



OKAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
MÜHENDİSLİK-MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ
MÜHENDİSLİK TEMEL BİLİMLERİ BÖLÜMÜ

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2013.11.14

MAT 371 – Diferansiyel Denklemler – Ara Sınav

N. Course

ADI: Ö R N E K T İ R
SOYADI: S A M P L E
ÖĞRENCİ No:
İMZA:

Süre: **60** dk.

Bu sorulardan **2** 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 **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 must show your working for all questions.
5. Write your student number on every page.
6. This exam contains 8 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

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

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

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

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

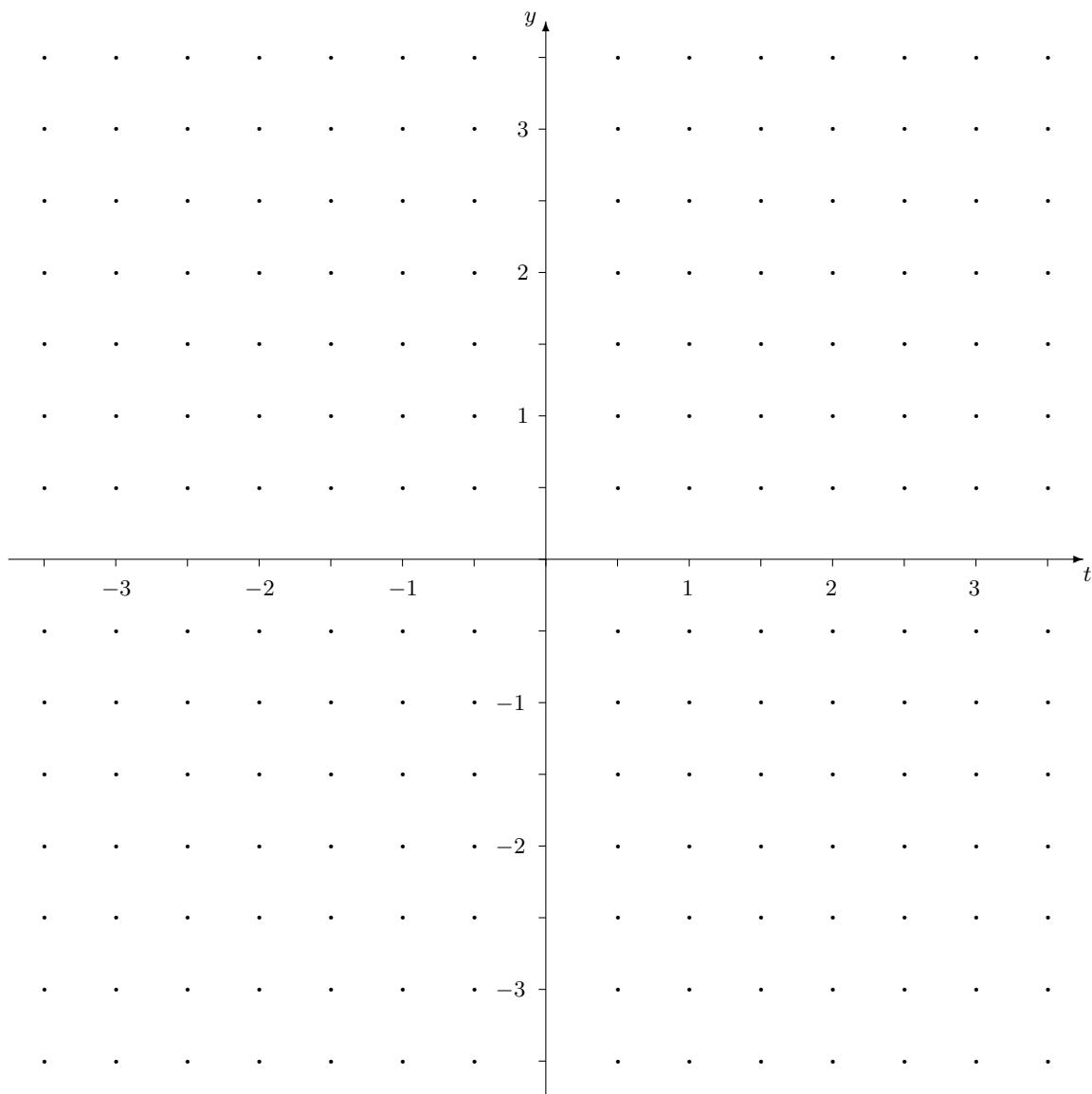
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} &= \frac{a}{a^2 + x^2} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a} &= \frac{a}{|x|\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \\ \sinh x &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \sinh x &= \cosh x \\ \cosh x &= \frac{e^x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

Soru 1 (Linear Equations).

