

Formula Page

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

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

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$$

$$\int \tan x \, dx = \log |\sec x| + C$$

$$\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\int \sec x \, dx = \log |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\int \cot x \, dx = \log |\sin x| + C$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{cosec} x = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \, dx = -\log |\operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x| + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} = \frac{a}{a^2 + x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a} = \frac{a}{|x|\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sinh x = \cosh x$$

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cosh x = \sinh x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log |x| = \frac{1}{x}$$

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Soru 1 (Carbon monoxide pollution)*English*

The conference room, in the Engineering and Architecture Faculty, contains 4500 litres of air. Initially this air is free of carbon monoxide (CO).

Starting at time $t = 0$, cigarette smoke containing 4% carbon monoxide is blown into the room at the rate of 0.3 litres/minute.

A ceiling fan keeps the air in the room well circulated and the air leaves the room at the same rate of 0.3 litres/minute.

- (a) [18p] Write an initial value problem (IVP) for the amount of carbon monoxide in the conference room at time t . (You must explain why your differential equation is valid.)
- (b) [7p] Approximately what percentage, of the air in the conference room, will be carbon monoxide after one year (assuming that nothing changes in this year, the door isn't opened, etc.)?

Türkçe

Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Fakültesi'ndeki konferans salonu 4500 litre hava barındırmaktadır. Başlangıçta bu havada hiç karbon monoksit (CO) bulunmamaktadır.

$t = 0$ zamanından başlayarak, %4 karbon monoksit ihtiva eden sigara dumanı, odaya 0.3 litre/dakika oranında üflenmektedir.

Bir tavan vantilatörü odadaki havayı eşit olarak dağıtmaktadır ve odadan 0.3 litre/dakika oranında hava çıkmaktadır.

- (a) [18p] Konferans salonundaki karbon monoksit miktarı için (t zamanda) bir başlangıç değer problemi (IVP) yazınız. (Diferansiyel denkleminizin neden geçerli olduğunu açıklamalısınız.)
- (b) [7p] Bir yılın sonunda bu konferans salonundaki havanın yaklaşık yüzde kaç karbon monoksit olacaktır (bu bir yıl içinde hiç bir değişiklik olmadığını, örneğin kapının açılmadığını, vs. varsayarak)?



Soru 2 (Second Order Linear Differential Equations) [25p] Solve

$$2y'' + 8y' + 8y = 8 + 250t \cos t. \quad (1)$$

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**Soru 3 (Systems of Equations)**

(a) [13p] Solve

$$\mathbf{x}' = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}, \quad \mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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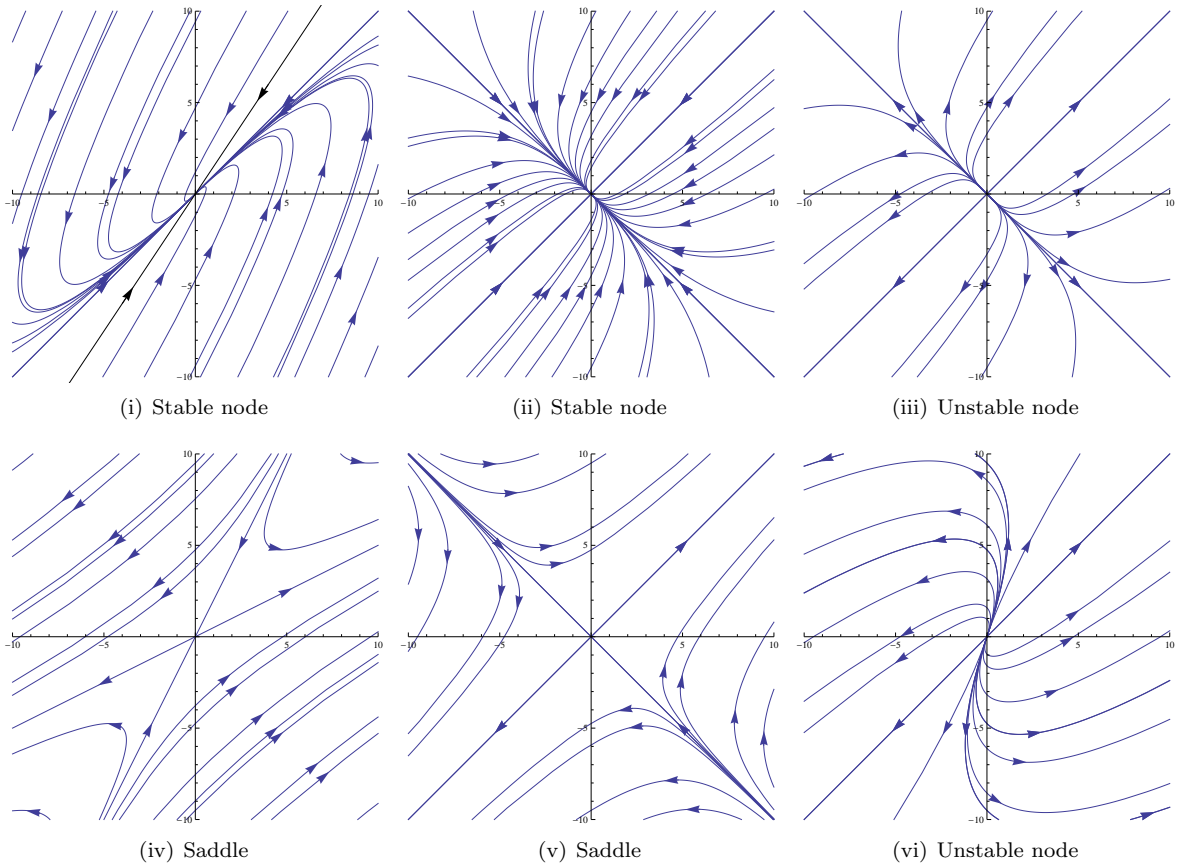
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Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$. The determinant of A is 3 and the trace of A is -4 . The eigenvalues of A are $r_1 = -3$ and $r_2 = -1$. The corresponding eigenvectors of A are $\xi^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$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

(b) [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)

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

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Soru 4 (First Order Exact Equations) Consider

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{\cosh(xy)}{x^2} + \frac{y}{x} \sinh(xy) \right) + \sinh(xy) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad (2)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{\cosh(xy)}{x^2} + \frac{y}{x} \sinh(xy)\right) + \sinh(xy) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad (2)$$

(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).

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Soru 5 (Second Order Exact Equations) The second order ordinary differential equation

$$P(x)y'' + Q(x)y' + R(x)y = 0 \quad (4)$$

is said to be *exact* if and only if it can be written in the form

$$(P(x)y')' + (f(x)y)' = 0 \quad (5)$$

for some function $f(x)$. Equation (5) can be integrated once immediately, resulting in a first order linear equation for y which you know how to solve.

(a) [20p] Show that

$$(4) \text{ is exact} \iff P''(x) - Q'(x) + R(x) = 0$$

[HINT: Start with $P(x)y'' + Q(x)y' + R(x)y = (P(x)y')' + (f(x)y)'$. Equation (4) is exact iff this is true. Don't forget to prove both " \Leftarrow " and " \Rightarrow ".]

(b) [5p] Show that

$$y'' + xy' + y = 0$$

is exact.

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