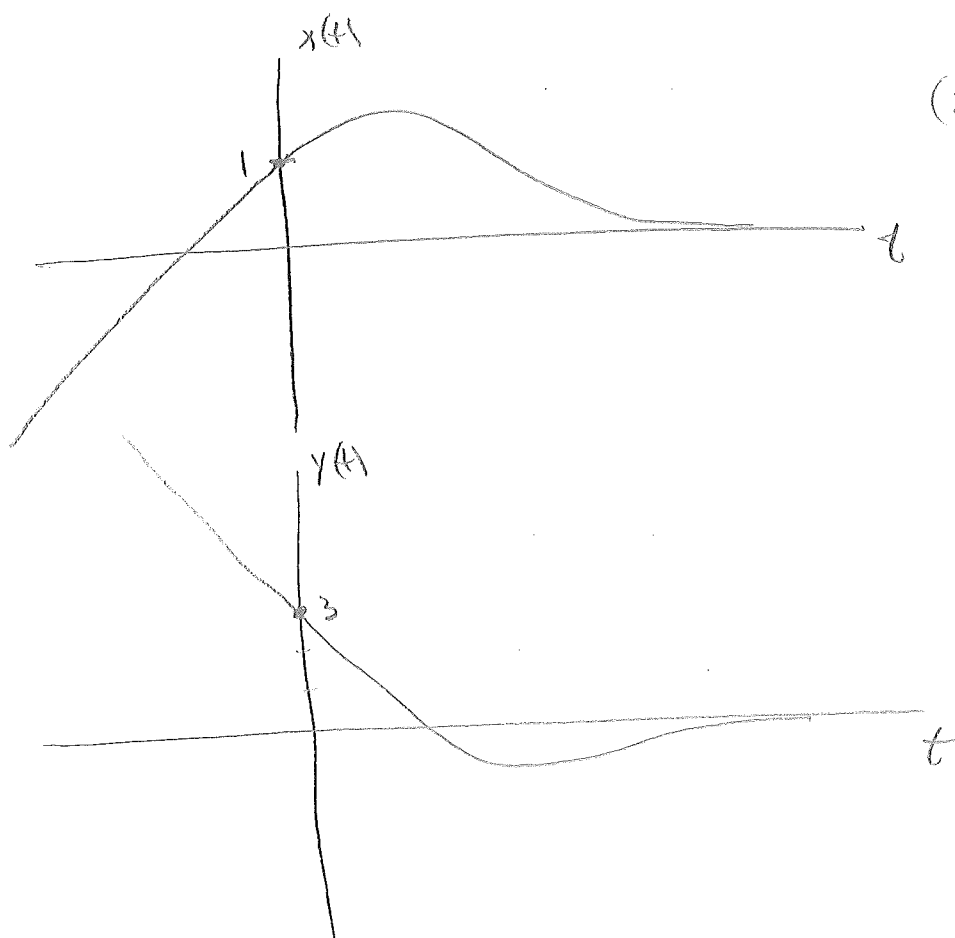
a) continued



(2 pts)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow y \text{ is negative}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow x \text{ is positive}$$



(2 pts)

Name: _____

Discussion Section : _____

7. (6 pts) Use Euler's Method with a step size of 0.2 to approximate the solution of the initial value problem $\frac{dy}{dt} = 2y - t$, $y(0) = 1$ over the time interval $0 \leq t \leq .6$.

Create a table that shows how you computed the approximate y for values of $t = .2, .4$, and $.6$.

Please use 4 decimal places of accuracy in our calculations.

k	t	y_k	$2y_k - t_k$ $f(t_k, y_k)$	$y_{k+1} = y_k + f(t_k, y_k) \cdot (.2)$
0	0	1	2	$1 + 2(.2) = 1.4$
1	.2	1.4	$2.8 - .2 = 2.6$	$1.4 + (2.6)(.2) = 1.92$
2	.4	1.92	3.44	$1.92 + (3.44)(.2) = 2.608$
3	.6	2.608		

(2 pts each)

Name: _____

Discussion Section: _____

8. (8 pts) Find the general solution of: $\frac{dy}{dt} = 3y(y+2)$

$$\int \frac{1}{y(y+2)} dy = \int 3 dt$$

$$\int \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{y} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{y+2} \right) dy = 3t + C$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{y+2} \right) dy = 3t + C$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \ln|y| - \ln|y+2| &= 6t + C \\ \ln \left| \frac{y}{y+2} \right| &= 6t + C \\ \frac{y}{y+2} &= c \cdot e^{6t} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{3 pts}$$

$$y = c \cdot e^{6t} \cdot (y+2)$$

$$y - c e^{6t} \cdot y = 2 c e^{6t}$$

$$y(1 - c e^{6t}) = 2 c e^{6t}$$

$$\boxed{y(t) = \frac{2 c e^{6t}}{1 - c e^{6t}}}$$

$$\frac{A}{y} + \frac{B}{y+2} = \frac{1}{y(y+2)}$$

$$A(y+2) + By = 1$$

$$(A+B)y + 2A = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2} \\ B &= -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

correct
partial fractions 2 pts

← final form 3 pts

Name: _____

Discussion Section : _____

9. (12 pts) Consider a large vat containing sugar water that is to be made into soft drinks.

Let $y(t)$ represent the amount of sugar in the vat at time t .

- Initially the vat contains only pure water.

- The vat contains 100 gals of liquid. Moreover, the amount flowing in is the same as the amount flowing out, so there are always 100 gallons in the vat.