- (a) [25p] Draw a direction field for

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

[HINT: I want to see an arrow on every dot, and on every mark on the axes.]

[HINT: $e^{-1} \approx 0.37$, $e^{-4} \approx 0.02$, $e^{-9} \approx 0.0001$.]

(b) [25p] Solve

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dt} = 2t(e^{-t^2} - y) \\ y(5) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

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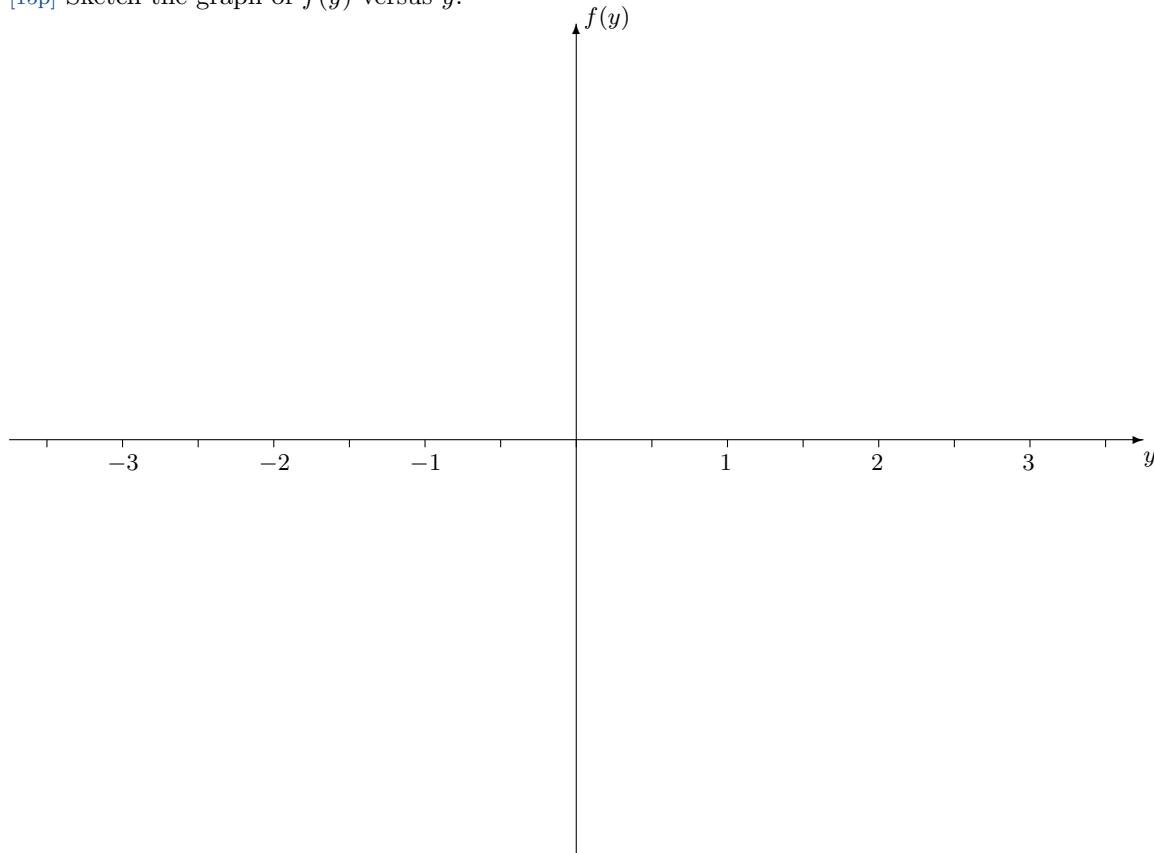
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Soru 2 (Autonomous Equations). Consider the autonomous differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y) = y^4 - 5y^3 + 6y^2. \quad (2)$$

- (a) [10p] Find all of the critical points of (2).

