

# 33B midterm 1

TOTAL POINTS

**34.5 / 40**

QUESTION 1

integration factor 8 pts

1.1 integration factor 4 / 4

✓ - 0 pts Correct

- 1 pts minor mistake

- 4 pts no work

- 3 pts subtle work, try to find  $h(x)$  but equation incorrect

- 2 pts get  $h(x)$ , but not  $u(x)$

- 2 pts get  $u(x)$  but without details; know how to get  $u(x)$  but calculate incorrectly

1.2 solve 4 / 4

✓ - 0 pts Correct

- 1 pts solution should be in form of  $F(x,y) = c$

- 4 pts no work

- 3 pts know need to do partial integration, but incorrect.

- 2 pts correct form  $F = \phi + xxxx$ , but  $\phi$  incorrect ; or the other way around.

- 1 pts minor mistake

QUESTION 2

separable eqn 12 pts

2.1 explicit solution 5 / 5

✓ + 1 pts Separating the Equation

✓ + 1 pts Partial Fractions

✓ + 1 pts Computing Integral

✓ + 1 pts Log Rule Application

✓ + 1 pts Computing Solution

+ 2 pts Bernoulli Transformation

+ 1 pts Integrating Factor

+ 2 pts Rest of Bernoulli Solution

+ 0 pts No points

2.2  $y(1) = 2$  2 / 2

✓ + 2 pts Correct Answer

+ 1.5 pts Correct Answer, Wrong Solution

+ 1 pts Knowing the Process

+ 0 pts No points

2.3 interval of existence 1 / 3

+ 1 pts Knowing 0 is not included

+ 1 pts Correct for their function

+ 1 pts Correct

✓ + 1 pts Knowing 2 is not included.

+ 0 pts No points

2.4  $y(1) = 0$  2 / 2

✓ + 2 pts Correct Answer

+ 1 pts Correct Answer, but on accident

+ 0 pts No points

QUESTION 3

3 mixing problem 6 / 7

- 1 pts Identifying  $x'$  = rate in- rate out, rate in = 4

- 2 pts Identify rate out =  $x/(50+t)$

- 1 pts Find an integrating factor or homogeneous solution

- 2 pts Find the general solution

- 1 pts Incorporate the initial condition.

- 0 pts Correct

- 1 pts Accidentally made equation Homogeneous/ too simple.

- 1 pts Forgot a factor of 2 in rate out.

- 1 Point adjustment

☞ turned a 200 into a 150.

QUESTION 4

exact eqn 7 pts

4.1 not exact 3 / 3

✓ - 0 pts Correct

- 3 pts No answer

- **2 pts** wrong derivatives
- **1 pts** wrong Q derivative
- **3 pts** wrong approach
- **1 pts** why?
- **1 pts** wrong P derivative

#### 4.2 integration factor 4 / 4

✓ - **0 pts** Correct

- **1 pts** sign mistake
- **3 pts** only formula
- **1 pts** a=? b=?
- **4 pts** wrong/no work
- **2 pts** right start

#### QUESTION 5

**SA** 6 pts

#### 5.1 dir field 3 / 4

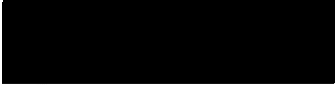
- **2 pts** No 2. solution
- **2 pts** No 1. solution
- ✓ - **1 pts** mistake 1. solution
- **1 pts** mistake 2. solution
- **4 pts** doesn't go through the right points
- **2 pts** doesn't go through the right point 1. solution
- + **4 pts** correct

#### 5.2 Y/N 0.5 / 2

- **0.5 pts** 1 incorrect
- **1 pts** 2 incorrect
- ✓ - **1.5 pts** 3 incorrect
- **2 pts** all incorrect
- + **2 pts** correct

# MIDTERM 1

10/24/2018

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section: D

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Problem	Points	Score
1	8	
2	12	
3	7	
4	7	
SA	6	
Total	40	

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## Exercise 1. (8pt)

Consider the differential equations

$$2y^2 + 4x^2 + 2xy \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

(1) Find the integrating factor for the above equations. (4pt)

