

d DE  $h'' - 6h' + 13h = 0$ , has fundamental-set of solutions  $\{e^{\alpha t}, e^{\beta t}\}$ , for [possibly complex] numbers

$$\alpha = \dots \text{ and } \beta = \dots$$

Alternatively, we can write our fundamental-set as

$$e^{Jt} \cdot \cos(Kt) \text{ and } e^{Jt} \cdot \sin(Kt),$$

for real numbers  $J = \dots$  and  $K = \dots$

10 15 e

U.F.  $y = y(t)$  satisfies

$$\dagger: y' + 3y^5 + t^2y = 0.$$

Using a Bernoulli substitution of  $z(t) := [y(t)]^K$ , this becomes FOLDE  $z' + [C(t) \cdot z] = G(t)$ , where  $K = \dots$  and  $G(t) = \dots$ 

7 f

*"I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my professor."*10 20 10 b Bacteria with birth-multiplier  $\mathbf{B}$  are in a petri dish with carrying capacity  $\mathbf{C}$ . The population,  $p(t)$ , satisfies the Logistic DE [write  $p(t)$  rather than  $p$ , etc.] which is

$$\dots$$

For *Hysteria* bacteria,  $\mathbf{B} = \frac{1/5}{\text{min}}$ . This petri dish has  $\mathbf{C} = 16\text{oz}$ , with initial population  $\mathbf{p}_0 = 2\text{oz}$ . The time when *Hysteria* has reached half the carrying capacity is  $\tau \text{ min}$ , where  $\tau = \dots$ . [You may use `exp()` and `log()` to express your answer.]Rounding  $\tau$  up or down (your choice) to integer  $N$ , this  $N = \dots$ .15 15 c DE  $[(2x + 8)y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}] + 4y^2 = 0$  is not, alas, exact. Happily, multiplying both sides by (non-constant) fnc $V(y) = \dots$   
gives a new DE which is exact.Solving the exact-DE, every (non-zero) soln  $y = y(x)$  satisfies  $F(x, y(x)) = \alpha$ , for some constant  $\alpha$ , where $F(x, y) = \dots$ U1:        150ptsTotal:        150pts