

BC.Q404.REVIEW ASSESSMENTS (Part 4)

CH 6 (REVISITED) - DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

(20 points)

NO CALCULATOR

NAME:	
DATE:	
BLOCK:	
	certify that I wrote and fully understand d not write anything that I do not understand. I would be able to make similar (but equally accurate) responsement on my own.
Signature:	

1. Evaluate A. $\int e^{5x} dx$ B. $\int e^{\frac{x}{3}} dx$ C. $\int 2\sin(7x) dx$ D. $\int 2\cos(\frac{x}{9}) dx$

Let y = f(x) be the particular solution to the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = 6(14 - y)$ with f(0) = 2.

- A. Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ in terms of y.
- B. Use part A to find f''(0).
- C. Solve the differential equation by separating the variables.

Let y = H(t) be the particular solution to the differential equation

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} (10 - H)$$
 with $H(0) = 2$.

- A. Use a linearization centered at t = 0 to approximate the value of H(0.75)
- B. Solve the differential equation by separating the variables.

Let y = f(t) be the particular solution to the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{3}y(12-y)$$
 with $f(0) = 5$.

A. Find
$$\lim_{t\to 0^+} \frac{f(t)-5}{\sin(t/3)}$$

B. Solve the differential equation without separating the variables.

LOGISTIC (Memorize Solution)

- C. What is the value of y when f is growing the fastest?
- D. What is the value of t when f is growing the fastest?

Let $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(1-y)}{x^2}$ where y = f(x) is the particular solution to the differential equation with the condition f(2) = 0.

A. Use the line tangent to f at x = 2 to approximate f(1)

B. Use Euler's method starting at (2,0) with step size $\Delta x = -0.5$ to approximate f(1).

C. Solve the differential equation by separating the variables.

6. Let y = f(x) be the particular solution to the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x + 2y^2 \quad \text{with } f(0) = -3.$$

- A. Find f'(0)
- B. Find f''(0).

C.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - 19x + 3}{5x^2}$$