



OKAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
FEN EDEBİYAT FAKÜLTESİ  
MATEMATİK BÖLÜMÜ

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MAT 371 – Diferansiyel Denklemler – Ara Sınav

N. Course

ADI SOYADI
ÖĞRENCİ NO
Gözümler
IMZA

**Do not open the exam until you are told that you may begin.**  
**Sınavın başladığı yüksek sesle söyleneneye kadar sayfayı çevirmeyin.**

1. You will have 60 minutes to answer 2 questions from a choice of 3. If you choose to answer more than 2 questions, then only your best 2 answers will be counted.
2. The points awarded for each part, of each question, are stated next to it.
3. All of the questions are in English. You may answer in English or in Turkish.
4. You should write your student number on every page.
5. If you wish to leave before the end of the exam, give your exam script to an invigilator and leave the room quietly. You may not leave in the final 10 minutes of the exam.
6. Calculators, mobile phones and any digital means of communication are forbidden. The sharing of pens, erasers or any other item between students is forbidden.
7. All bags, coats, books, notes, etc. must be placed away from your desks and away from the seats next to you. You may not access these during the exam. Take out everything that you will need before the exam starts.
8. Any student found cheating or attempting to cheat will receive a mark of zero (0), and will be investigated according to the regulations of Yükseköğretim Kurumları Öğrenci Disiplin Yönetmeliği.
1. Sınav süresi toplam 60 dakikadır. Sınavda 3 soru sorulmuştur. Bu sorulardan 2 tanesini seçerek cevaplayınız. 2'den fazla soruyu cevaplarsanız, en yüksek puanı aldığınız 2 sorunun cevapları geçerli olacaktır.
2. Soruların her bölümünün kaç puan olduğu yanlarında belirtilmiştir.
3. Tüm sorular İngilizce'dir. Cevaplarınızı İngilizce yada Türkçe verebilirisiniz.
4. Öğrenci numaranızı her sayfaya yazınız.
5. Sınav süresi sona ermeden sınavınızı teslim edip çıkmak isterseniz, sınav kağıdınızı gözetmenlerden birine veriniz ve sınav salonundan sessizce çıkışınız. Sınavın son 10 dakikası içinde sınav salonundan çıkışmanız yasaktır.
6. Sınav esnasında hesap makinesi, cep telefonu ve dijital bilgi alışverişi yapılan her türlü malzemelerin kullanımı ile diğer silgi, kaleml, vb. alışverişlerin yapılması kesinlikle yasaktır.
7. Çanta, palto, kitap ve ders notlarınız gibi eşyalarınız sıraların üzerinden ve yanınızdaki sandalyeden kaldırılmalıdır. Sınav süresince bu tür eşyaları kullanmanız yasaktır, bu nedenle ihtiyacınız olacak herşeyi sınav başlamadan yanınıza alınız.
8. Her türlü sınav, ve diğer çalışmada, kopya çeken veya kopya çekme girişiminde bulunan bir öğrenci, o sınav ya da çalışmadan sıfır (0) not almış sayılır, ve o öğrenci hakkında Yükseköğretim Kurumları Öğrenci Disiplin Yönetmeliği hükümleri uyarınca disiplin kovuşturması yapılır.

1	2	3	TOTAL
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## Question 1 (Linear Equations).

- (a) [25p] Find the general solution of

$$t \frac{dy}{dt} - y = t^2 e^{-t}. \quad (1)$$

First we rearrange to the standard form  $\frac{dy}{dt} - \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)y = t e^{-t}$ .  
 So  $p(t) = \frac{1}{t}$  and  $g(t) = t e^{-t}$ . The integrating factor is

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(t) &= \exp \int p(t) dt = \exp \left( - \int \frac{1}{t} dt \right) \textcircled{5} = \exp(-\log|t|) \\ &= \exp(\log \frac{1}{|t|}) = \frac{1}{|t|}. \text{ We will use } \mu(t) = \frac{1}{t} \textcircled{5} \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying  $y' - \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)y = t e^{-t}$  by  $\mu(t)$ , we get

$$\frac{1}{t} y' - \frac{1}{t^2} y = e^{-t}. \textcircled{5}$$

$$\text{So } \left( \frac{1}{t} y \right)' = e^{-t}. \textcircled{5}$$

Integrating gives

$$\frac{1}{t} \cdot y = C - e^{-t}.$$

So

$$\boxed{y(t) = ct - te^{-t}}. \textcircled{5}$$

- (b) [5p] Check your answer to part (a) by calculating
- $\frac{dy}{dt}$
- and
- $t \frac{dy}{dt} - y$
- .

