

1. a) Zero Slope @ -2

$$y > -2 \Rightarrow N^- \quad \text{possibly: } (6) y' = 2+y \\ y < -2 \Rightarrow P^+ \quad (y' = 0 = 2 + -2)$$

b	$\boxed{N^-}$
$y > 2$	P^+
$y < -2$	N^-
	P^+

$$(9) y' = -2-y \quad (y' = 0 = -2 - -2)$$

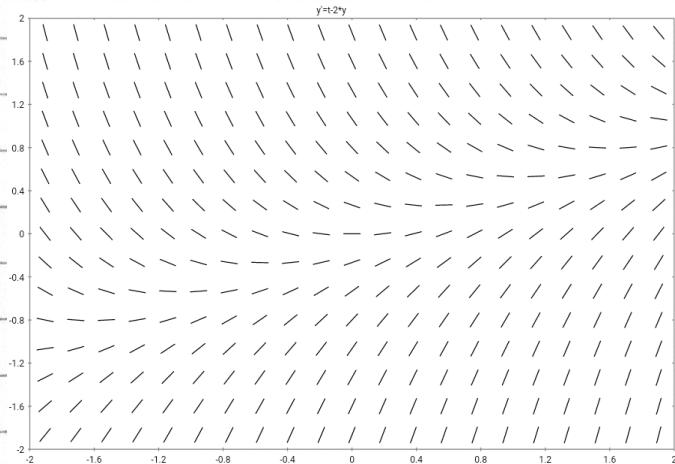
 $\therefore y' = -2-y$ (9) matches slope field 1a

b) Zero Slope @ 0.5

$$y > 0.5 \Rightarrow N^- \quad \text{possibly: } (6) y' = 2y - 1 \\ y < 0.5 \Rightarrow P^+ \quad (y' = 0 = 2(0.5) - 1)$$

a	$\boxed{P^+}$
$y > 0.5$	N^-
$y < 0.5$	P^+

$$(6) y' = 1 - 2y \quad \emptyset = 1 - 2(0.5)$$

 $\therefore y' = 1 - 2y$ (6) matches fig 1b.2. DE: $y' + 2y = t$ or $\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = t$ b) looks to tend towards $y = t/2$ (as $t \rightarrow \infty$)

$$c) \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = t \quad \mu = e^{\int 2dt} = e^{2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (e^{2t} y) = e^{2t} t \quad \rightarrow e^{2t} y = \int e^{2t} t dt \quad [uv' = uv - \int u'v \quad (u=t, u'=1, v=e^{2t}, v'=\frac{1}{2}e^{2t})]$$

$$= \frac{t}{2} e^{2t} - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} dt$$

$$e^{2t} y = \frac{t}{2} e^{2t} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2t} + C$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{t}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + C/e^{2t}}$$

d) as $t \rightarrow \infty$: $\frac{C}{e^{2t}} \rightarrow 0$, $-\frac{1}{4}$ becomes less relevant.

$$\therefore (y = \frac{t}{2})$$

$$3. \quad y' = 3y - 3, \quad y(0) = 3$$

$$a) \quad y' = 3(y-1)$$

$$\frac{y'}{y-1} = 3 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{y-1} dy = 3 dt$$

so $\int \frac{1}{y-1} dy = \ln|y-1|$

$$\frac{dy}{dt}(\ln|y-1|) = 3$$

$$b) \quad \int \frac{dt}{3t} (\ln|y-1|) = \int 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y-1| = 3t + C$$

$$\exp(\ln|y-1|) = e^{3t+C} \quad (e^C = C)$$

$$= |y-1| = C e^{3t}$$

as C can control the sign we can lose $\ln|z|$

$$y-1 = C e^{3t}$$

$$y = 1 + C e^{3t}$$

c) C is reliant on initial conditions (in order to accurately describe the system)
and as $y(t)$ is a continuous function C can be anywhere in \mathbb{R} .

$$d) \quad \frac{d}{dt}(1 + C e^{3t})$$

$$= 3(C e^{3t})$$

$$\text{sub: } y' = 3y - 3$$

$$= 3(1 + C e^{3t}) - 3$$

$$y = \cancel{3} \cancel{(1 + C e^{3t})} \cancel{- 3}$$

$$e) \quad y(0) = 3$$

$$y = 1 + C e^{3t} = 3$$

$$= 1 + C e^{3(0)} = 3$$

$$= 1 + C e^0$$

$$= 1 + C = 3$$

$$(C = 2) \rightarrow \text{for } y(0) = 3, \quad y = 1 + 2 e^{3t}$$