

1) $\frac{dv}{dt} = 24 - 0.2v - 0.1v^2$

a) $\frac{100dv}{v^2 + 2v - 24} = -dt$

Use partial fractions

$$\frac{100}{(v-4)(v+6)} = \frac{10}{v-4} - \frac{10}{v+6}$$

Integrating, and combining ln

$$10 \ln \frac{v-4}{v+6} = -t + C_1$$

Exponentiate ($C = e^{C_1}$)

$$\frac{v-4}{v+6} = Ce^{-t/10}$$

Put in initial condition $v=0, t=0 \Rightarrow C = -2/3$

Solve for v (helps to write $-2/3 e^{-t/10} = A$)

$$v = \frac{4+6A}{1-A} = \frac{4 - 4e^{-t/10}}{1 + \frac{2}{3}e^{-t/10}}$$

b) as $t \rightarrow \infty, v \rightarrow 4$ m/s (cruising speed)

$$|v-4| = \left| \frac{4 - 4e^{-t/10} - 4 - 4 \frac{2}{3}e^{-t/10}}{1 + \frac{2}{3}e^{-t/10}} \right|$$

$$\approx \frac{20}{3} e^{-t/10} \quad (\text{ignoring bottom which is } \approx 1)$$

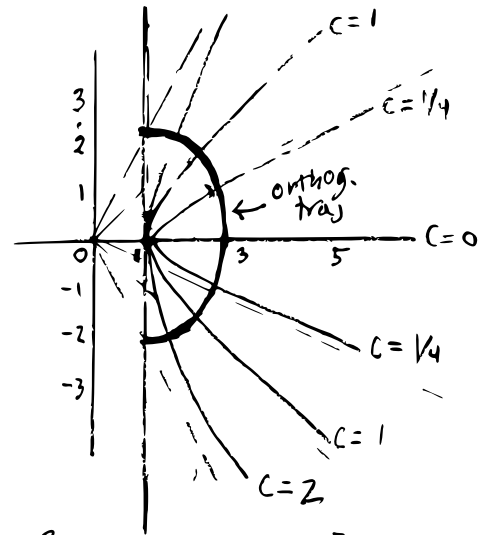
$$6.67 e^{-t/10} < 0.3$$

if $e^{-t/10} < 0.045$

which is true if $t = 50$

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a)



b) $Cx^2 - y^2 = C \Rightarrow C = \frac{y^2}{x^2 - 1}$

Differentiate

$$2Cx - 2yy' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{Cx}{y} = \frac{y^2}{x^2 - 1} \frac{x}{y}$$

\therefore ODE of family is:

$$y' = \frac{yx}{x^2 - 1} \quad \text{orthog. traj ODE} \quad \left[\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1-x^2}{yx} \right]$$

Solving:

$$y dy = \left(\frac{1}{x} - x \right) dx \Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2} = \ln x - \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\text{or } \boxed{x^2 + y^2 = 2 \ln x + C} \quad \text{ORTHOG. TRAJDS.}$$

c) curve through $(e, 0)$

$$e^2 + 0^2 = 2 \cdot 1 + C \quad C = e^2 - 2 = 5.3$$

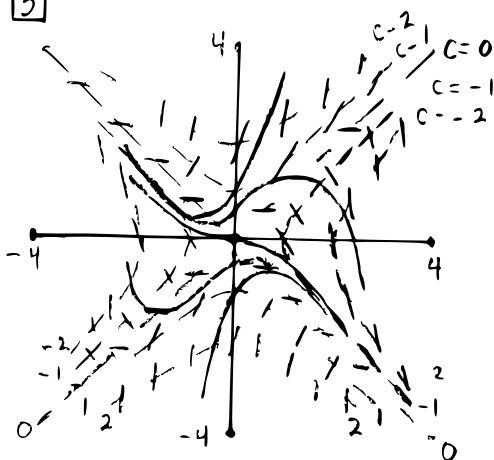
Intersects $x=1$

$$1^2 + y^2 = 0 + 5.3; \quad y^2 = 4.3$$

(shown in picture)

$$y \approx \pm 2.1$$

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(i) $.67 \approx K$ ($y(0) = 68$ goes up, $y(0) = 66$ goes down), or start at $(4, 4) \rightarrow$ which goes down, + trace solution back to $.66$ approx)

(ii) $y(x)$ follows the isocline $y^2 - x^2 = -1$ closely, as x gets large, so $y(10) \approx \sqrt{10^2 - 1} = -\sqrt{99} \approx \boxed{.95}$

[It is trapped between $y^2 - x^2 = -1$ and $y^2 - x^2 = -2$ so $-\sqrt{99} < y(10) < -\sqrt{98}$ so $y = .97 \pm .02$ is safe $-.95 \lesssim y(10) < -.90$]

(iii) There is no such M , since the solution $y(x)$ through any (M_0, M_0) has a maximum pt at (M_0, M_0) (slope is 0 there) and $\therefore y(0) < K$.