$$y'(t) = \frac{d}{dt}(ct - te^{-t}) = c - e^{-t} + te^{-t}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} t y'(t) - y &= (ct - te^{-t} + t^2 e^{-t}) - (ct - te^{-t}) \\ &= t^2 e^{-t}. \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(c) [5p] Now solve

$$\begin{cases} t \frac{dy}{dt} - y = t^2 e^{-t} \\ y(1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$y(t) = ct - te^{-t}$$

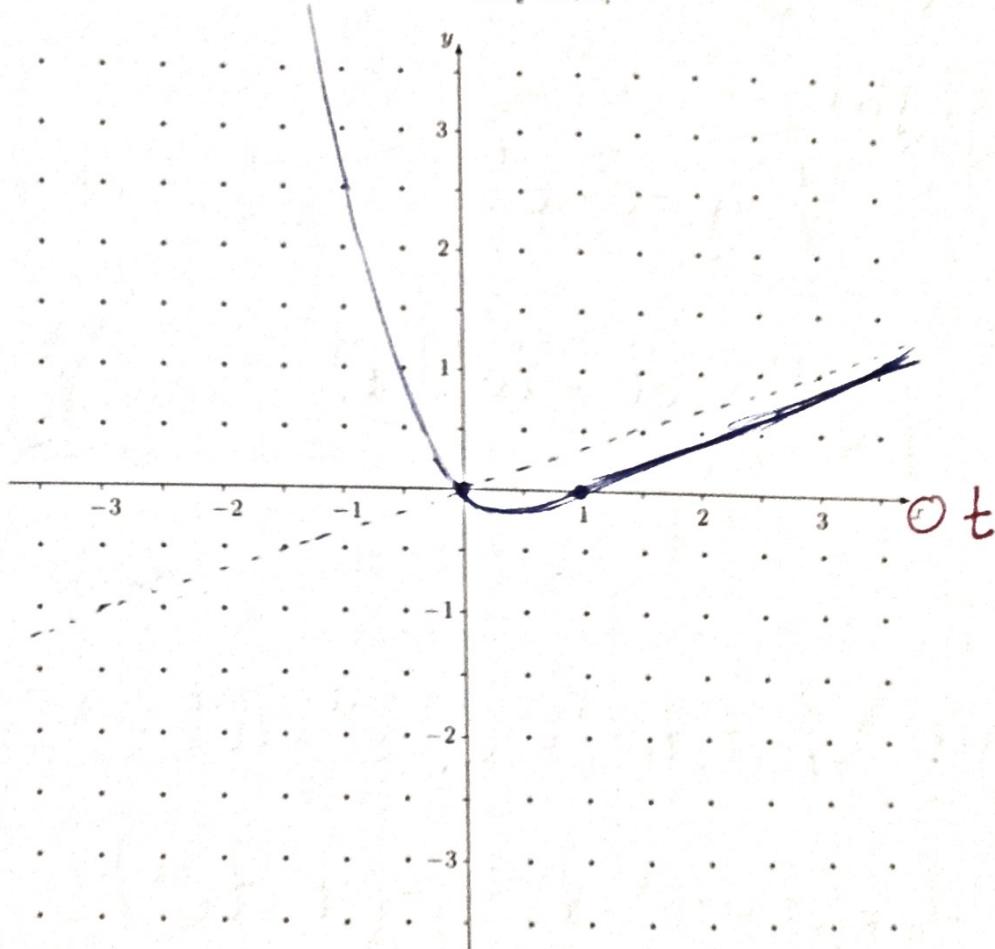
So  $0 = y(1) = c - e^{-1}$ . So  $c = e^{-1}$ .

Therefore

$$y(t) = t(e^{-1} - e^{-t})$$

(d) [5p] Describe the behaviour of the solution  $y(t)$  as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ .

