



OKAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
MÜHENDİSLİK-MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ
MÜHENDİSLİK TEMEL BİLİMLERİ BÖLÜMÜ

2013.01.07

MAT 371 – Diferansiyel Denklemler – Final Sınavı

N. Course

ADI: Ö R N E K T İ R

SOYADI: S A M P L E

ÖĞRENCİ No: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

İMZA:

Süre: 120 dk.

Bu sorulardan 4
tanesini seçerek
cevaplayınız.

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

1. You will have 120 minutes to answer 4 questions from a choice of 5. If you choose to answer more than 4 questions, then only your best 4 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 must show your working for all questions.
5. Write your student number on every page.
6. This exam contains 12 pages. Check to see if any pages are missing.
7. 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 first 20 minutes, or in the final 10 minutes, of the exam.
8. Calculators, mobile phones and any digital means of communication are forbidden. The sharing of pens, erasers or any other item between students is forbidden.
9. 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.
10. 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.

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Formula Page

$$\begin{aligned}\cos \theta &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) \\ \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta &= 1 \\ 1 + \tan^2 \theta &= \sec^2 \theta \\ 1 + \cot^2 \theta &= \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \\ \cos(A+B) &= \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B \\ \sin(A+B) &= \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B \\ \cos 2\theta &= \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \\ \sin 2\theta &= 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ \cos^2 \theta &= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta) \\ \sin^2 \theta &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta) \\ c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 0 &= \cos 0^\circ = 1 \\ \sin 0 &= \sin 0^\circ = 0 \\ \cos \frac{\pi}{4} &= \cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{4} &= \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \cos \frac{\pi}{3} &= \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{3} &= \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \cos \frac{\pi}{2} &= \cos 90^\circ = 0 \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{2} &= \sin 90^\circ = 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(uv)' &= uv' + u'v \\ \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' &= \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} \\ (f \circ g)'(x) &= f'(g(x))g'(x) \\ (f^{-1})'(x) &= \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))} \\ \int u \, dv &= uv - \int v \, du \\ \frac{d}{dt} f(x(t), y(t)) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} x^n &= nx^{n-1} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \sin x &= \cos x \\ \frac{d}{dx} \cos x &= -\sin x \\ \tan x &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \tan x &= \sec^2 x \\ \int \tan x \, dx &= \log |\sec x| + C \\ \sec x &= \frac{1}{\cos x} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \sec x &= \sec x \tan x \\ \int \sec x \, dx &= \log |\sec x + \tan x| + C \\ \cot x &= \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \cot x &= -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x \\ \int \cot x \, dx &= \log |\sin x| + C \\ \operatorname{cosec} x &= \frac{1}{\sin x} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{cosec} x &= -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x \\ \int \operatorname{cosec} x \, dx &= -\log |\operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x| + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} &= \frac{a}{a^2 + x^2} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a} &= \frac{a}{|x|\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \\ \sinh x &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \sinh x &= \cosh x \\ \cosh x &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \cosh x &= \sinh x \\ \frac{d}{dx} e^x &= e^x \\ \frac{d}{dx} \log |x| &= \frac{1}{x}\end{aligned}$$

Soru 1 (Intravenous Therapy / Damar İçi Tedavi).*English*

A hospital patient is suffering from the Can't-stop-looking-at-his-mobile-phone-in-class disease. To cure this disease, a drug is being administered intravenously to the patient.

Fluid containing 6 mg/cm^3 of the drug enters the patient's blood at a rate of $100 \text{ cm}^3/\text{hour}$. The drug is absorbed by the body tissues or otherwise leaves the blood at a rate proportional to the amount of drug in the blood, with a rate constant of $r = 0.3 (\text{hour})^{-1}$.

