

# Homework 19

The **due date** for this homework is **Tue 7 May 2013 12:00 AM EDT**.

## Question 1

Solve the differential equation  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x}{t}$ .

Note: observe that this equation can be rearranged as  $\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dt}{t}$ , which says that the relative rates of change of  $x$  and  $t$  are equal.

- ☐  $x(t) = Ce^t$
- ☐  $x(t) = \ln t + C$
- ☐  $x(t) = Ct$
- ☐  $x(t) = t + C$
- ☐  $x(t) = \ln(t + C)$
- ☐  $x(t) = e^t + C$

## Question 2

Solve the differential equation  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$ .

- ☐  $x(t) = \sin(\arcsin t + C)$
- ☐  $x(t) = t + C$
- ☐  $x(t) = \arcsin \sin(t + C)$
- ☐  $x(t) = \arcsin(\sin t + C)$
- ☐  $x(t) = Ct$
- ☐  $x(t) = \sin \arcsin(t + C)$

### Question 3

Given that  $x(0) = 0$  and  $\frac{dx}{dt} = te^x$ , compute  $x(1)$ .

- ☐  $x(1) = \sqrt{2}$
- ☐  $x(1) = 0$
- ☐  $x(1) = \ln \frac{1}{2}$
- ☐  $x(1) = \frac{1}{2}$
- ☐  $x(1) = \ln 2$
- ☐  $x(1) = 2$

### Question 4

German physician Ernst Heinrich Weber (1795-1878) is considered one of the fathers of experimental psychology. In his study of perception, he noticed that the perceived difference between two almost-equal stimuli is proportional to the *percentual* difference between them. In terms of differentials, we can express Weber's law as

$$dp = k \frac{dS}{S}$$

where  $p$  is the perceived intensity of a stimulus and  $S$  its actual strength.

Observe that  $\frac{dS}{S}$  is the *relative* rate of change of  $S$ .

In what way must the magnitude of a stimulus change in time for a human being to perceive a linear growth?

- ☐ Rationally.
- ☐ Proportional to the square root.
- ☐ None of these.

- ☐ Exponentially.
- ☐ Linearly.
- ☐ Logarithmically.

## Question 5

Which of the following is the *integrating factor* used to solve the following linear differential equation?

$$t^2 \frac{dx}{dt} = 4t - t^5 x$$

- ☐  $I(t) = e^{t^6/6}$
- ☐  $I(t) = e^{1/2t^2}$
- ☐  $I(t) = e^{-t^6/6}$
- ☐  $I(t) = e^{-t^4/4}$
- ☐  $I(t) = e^{t^4/4}$
- ☐  $I(t) = e^{-1/2t^2}$

## Question 6

Solve the differential equation  $\frac{dx}{dt} - 5x = 3$ .

- ☐  $x(t) = -\frac{3}{5} + Ce^{-5t}$
- ☐  $x(t) = -\frac{5}{3} + Ce^{5t}$
- ☐  $x(t) = \frac{5}{3} + Ce^{5t}$
- ☐  $x(t) = -\frac{3}{5} + Ce^{5t}$

- ☐  $x(t) = -\frac{5}{3} + Ce^{-5t}$
- ☐  $x(t) = \frac{3}{5} + Ce^{5t}$

## Question 7

Solve the differential equation  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x}{1+t} + 2$ .

- ☐  $x(t) = 2t(1+t) + C(1+t)$
- ☐  $x(t) = 2C(1+t)\ln(1+t) + (1+t)$
- ☐  $x(t) = C(1+t) + \frac{1}{1+t}$
- ☐  $x(t) = 2(1+t)\ln(1+t) + C(1+t)$
- ☐  $x(t) = \frac{1+t}{2} + \frac{C}{1+t}$
- ☐  $x(t) = 1+t + \frac{C}{1+t}$

## Question 8

In the present economy, everyone (individuals and nations) has to understand *debt*. Suppose that, in order to buy a house, you obtain a mortgage. If the lender advertises an annual interest rate  $r$ , your debt  $D$  will increase exponentially according to the simple O.D.E.

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = rD.$$

If you pay your debt at a rate of  $P$  per year, the evolution of your debt will then (under assumptions of continual compounding and payment) obey the linear differential equation

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = rD - P$$

Using this model, answer the following question: if initial amount of the mortgage is for \$400,000, the annual interest rate is 5%, and you pay at a rate of \$40,000 every year, how many years will it take you to pay off the debt? Round your answer to the nearest integer.

## Question 9

Some nonlinear differential equations can be reduced to linear ones by a clever change of variables. Bernoulli equations

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + p(t)x = q(t)x^\alpha, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

constitute the most important case. Notice that for  $\alpha = 0$  or  $\alpha = 1$  the above equation is already linear. For other values of  $\alpha$ , the substitution  $u = x^{1-\alpha}$  yields a linear differential equation in the variable  $u$ .

Apply the above change of variables in the case

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + 2tx = x^3$$

to find the linear differential equations satisfied by  $u$ .

- ☐  $\frac{du}{dt} = 1 - 2t$
- ☐  $\frac{du}{dt} + 2tu = -2$
- ☐  $\frac{du}{dt} - 4tu = -2$
- ☐  $\frac{du}{dt} - 4tu = 1$

- ☐  $\frac{du}{dt} + 2tu = 1$
- ☐  $\frac{du}{dt} = -2 - 2t$

☐ In accordance with the Honor Code, I certify that my answers here are my own work.

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