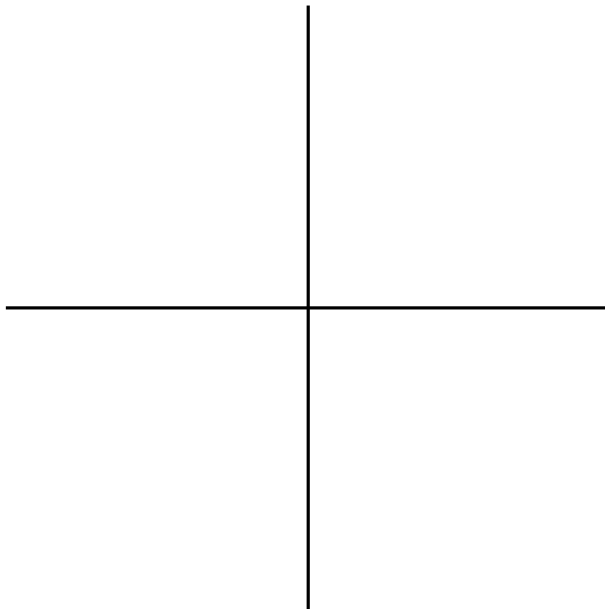


1. Suppose that a simple electric circuit has a resistor with resistance R in ohms (Ω), a capacitor with capacitance C in farads (F) and a (time-dependent) voltage source that provides $E(t)$ volts (V). The voltage drop across the capacitor E_C satisfies the differential equation

$$RC \frac{dE_C}{dt} + E_C = E(t).$$

Solve this differential equation if $E(t)$ is a constant 5 volts, and $R = 2 \Omega$ and $C = 1$ F with initial condition $E_C(0) = 10$ V.

2. Draw a rough sketch of a slope field for the following differential equations.



3. Substitute e^{at} for $y(t)$ in each of the following differential equations. Then simplify and find all values of the constant a such that $y = e^{at}$ is a solution.

(a) $y'' + 2y' - 15y = 0$.

(b) $y''' - 4y'' + 4y' = 0$.

4. A stockpile of nuclear waste initially contains 0.8 kilograms of radium. The radium decays exponentially at rate r , but new radium waste is added to the stockpile at a rate of 0.02 kilograms per year. Write an differential equation modeling the mass of radium in the stockpile. You don't need to look up the value of the constant r .

Solve the following separable equations with the given initial values.

5. $x \, dx - y^2 \, dy = 0$, with $y(0) = 1$.

6. $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{\cos t}{y}$, with $y(0) = 5$.

7. $xy' = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$, with $y(1) = 0$.

8. $\frac{dy}{dt} = y^2$ with $y(0) = 2$.

Hint: recall that $\frac{d}{dy} \arcsin(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}$.