$y$  is asymptotic to the line  $y = t \cdot e^{-1}$  as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ .  
 (3 points for "y(t)  $\rightarrow \infty$  as t  $\rightarrow \infty$ ")

(e) [10p] Sketch the solution of (2). [HINT:  $e \approx 2.72$  and  $\frac{1}{e} \approx 0.37$ .]

**Question 2** (Exact Equations). Consider

$$(2e^{x^2} + 3x \sin y) + (x^2 \cos y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad (3)$$

This equation is of the form  $M(x, y) + N(x, y)y' = 0$ .

(a) [4p] Is this equation exact?

$$(M_y = 3x \cos y, N_x = 2x \cos y.) \quad (2)$$

No, (3) is not exact.

(b) [4p] Calculate  $\frac{M_y - N_x}{N}$  and  $\frac{N_x - M_y}{M}$ .

$$\frac{M_y - N_x}{N} = \frac{x \cos y}{x^2 \cos y} = \frac{1}{x}. \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{N_x - M_y}{M} = \frac{-x \cos y}{2e^{x^2} + 3x \sin y}. \quad (2)$$

(c) [12p] Find an integrating factor  $\mu(x)$  that solves

$$\frac{d\mu}{dx}(x) = \mu(x) \cdot \left( \frac{M_y - N_x}{N} \right)$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{dx} = \frac{\mu}{x}. \quad (3) \quad \text{So} \quad \frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \frac{dx}{x}. \quad (3)$$

Integrating gives us  $\log |\mu| = \int \frac{1}{\mu} d\mu = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log |x| + C \quad (3)$

Rearranging gives  $\mu(x) = Cx$ . Then we choose  $C=1$  to get  $\mu(x) = x. \quad (3)$

Double check:  $\mu(x) = x \Rightarrow \frac{\mu(x)}{x} = 1$  and  $\frac{d\mu}{dx} = 1$ .  $\checkmark \quad \} \text{optional.}$

(6 points if  $\mu(x)=x$  is given without showing working).

$$(2e^{x^2} + 3x \sin y) + (x^2 \cos y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad (3)$$

- (d) [1p] Multiply (3) by the integrating factor that you found in part (c). [This new equation will be called (4).]

$$(2xe^{x^2} + 3x^2 \sin y) + (x^3 \cos y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0. \quad (4)$$

- (e) [4p] Show that (4) is exact?

[HINT: If (4) is not exact, then your answer to part (c) is probably wrong.]

Now  $M(x,y) = 2xe^{x^2} + 3x^2 \sin y$ , so  $M_y = 3x^2 \cos y$ , and  
 $N(x,y) = x^3 \cos y$ , so  $N_x = 3x^2 \cos y$ . 1.5

$$M_y = N_x \Rightarrow (4) \text{ is exact.}$$

- (f) [25p] Solve (4).

We need to find  $\psi(x,y)$  such that  $\psi_x = M = 2xe^{x^2} + 3x^2 \sin y$   
and  $\psi_y = N = x^3 \cos y$ . 5 Integrating  $\psi_x$  w.r.t  $x$ , we get

$$\psi = \int 2xe^{x^2} + 3x^2 \sin y \, dx = e^{x^2} + x^3 \sin y + h(y) \quad (5)$$

