A(0) = 10

A = 10e- 10t

Instructions: Show all work. Answers without work required to obtain the solution will not receive full credit. Some questions may contain multiple parts: be sure to answer all of them. Give exact answers unless specifically asked to estimate.

$$\left(3x^2y - 4xy^2 - e^x \sin y - \frac{1}{x+1}\right)dx + \left(x^3 - 4x^2y - e^x \cos y + 1\right)dy = 0, y(0) = 0.$$

$$\int 3x^2y - 4xy^2 - e^x \sin y - \frac{1}{x+1} dx = x^3y - 2x^2y^2 - e^x \sin y - \ln|x+1| + g(y)$$

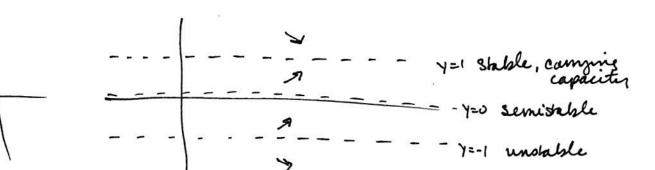
$$\int x^3 - 4x^2y - e^x \cos y + 1 dy = x^3y - 2x^2y^2 - e^x \cos y + y + h(x)$$

2. A tank has pure water flowing into it at 10 L/min. The contents of the tank are kept thoroughly mixed, and the contents flow out at 10 L/min. Initially, the tank contains 10 kg of salt in 100 L of water. How much salt will there be in the tank after 30 minutes?

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = -\frac{A}{10} \qquad -3 \int \frac{dA}{A} = -\frac{1}{10} dt = \ln A = -\frac{1}{10} t + C$$

$$A = A_0 e^{-\frac{1}{10}t}$$

3. Draw the phase plane for the ODE $\frac{dy}{dt} = y^2(1-y^2)$ and use that to characterize each solution as i) stable, unstable or semi-stable; ii) any solution for which y > 0 as a threshold, carrying capacity or neither. $y^2(1-y)(1+y) = 0 \qquad y=0, y=1, y=-1$



4. Use Runge-Kutta to find y(1) for the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} = y(y-2t)$, y(0) = -2. Use $\Delta t = 0.1$. Verify one step of your calculation by hand, and then complete the remaining steps with technology (such as Excel).

See Excel