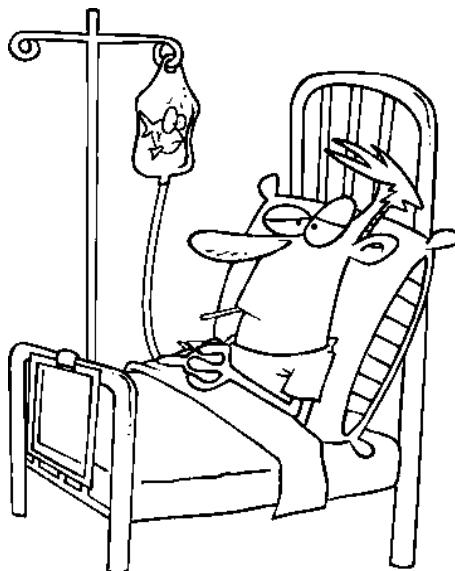
Assume that the drug is always uniformly distributed throughout the patient's blood.

Türkçe

Hastanede yatmakta olan bir hasta "Derste cep telefonuna bakmadan duramama" hastalığına yakalanmıştır. Bu hastalığı tedavi etmek için, hastaya damar yolundan bir ilaç verilmektedir.

6 mg/cm^3 ilaç içeren sıvı, hastanın kan dolaşımına $100 \text{ cm}^3/\text{saat}$ hızla yayılmaktadır. İlaç, vücut hücreleri tarafından emilmek suretiyle, kanda bulunan ilaç miktarıyla orantılı olarak kamış terketmektedir; hız sabiti $r = 0,3 (\text{saat})^{-1}$ dir.

İlacın hastanın kanında daima eşit olarak dağılmış olduğunu varsayıyın.



- (a) [15p] Write a differential equation for the amount of the drug in the patient's blood. (You must explain why your differential equation is valid.)
- (b) [10p] How much of the drug is present in the patient's blood after a long time? (i.e. as $t \rightarrow \infty$.)
- (a) [15p] Hastanın kanındaki ilaçın miktarı için bir diferansiyel denklem yazın. (Diferansiyel denkleminizin neden geçerli olduğunu açıklamalısınız.)
- (b) [10p] Uzun bir süre sonra hastanın kanında ne kadar ilaç bulunur? ($t \rightarrow \infty$)

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Soru 2 (Second Order Differential Equations and the Wronskian). Suppose that $p : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $q : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous functions. Let

$$L[y] = y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y.$$

- (a) [5p] Show that L is a linear operator. In other words: Show that

$$L[u + \lambda v] = L[u] + \lambda L[v]$$

for all twice differentiable functions $u : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $v : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and all constants $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

- (b) [5p] Suppose that

- $y_1(t)$ solves $L[y_1] = 0$;
 - $y_2(t)$ solves $L[y_2] = 0$;
 - $Y_1(t)$ solves $L[Y_1](t) = g_1(t)$; and
 - $Y_2(t)$ solves $L[Y_2](t) = g_2(t)$.
- Define $y(t) = c_1y_1(t) + c_2y_2(t) + Y_1(t) + Y_2(t)$ for $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$.

Show that y solves $L[y](t) = g_1(t) + g_2(t)$.

- (c) [5p] Calculate the Wronskian of $u(t) = \cos^2 t$ and $v(t) = 1 + \cos 2t$.

- (d) [10p] Suppose that $f(t) = t$ and $W(f, g)(t) = t^2 e^t$. Find $g(t)$.

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Soru 3 (Second Order Linear Differential Equations). [25p] Solve

$$\begin{cases} -y'' + 6y' - 16y = 1 + 6e^{3t} \sin(2t) \\ y(0) = \frac{15}{16} \\ y'(0) = -1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