(Hint: it only depends on  $x$ )

$$\underbrace{(2y^2 + 4x^2)}_{P(x,y)} dx + \underbrace{2xy}_{Q(x,y)} dy = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= \frac{1}{Q} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2xy} (4y - 2y) \\ &= \frac{2y}{2xy} \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$u(x) = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx}$$

$$u(x) = e^{\ln x}$$

$$\boxed{u(x) = x}$$

(2) Solve the equation. (4pt)

$$x(2y^2 + 4x^2 + 2xy \frac{dy}{dx}) = 0$$

$$2xy^2 + 4x^3 + 2xy \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{(2xy^2 + 4x^3)}_{P(x,y)} dx + \underbrace{2xy^2}_{Q(x,y)} dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 4xy \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 4xy \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x,y) &= \int P(x,y) dx + \phi(y) \\ &= x^2 y^2 + x^4 + \phi(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$Q(x,y) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2x^2 y + \phi'(y)$$

$$2x^2 y + \phi'(y) = 2x^2 y$$

$$\therefore \phi'(y) = 0$$

$$\phi(y) = 0$$

$$F(x,y) = x^2 y^2 + x^4$$

$$\boxed{x^2 y^2 + x^4 = C}$$

$$xy^2 = C - x^4$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{C}{x} - x^3}$$

Exercise 2. (12pt) Consider the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - y}{x}$$

(1) Find the explicit general solution. (5pt)

$$\frac{1}{y(y-1)}$$

$$\frac{A}{y} + \frac{B}{y-1}$$

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

$$-A = 1$$

$$A = -1$$

$$-1 + B = 0$$

$$B = 1$$

$$\frac{-1}{y} + \frac{1}{y-1}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y^2 - y} dy = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int \left( -\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{y-1} \right) dy = \ln|x| + C_0$$

$$-\ln|y| + \ln|y-1| = \ln|x| + C_0$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y} \right| = \ln|x| + C_0$$

$$\left| \frac{y-1}{y} \right| = e^{\ln|x| + C_0}$$

$$\left| 1 - \frac{1}{y} \right| = e^{C_0} |x| \quad C_1 = \pm e^{C_0}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{y} = \pm e^{C_0} |x|$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{y} = C_1 x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = 1 - C_1 x$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{1}{1 - C_1 x}}$$

(2) Find the solution to this equation that satisfies the initial condition  $y(1) = 2$ . (2pt)

$$2 = \frac{1}{1 - C_1}$$

$$2(1 - C_1) = 1$$

$$2 - 2C_1 = 1$$

$$-2C_1 = -1$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}x}$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{2}{2 - x}}$$

- (3) What is the interval of existence of the solution you found in (b). (3pt)

$$y = \frac{2}{2-y}$$

$$2 - y \neq 0$$

$x \neq 2$  since initial value of  $1 < 2$ ,  
only consider

$$\boxed{(-\infty, 2)}$$

$$(-\infty, 2)$$

- (4) Find the solution to this equation that satisfies the initial condition  $y(1) = 0$ . (2pt)

$$y = \frac{1}{1 - C_1 x}$$

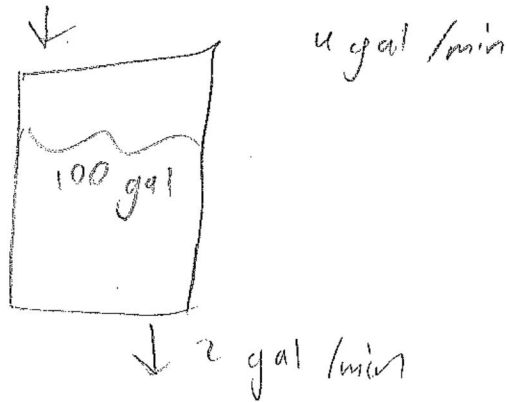
$$0 = \frac{1}{1 - C_1}$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{0} \quad \times$$

$\therefore$  only solution is

$$\boxed{y(x) = 0}$$

Exercise 3. (7pt) Suppose there is a tank filled with 100 gallons of water. Pure acid flows into the tank at a rate of 4 gal/min and the well mixed solution leaves the tank at the of 2 gal/min rate. Let  $x(t)$  be the volume in gallons of acid in the tank at time  $t$ . Find  $x(t)$  for any given time  $t$ .



$$\text{rate in} = 4 \text{ gal/min}$$

$$\text{rate out} = \frac{x(t)}{100+2t} \cdot 2 \text{ gal/min}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \text{rate in} - \text{rate out}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 4 - \frac{2x(t)}{100+2t}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 4 - \frac{x}{50+t}$$

$$x' + \frac{x}{50+t} = 4$$

$$e^{\int -\frac{1}{50+t} dt}$$

$$e^{\int \frac{1}{50+t} dt}$$

$$e^{\ln|50+t|}$$

$$50+t$$

$$((50+t)x)' = (50+t)(4)$$

$$\int ((50+t)x)' = \int 200+4t$$

$$(50+t)x = 200t + 2t^2 + C$$

$$(50+t)x = 150t + 2t^2 + C$$

$$x = \frac{150t + 2t^2}{50+t} + \frac{C}{50+t}$$

$$x(0) = \frac{0+0}{50+0} + \frac{C}{50}$$

$$0 = 0 + \frac{C}{50}$$

$$C = 0$$

$$x(t) = \frac{150t + 2t^2}{50+t}$$

$$P(x, y) = 4yx$$

$$Q(x, y) = 5x^2$$

Exercise 4. (7pt) Consider

$$4yxdx + 5x^2dy$$

(1) Show that the above equation is not exact. (3pt)

