1. [APPM 2360 Exam (20 pts)] The following problems are not related.

   (a) (9 pts) Use the Integrating Factor method to find the general solution of the differential equation $t^2 y' = -ty + 2$, $t > 0$. Don't simply plug into a formula; show all the steps.

   (b) (11 pts) Consider the autonomous differential equation $y' = -(y-10)^2(y-4)$.

   i. (2 pts) Find all equilibrium solutions of the equation.

   ii. (2 pts) Determine the y values where the solution increases and decreases.

   iii. (2 pts) Determine the stability of the equilibrium solutions.

   iv. (5 pts) Plot the phase line for the differential equation.

2. [APPM 2360 Exam (20 pts)] The following parts (a) and (b) are not related.

   (a) (9 pts) A tank initially contains 900 liters (L) of pure water. Salt water with a concentration of 2 g/L is pumped into the tank at 3 L/min and the well-mixed solution is drained from the tank at a rate of 1 L/min. Set up, but **do not solve**, the initial value problem (IVP) describing this situation. Be sure to describe your variables.

   (b) (11 pts) Consider the differential equation $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = \dfrac{x}{10} + 5$.

   i. (8 pts) Find the general solution of the differential equation using the Euler-Lagrange Two Stage (variation of parameters) method. Minimal credit, if any, will be awarded for simply using a formula that yields the result. Instead, show all the steps needed to arrive at the solution.

   ii. (3 pts) Find the solution to differential equation that passes through the point $(0, 0)$.

3. [APPM 2360 Exam (36 pts)] Consider the differential equation $y' - \dfrac{y}{t^2} - 1 = 0$.

   (a) (8 pts) On your paper, create a table with the numbers i, ii, iii, iv in it. Next to each letter, write the word TRUE or FALSE as appropriate.

   i. The equation is second order.

   ii. The equation is constant coefficient.

   iii. The equation is linear.

   iv. The equation is homogeneous.

   (b) (12 pts) Draw the isoclines corresponding to slopes $-1, 0,$ and 1. Be sure to put the appropriate tick marks/line segments on each isocline.

   (c) (16 pts) Consider the differential equation and the initial condition $y(1) = 0$.

   i. (8 pts) What conclusions, if any, can be drawn from Picard's theorem regarding the existence and/or uniqueness of solutions to the initial value problem? Justify your answer.

   ii. (8 pts) Use Euler's method with a step size of $h = 0.5$ to estimate the value of $y(2)$.

4. [APPM 2360 (24 pts)] The following problems are not related.

   (a) (7 pts) Suppose at midnight ($t = 0$ hours) the temperature, T, in your apartment is 72 degrees and the outside temperature is 32 degrees. The outside temperature falls to 16 degrees at 6 AM. The insulation in your apartment is such that the constant of proportionality in Newton's Law of Cooling is $k = \frac{1}{2}$. Assuming that you have no way to heat the apartment, the differential equation describing this situation is

   $$\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}t} = 16 - t - \frac{1}{2}T \tag{1}$$

   i. (2 pts) Show that the general solution of Eq. (1) is $T(t) = 36 - 2t + Ce^{-t/2}$ where C is an arbitrary constant.

   ii. (5 pts) What is the temperature in your apartment at 6 AM?

   (b) (6 pts) Determine the h and v nullclines, and equilibrium points, of the following system of differential equations.

   $$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = x + y - 1$$
   $$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = x^2 + y^2 + 2$$

   (c) (11 pts) In the homework, we looked at substitutions that transformed differential equations from something that could not be solved to something that could be solved (for example non-separable to separable; nonlinear to linear). Here we make a substitution that transforms a second order equation into a first order equation. Consider the differential equation $\dfrac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = 7 + \dfrac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}$.

   i. (3 pts) Convert this into a first order equation by using the substitution $v = \mathrm{d}y/\mathrm{d}t$.

   ii. (4 pts) Solve the differential equation in part (i).

   iii. (4 pts) Find the solution, y, of the original differential equation.