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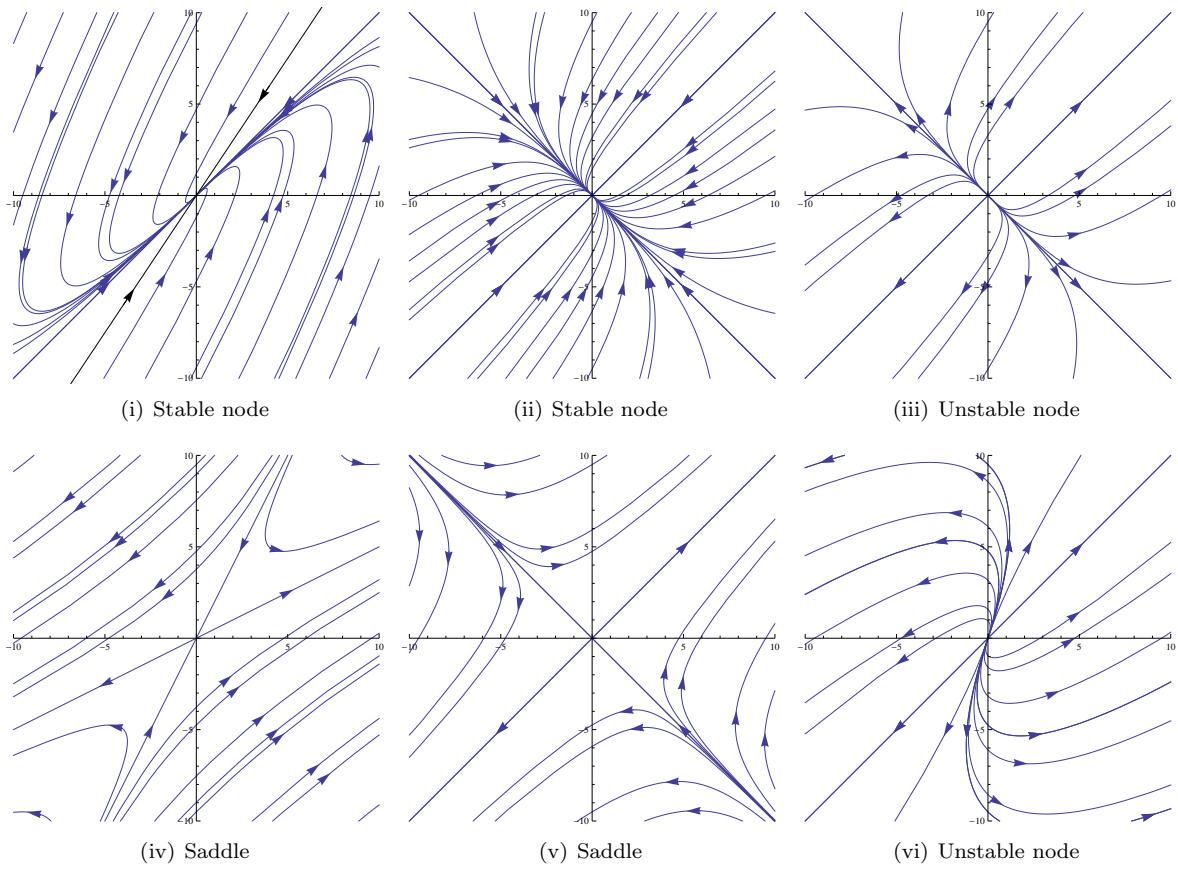
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Soru 4 (Systems of Equations).

(a) [11p] Solve

$$\mathbf{x}' = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}, \quad \mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(b) [2p] How does the solution behave as $t \rightarrow \infty$?



Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$. The determinant of A is 2 and the trace of A is -3. The eigenvalues of A are $r_1 = -2$ and $r_2 = -1$. The corresponding eigenvectors of A are $\xi^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\xi^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ respectively.

- (c) [2p] Which of the graphs (above) is the phase plot of the equation $\mathbf{x}' = A\mathbf{x}$?

[Mark one box only.]

- (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)

- (d) [10p] Justify (explain) your answer to part (c).

Soru 5 (Exact Equations). Consider

$$\left(2x^2e^{x^2} \log|y|\right) + \left(\frac{xe^{x^2}}{y} - x \sinh y\right) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad (2)$$

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

(a) [2p] Is this equation exact?

(b) [2p] Calculate $\frac{M_y - N_x}{N}$ and $\frac{N_x - M_y}{M}$.

$$\frac{M_y - N_x}{N} =$$

$$\frac{N_x - M_y}{M} =$$

(c) [6p] Find an integrating factor $\mu(x)$ that solves

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

$$\left(2x^2e^{x^2} \log|y|\right) + \left(\frac{xe^{x^2}}{y} - x \sinh y\right) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad (2)$$

- (d) [1p] Multiply (2) by the integrating factor that you found in part (c).

(3)

- (e) [2p] Show that (3) is exact?

[HINT: Equation (3) is your answer to part (d). If (3) is not exact, then your answer to part (c) is probably wrong.]

- (f) [12p] Solve (3).