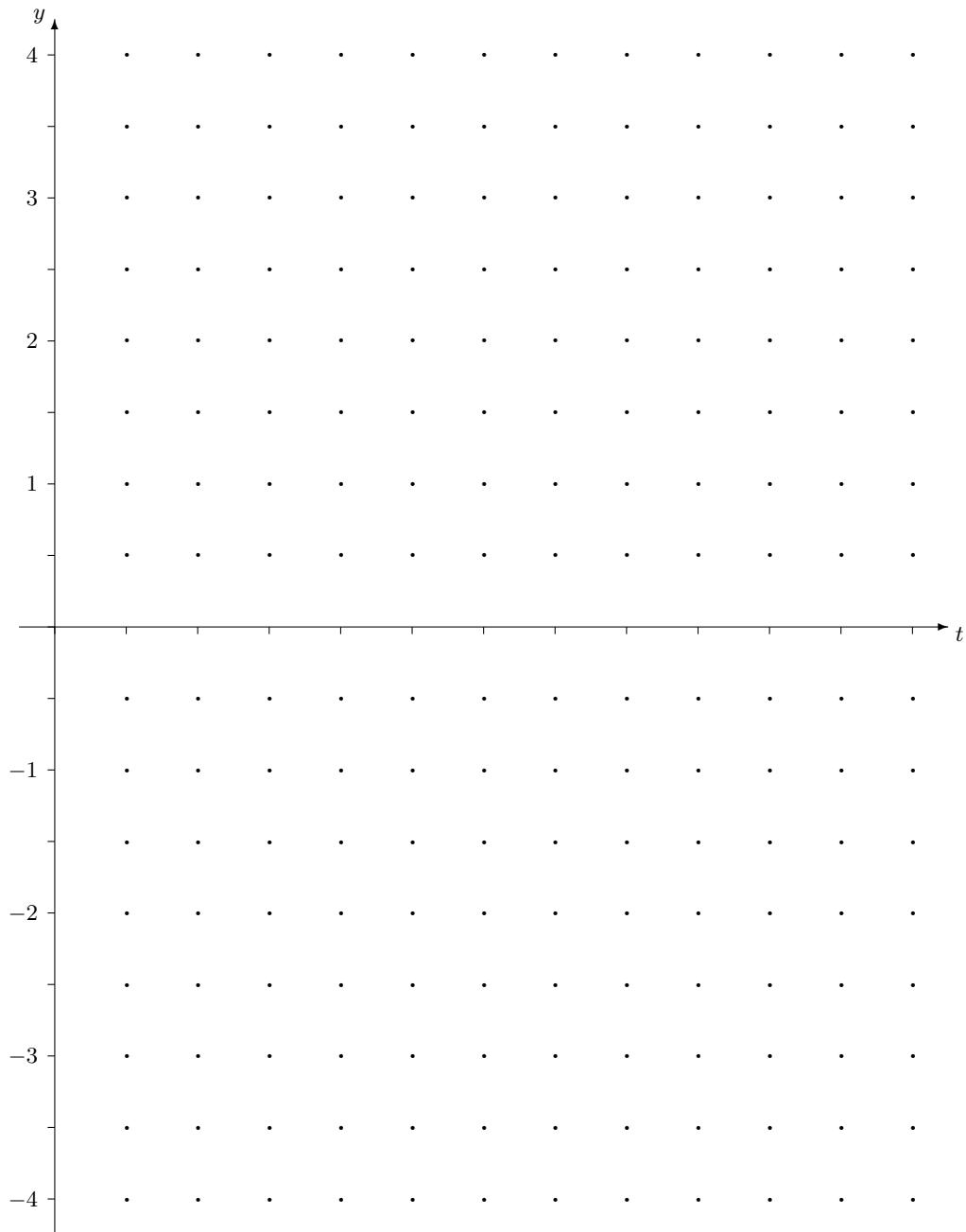
- (b) [15p] Sketch the graph of $f(y)$ versus y .



- (c) [9p] Determine whether each critical point is asymptotically stable, unstable or semistable.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y) = y^4 - 5y^3 + 6y^2. \quad (2)$$

- (d) [16p] Sketch 10 (or more) different solutions of (2).



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Soru 3 (Separable Equations). Consider the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 + 3y^2}{2xy}. \quad (3)$$

(a) [5p] Show that this differential equation can be rewritten as

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 + 3\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}{2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}. \quad (4)$$

Let $v(x)$ be a new variable such that $v = y/x$ (or $y(x) = xv(x)$).

(b) [15p] Use (4) to show that

$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1 + 3v^2}{2v}$$

and

$$x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1 + v^2}{2v}.$$

(c) [20p] The equation

$$x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1+v^2}{2v}$$

is a separable differential equation. Solve this equation.

[HINT: $\int \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt = \log(1+t^2) + \text{constant.}$]

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(d) [10p] Find an explicit solution to

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2+3y^2}{2xy} \\ y(1) = 2. \end{cases}$$

[HINT: Remember $v = y/x.$]