

HW 15

10 pts.

1

3.3 #3

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = e^x \sin t$$

↓

$$e^{-x} dx = \sin t dt$$

↓

$$\int e^{-x} dx = \int \sin t dt$$

↓

$$-e^{-x} = -\cos t + C$$

↓

$$e^{-x} = \cos t + C \quad (\text{C is } \overbrace{\text{arbitrary}}{\text{constant, so sign doesn't matter}})$$

↓

$$-x = \ln(\cos t + C)$$

↓

$$x = -\ln(\cos t + C) \quad (\cos t + C > 0)$$

#4

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6y + 4$$

↓

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = -\frac{2}{3}}$$

← This is also one of the solns

$$\frac{1}{6y+4} dy = dx \quad \left(\int_{y \neq -\frac{2}{3}} \right)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{6y+4} dy = \int 1 \cdot dx$$

⇓

$$\frac{1}{6} \ln |6y+4| = x + C$$

⇓

$$\ln |6y+4| = 6x + C \quad (\text{scale of } C \text{ doesn't matter})$$

⇓

$$|6y+4| = e^{6x+C} = ce^{6x}$$

⇓

$$\text{If } y > -\frac{2}{3}, 6y+4 = ce^{6x}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$y = \frac{ce^{6x} - 4}{6}$$

$$\text{If } y < -\frac{2}{3}, 6y+4 = -ce^{6x}$$

since C 's sign doesn't matter, process is the same.

* This ← Answer also includes situation where

$$y = -\frac{2}{3} \cdot (C=0)$$

#7

$$dy = -9 \cdot \frac{1}{\sec(4x)} dx$$

$$= -9 \cos(4x) dx$$

$$\int 1 \cdot dy = -9 \int \cos(4x) dx$$

↓

$$y = \frac{-9}{4} \sin(4x) + c$$

3.4 #2 (1) $y'(2) = y(2) = 2.1$.

$$y(2.5) \approx y(2) + 0.5 \times y'(2)$$

$$= 2.1 + 0.5 \times 2.1$$

$$= 3.15$$

$$y'(2.5) = y(2.5) = 3.15$$

$$y(3) \approx y(2.5) + 0.5 \times y'(2.5)$$

$$= 3.15 \times 1.5$$

$$= 4.725$$

(2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = y \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} dy = 1 \cdot dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = x + c$

↓

$$y = ce^x$$

$$2.1 = ce^2 \Rightarrow c = \frac{2.1}{e^2}$$

$$y(3) = \frac{2.1}{e^2} \cdot e^3 = 2.1e = 5.708.$$

3 (1) Use formula $y(x_0+h) = y(x_0) + h y'(x_0)$.

in the same way as in #2.

$$y(5) \approx -0.7009$$

~~0.7854~~ ~~7.00~~

(2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x - \sin x$

↓

$$1 \cdot dy = (\cos x - \sin x) dx$$

↓ Integrate both sides

$$y = \sin x + \cos x + C$$

$$1 = 0 + 1 + C \Rightarrow C = 0$$

So $y = \sin x + \cos x$

↓

$$y(5) = \sin 5 + \cos 5$$

$$= -0.6753$$