

## Final Exam Review - Math 243

1. Consider the linear system below.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= x + 2y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= x\end{aligned}$$

- (a) Re-write the system in matrix form.

**Solution:**

$$\frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \text{ where } \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (b) The eigenvectors for the system above are  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$  with eigenvalue  $\lambda_1 = -1$  and  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  with eigenvalue  $\lambda_2 = 2$ . Use these to find the general solution for the linear system.

**Solution:** The general solution is

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = C_1 e^{-t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (c) Find the solution to the initial value problem  $x(0) = 1$  and  $y(0) = 2$ .

**Solution:** The solution we want has  $C_1 = -1$  and  $C_2 = 1$ , so it is:

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = -e^{-t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

2. Consider the forced harmonic oscillator

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = 6t - 1$$

- (a) Find the general solution.

**Solution:** The homogeneous solution is  $y_h(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t}$ . A particular solution is  $y_p(t) = At + B$ . Then we need  $5A + 6B = -1$  and  $6A = 6$ , so  $A = 1$  and  $B = -1$ . That means the general solution is

$$y(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t} + t - 1.$$

- (b) If the forcing term were removed, would this oscillator be over-damped, under-damped, or critically damped?

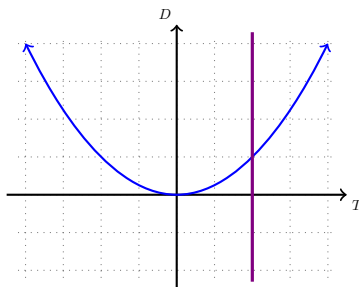
**Solution:** Overdamped (it doesn't oscillate at all).

3. Consider the following one-parameter family of linear systems

$$\frac{dY}{dt} = AY \quad \text{where} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -a \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) Sketch the curve determined by the parameter  $a$  in the trace-determinant plane.

**Solution:** The trace is always 2, and the determinant is  $a$ . So the curve is just the vertical line with  $T = 2$ .



- (b) Describe the different types of equilibrium behaviors exhibited by the system as  $a$  varies.

**Solution:** When  $a > 1$ , we have a spiral source at the origin. When  $0 < a < 1$ , we have a source, and when  $a < 0$ , we have a saddle.

4. Consider the system below.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= 1 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= 2x \end{aligned}$$

- (a) Verify that the system is a Hamiltonian system.

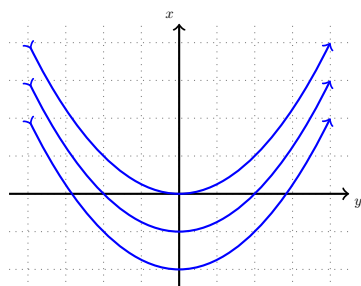
**Solution:** If  $H = y - x^2$ , then  $x' = H_y = 1$  and  $y' = -H_x = 2x$ .

- (b) Find the Hamiltonian function  $H$ .

**Solution:** The Hamiltonian function is  $H = y - x^2$ .

- (c) Use the Hamiltonian to sketch some solution curves for this system (including arrows to indicate direction).

**Solution:** A level set of the Hamiltonian is a parabola  $y - x^2 = C$  or equivalently  $y = x^2 + C$ . The flow is always from left to right since  $x' = 1$ .



5. A patient is being treated with morphine for their pain. The amount of morphine  $y(t)$  (measured in micrograms per liter) in the patient's bloodstream after  $t$  hours can be modeled by the differential equation

$$y' + 0.1y = 30\delta(t - 4).$$

- (a) Suppose the patient initially has  $100 \mu\text{g/L}$  of morphine in their blood. In the model above, the amount of morphine in the patient would decay exponentially if it weren't for an additional injection of morphine that happens at time  $t = 4$  hours. How much extra morphine is the patient given at that time?

**Solution:** The  $30\delta(t - 4)$  term means that  $30 \mu\text{g/L}$  are being added suddenly at time  $t = 4$  hours.

- (b) Apply the Laplace transform to the differential equation above and solve for  $Y(s)$ .

**Solution:**

$$Y(s) = \frac{30e^{-4s} + 100}{s + 0.1}.$$

- (c) Solve the equation by computing the inverse Laplace transform of  $Y(s)$ .

**Solution:**

$$y(t) = 100e^{-0.1t} + 30H(t - 4)e^{-0.1(t-4)}.$$

6. Consider the population model

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = -\frac{1}{25}P^2 + 4P - C$$

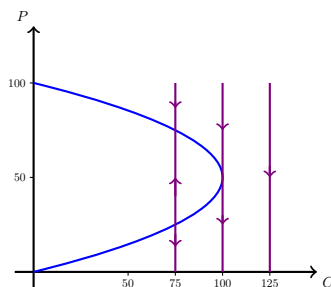
for a species of fish in a lake (here  $dP/dt$  is measured in fish/year). Here  $C$  is a parameter that represents the number of fish caught per year.

- (a) Draw a bifurcation diagram showing how the equilibrium fish populations depend on  $C$ . Include the phase lines at three different values of  $C$  (I recommend  $C = 75, 100$ , and something bigger than 100).

**Solution:** The equilibrium points are when

$$P = \frac{100 \pm \sqrt{10000 - 100C}}{2} = 50 \pm 5\sqrt{100 - C}.$$

These are the points on the sideways blue parabola below.



- (b) What is the maximum catch  $C$  that would still allow the fish to have a chance of survival in the lake?
- (c) Given the possibility of unexpected perturbations of the population not included in the model, what do you think would happen to the actual fish population if the yearly catch determined in part (b) was actually taken every year?