for some function  $h$ . Then differentiating w.r.t  $y$ , we get

$$\psi_y = x^3 \cos y + h'(y). \quad (5)$$

So we can choose  $h(y) = 0$ . Therefore } 5

$$\psi(x,y) = e^{x^2} + x^3 \sin y.$$

The solution of (4) (and hence (3)) is

6

$$\boxed{e^{x^2} + x^3 \sin y = C} \quad (5)$$

**Question 3** (Autonomous Equations). Consider the autonomous differential equation

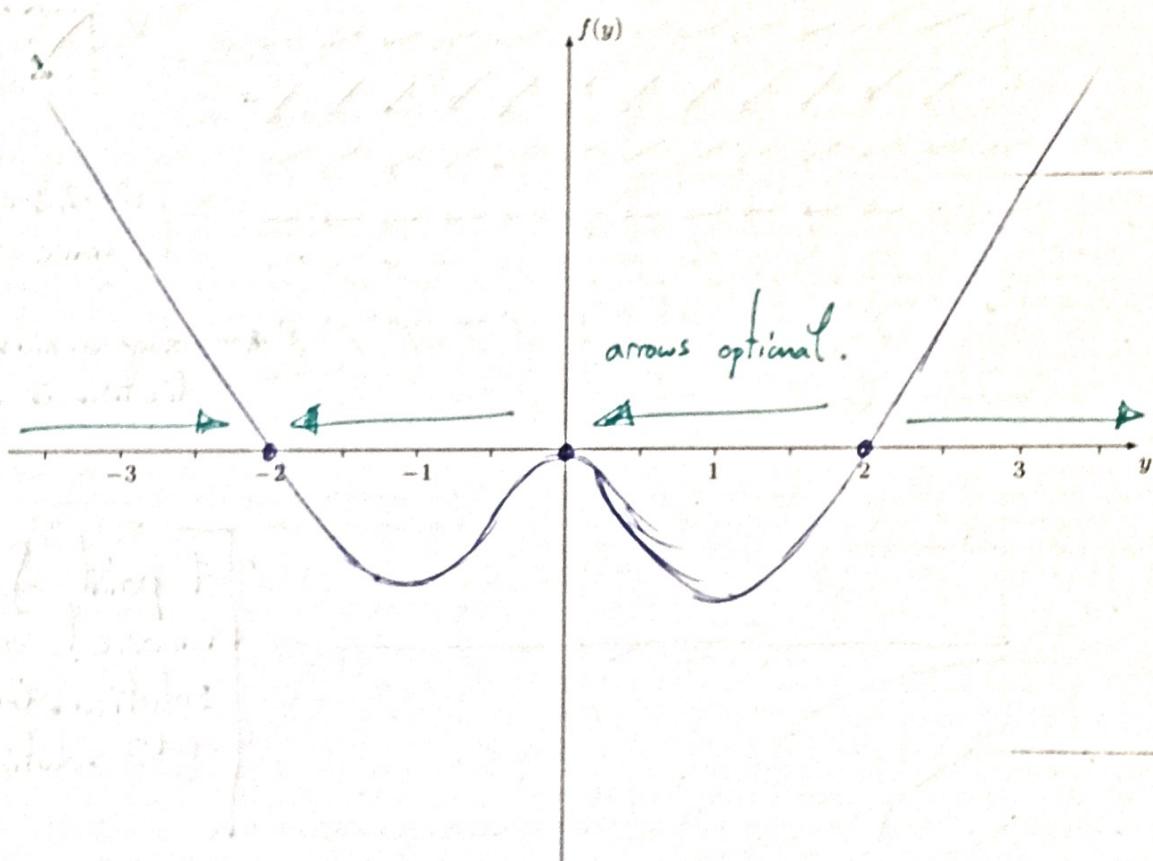
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y) = \frac{1}{3}(y-2)(y+2)y^2. \quad (5)$$

- (a) [6p] Find all of the critical points of (5).

$$y = -2, 0, 2.$$

- (b) [12p] Sketch the graph of  $f(y)$  versus  $y$ .

$$\begin{aligned} y(-3) &> 0 \\ y(-2) &= 0 \\ y(-1) &= -1 \\ y(0) &= 0 \\ y(1) &= -1 \\ y(2) &= 0 \\ y(3) &> 0. \\ \text{optional.} & \end{aligned}$$



- (c) [6p] Determine whether each critical point is asymptotically stable, unstable or semistable.