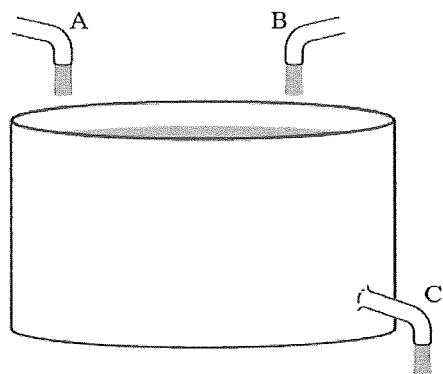
- The vat is kept well mixed, so that the sugar concentration is uniform throughout the vat.

- Sugar water containing 3 tablespoons per gallon enters the vat through pipe A at a rate of ~~4~~ 3 gallons per minute.

- Sugar water containing 4 tablespoons per gallon enters the vat through pipe B at rate of 2 gallon per minute.

- Sugar water leaves the vat through pipe C at a rate of 5 gallons per minute.

a.) (3 pts): Write the initial value problem for $y(t)$ that describes the amount of sugar in the vat as a function of time.



u

$$y(0) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 3 \frac{\text{Tsp}}{\text{gal}} \cdot 3 \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{min}} + 4 \frac{\text{Tsp}}{\text{gal}} \cdot 2 \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{min}} - \frac{y}{100 \text{ gal}} \cdot 5 \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{min}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 9 \frac{\text{Tsp}}{\text{min}} + 8 \frac{\text{Tsp}}{\text{min}} - \frac{y}{20} \frac{\text{Tsp}}{\text{min}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{y}{20} + 17$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

Name: _____

Discussion Section : _____

b.) (5 pts) Solve the initial value problem. You are free to use any technique to solve the problem.

$$y_h(t) = K e^{-\frac{1}{20}t}$$

$$y_p(t) = A$$

$$y_p'(t) = 0$$

$$0 = -\frac{A}{20} + 17 \Rightarrow \boxed{A = 340}$$

General Solution

$$y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t)$$

$$\boxed{y(t) = K e^{-\frac{1}{20}t} + 340}$$

$$y(0) = 0 = K e^0 + 340 \Rightarrow K = -340$$

$$y(t) = -340 e^{-\frac{1}{20}t} + 340$$

$$\boxed{y(t) = 340 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{20}t} \right)} \quad T_{sp}$$

c.) (2 pts) How much sugar will be in the tank after 10 minutes?

$$y(10) = 340 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \approx \boxed{134 \text{ Tsp}}$$

d.) (2 pts) : What is $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t)$ 340 Tsp .

Name: _____

Discussion Section : _____

10. (8 pts) Given the one parameter family: $\frac{d\bar{Y}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} a & a^2 + a \\ 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \bar{Y}$ that depends on the parameter : a .

a.) (2 pts) Compute the trace and the determinant for the coefficient matrix and draw the corresponding curve in the trace determinant plane.

b.) (4 pts) List the different type of behaviors that are exhibited by the system as the parameter a is varied from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$.

c.) (2 pts) Identify the values of the parameter that correspond to bifurcation values.

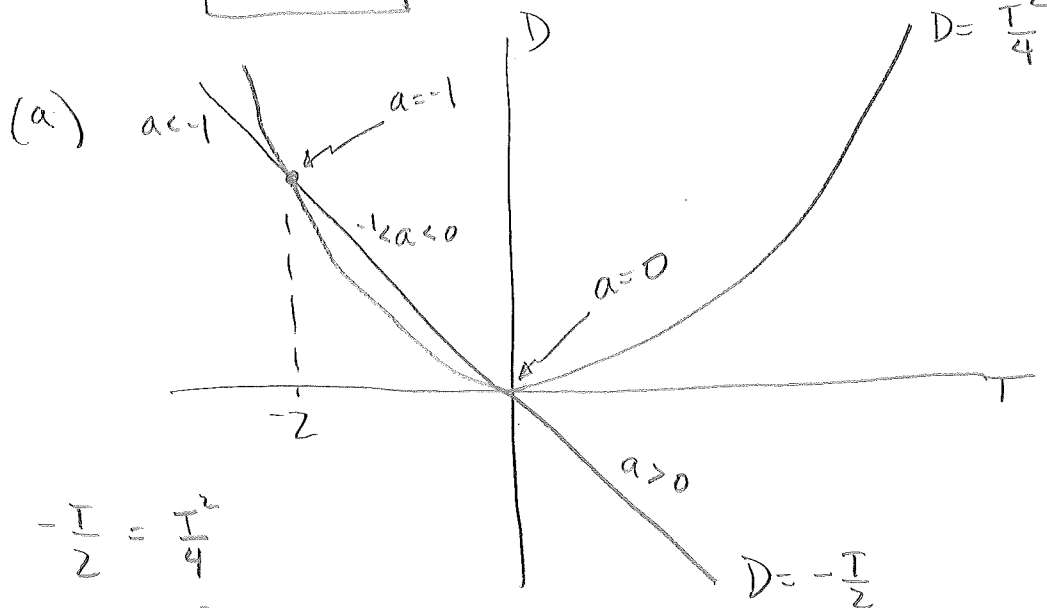
$$\begin{aligned} T &= 2a \\ D &= -a \end{aligned}$$

$$D = a^2 - (a^2 + a) = -a$$

(c) Bifurcation values

$$a = 0, a = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} T = 2a &\Rightarrow a = \frac{T}{2} \\ D = -a &\Rightarrow \boxed{D = -\frac{T}{2}} \end{aligned}$$



Ask

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{T}{2} &= \frac{T^2}{4} \\ -4T &= 2T^2 \\ 2T^2 + 4T &= 0 \\ T(T+2) &= 0 \\ T=0, T=-2 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$a > 0 \Rightarrow$ saddle
 $a = 0 \Rightarrow$ degenerate case
 $-1 < a < 0 \Rightarrow$ spiral sink
 $a = -1 \Rightarrow$ repeated root sink
 $a < -1 \Rightarrow$ sink