**Solution:** Since the equilibrium is not stable, the population would probably collapse to zero.

7. A 1000 L tank is filled with salt water. The water currently contains 20 kg of dissolved salt. Suppose that fresh water is added to the tank at a rate of 10 L per minute and an equal amount of water drains out of the bottom so that the water level stays constant. Assume that the water draining from the bottom is well mixed.

(a) Find a differential equation that models the amount of salt in the tank.

**Solution:** Let  $y(t)$  represent the kilograms of salt in the tank. The initial condition is  $y(0) = 20$ .

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = (\text{rate in}) - (\text{rate out}) = -\frac{1}{100}y.$$

(b) Solve the differential equation to find an equation for the amount of salt in the tank as a function of time.

**Solution:** This is exponential decay, so the solution is

$$y(t) = 20e^{-0.01t}.$$

8. Consider the differential equation  $y' = 2y + \cos t$ .

(a) Find the general solution.

**Solution:** The homogeneous solution is  $y_h(t) = Ce^{2t}$ . You can find a particular solution by complexifying. Then  $y_p(t)$  is the real part of

$$\left(\frac{-i-2}{5}\right)e^{it} \text{ which is } -\frac{2}{5}\cos t + \frac{1}{5}\sin t.$$

So the general solution is

$$y(t) = Ce^{2t} - \frac{2}{5}\cos t + \frac{1}{5}\sin t.$$

(b) Solve the initial value problem  $y(0) = 0$ .

**Solution:**

$$y(t) = 2e^{2t} - \frac{2}{5}\cos t + \frac{1}{5}\sin t.$$

9. Consider the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 3y^{2/3}$ .

(a) Verify that  $y(t) = 0$  is a solution to the differential equation.

**Solution:** The derivative of zero is zero and  $3(0)^{2/3} = 0$ . So both sides are equal.

(b) Verify that  $y(t) = t^3$  is also a solution to the differential equation.

**Solution:**  $\frac{d}{dt}t^3 = 3t^2$  which is the same as  $3(t^3)^{2/3}$ . So both sides are equal.

(c) One of the most important theorems about differential equations is the following:

**Uniqueness Theorem.** *If  $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y)$  is a differential equation where both  $f$  and its partial derivative  $f_y$  are continuous for all points  $(t, y)$  near  $(t_0, y_0)$ , then there exists a unique solution  $y(t)$  defined on an open interval around  $t_0$  such that  $y(t_0) = y_0$ .*

Given that solutions of a differential equation are supposed to be unique, how is it possible that the differential equation above has two different solutions that pass through the point  $(0, 0)$ ? Explain why this does not contradict the Uniqueness Theorem.

**Solution:** The Uniqueness Theorem doesn't apply here since the partial derivative  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}3y^{2/3} = \frac{2}{y^{1/3}}$  which is not continuous at  $y = 0$ .



10. Consider the following nonlinear system of equations.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= x^2 - y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= 2y^2 - 2\end{aligned}$$

(a) Identify all of the equilibrium points for this system.

**Solution:** The equilibria are  $(-1, 1)$  and  $(1, 1)$ .

(b) Find the Jacobian matrix at each equilibrium and use it to classify the type for each (sink, source, spiral sink, spiral source, or saddle).

**Solution:** The Jacobian is  $\begin{bmatrix} 2x & -1 \\ 0 & 4y \end{bmatrix}$ . At  $(-1, 1)$  it has a positive and a negative eigenvalue, so that is a saddle. At  $(1, 1)$ , both eigenvalues are positive, so it is a source.

11. Consider the linear system

$$\frac{dY}{dt} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} Y.$$

(a) Verify that  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}$  as an eigenvector of  $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ . What is its corresponding eigenvalue?

**Solution:**

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 + 3i \\ -3 - 4i \end{bmatrix} = (-4 + 3i) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}.$$

The corresponding eigenvalue is  $-4 + 3i$ .

(b) Find the general (real-valued) solution of the system above.

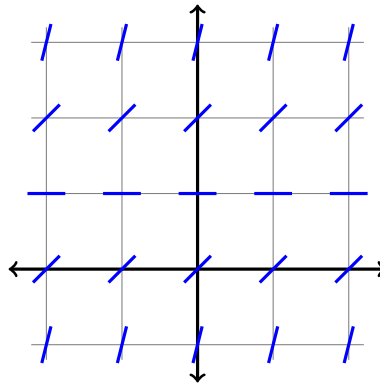
**Solution:** The real and imaginary parts of  $e^{(-4+3i)t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}$  are both solutions. So the general solution is

$$Y(t) = C_1 e^{-4t} \begin{bmatrix} \cos 3t \\ -\sin 3t \end{bmatrix} + C_2 e^{-4t} \begin{bmatrix} \sin 3t \\ \cos 3t \end{bmatrix}.$$

12. Consider the initial value problem  $y' = y^2 - 2y + 1$  with  $y(0) = 0$ .

(a) Draw a rough sketch of the slope field for this differential equation.

**Solution:**



(b) Use Euler's method with  $\Delta t = \frac{1}{2}$  to approximate the solution over the interval  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

**Solution:**

$t$	$y$
0	0
$\frac{1}{2}$	$0 + \frac{1}{2}(0^2 - 2(0) + 1) = \frac{1}{2}$
1	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}((\frac{1}{2})^2 - 2(\frac{1}{2}) + 1) = \frac{5}{8}$

(c) Use separation of variables to solve the initial value problem.

**Solution:**

$$y = 1 - \frac{1}{t + 1}.$$