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 4x \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 10x$$

$$4x \neq 10x$$

Since  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ ,  
the equation is  
not exact

(2) Find  $a$  and  $b$  such that  $x^a y^b$  is an integration factor of the above equation. (4pt)

$$4x^{a+1} y^{b+1} + 5x^{a+2} y^b dy$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 4(b+1)x^{a+1} y^b \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 5(a+2)x^{a+1} y^b$$

$$4(b+1)x^{a+1} y^b = 5(a+2)x^{a+1} y^b$$

$$4(b+1) = 5(a+2)$$

$$4b+4 = 5a+10$$

$$4b-6 = 5a$$

$$a = \frac{4b-6}{5}$$

Let  $a=2$

$$2 = \frac{4b-6}{5}$$

$$10 = 4b-6$$

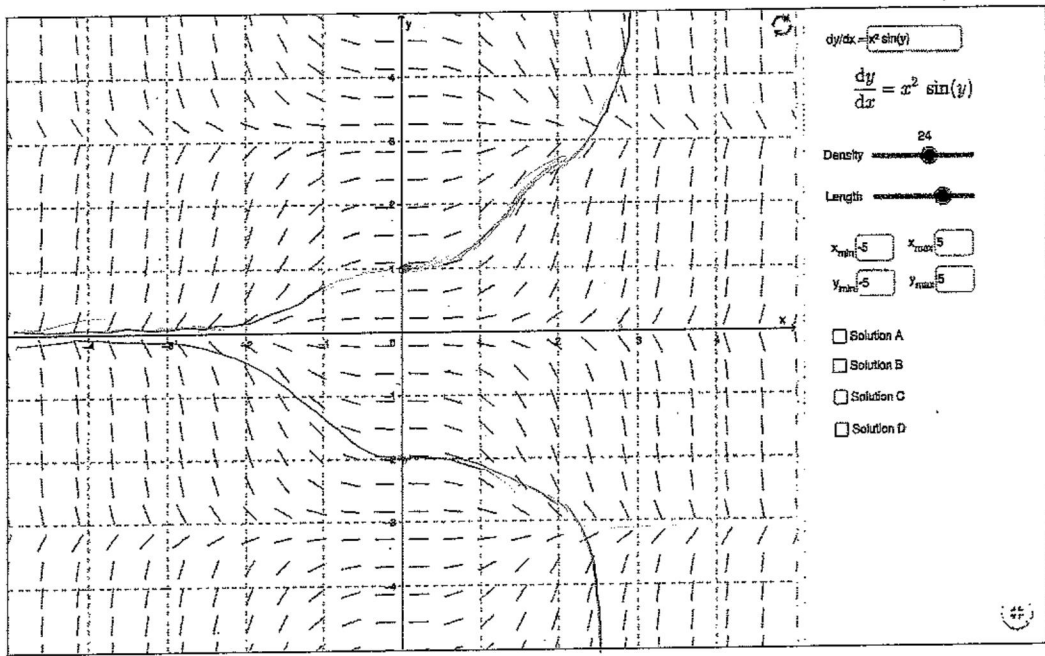
$$16 = 4b$$

$$b=4$$

$$a=2, b=4$$



Field M1 F18.png



1. SHORT ANSWER PROBLEMS

(no explanation needed)

(1) (4pt) Consider the above direction field and draw the solution through (0,1) and the solution through (0,-2).

(2) (2pt) Which of the following are homogeneous differential equations?

- $N \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) dy + 2dx = 0$ 

$$\sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2}{\sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)}$$
- $N(xy + x^2) dy + (y^2x - x^2y) dx$
- $N \sin(xy) dy - \cos(xy) dx$ 

$$(xy + x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} + (y^2x - x^2y) = 0$$
- $N \sqrt{x^2y^2 - 4xy^3} dy + x^2 dx$ 

$$\frac{y^2x + x^2y}{xy + x^2} y$$