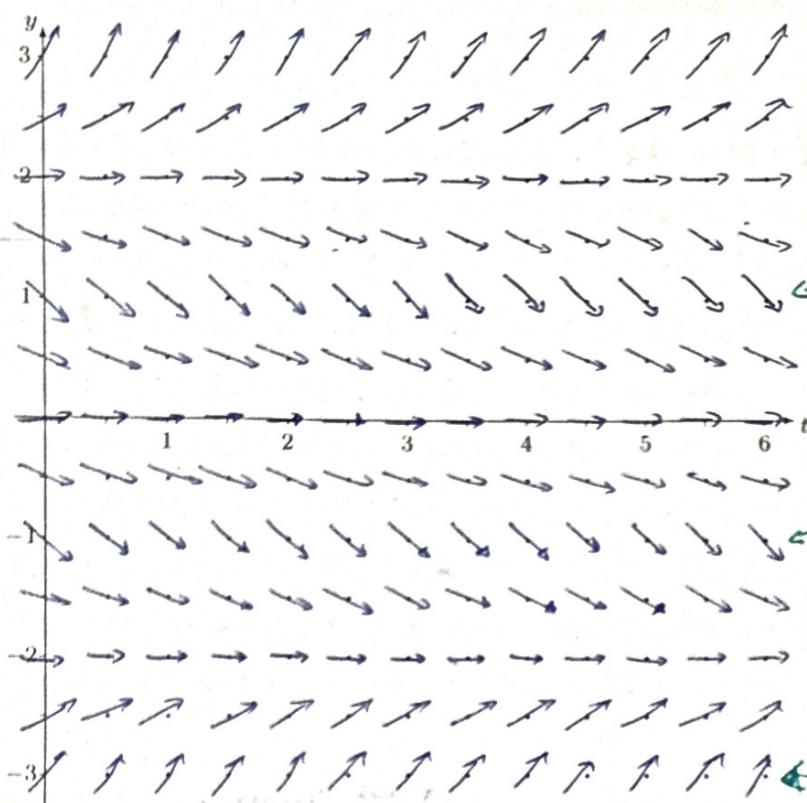
$y = -2$  is asymptotically stable

$y = 0$  is semistable

$y = 2$  is unstable.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y) = \frac{1}{3}(y-2)(y+2)y^2. \quad (5)$$

- (d) [16p] Draw a direction field for (5).



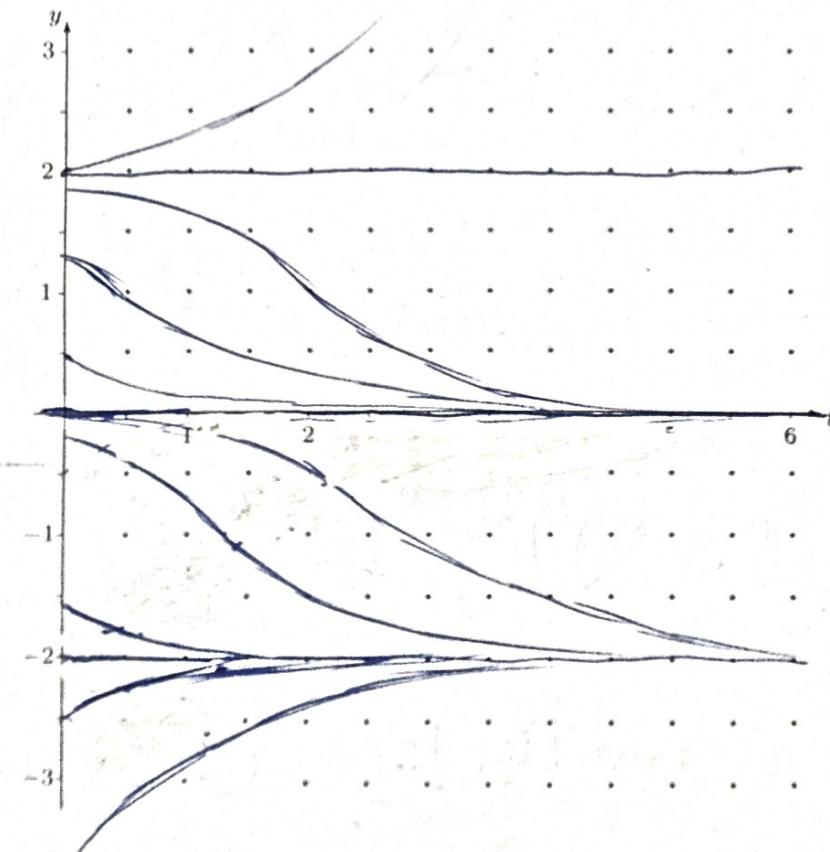
(there should be an  
arrow at each dot).

arrows should be  
to show  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 1$ .

$y = -2, 0, 2$  should  
have  $\rightarrow$  since  $y' = 0$ .

(other arrows, approx.  
direction is acceptable)

- (e) [10p] Sketch 10 (or more) different solutions of (5).



-1 point for each  
incorrect or absent  
solution. (Assuming  
 $\leq 10$  solutions)