

## Math 104-004, Homework 2

Due in recitation on Monday Feb. 4 and Wednesday Feb. 6

Please show work, print this sheet, and attach it to the solutions.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Reading Thomas §(pages )

### Problems

**1 Spring 2008-5** Compute  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x + \tan x}$ .

- (a)  $-2$  (b)  $0$  (c)  $-\frac{1}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (e)  $\frac{1}{2}$

**2 Spring 2008-3** Compute  $f'(1)$  if  $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$ .

- (a)  $e$  (b)  $1$  (c)  $-2e^{-1}$  (d)  $2e$  (e) does not exist

**3** Show that each function  $y(x)$  is a solution of the given differential equation

- $y' = y^2$  and the solutions  $y = -\frac{1}{x}$  and  $y = -\frac{1}{x+C}$
- $y(x) = \frac{\cos x}{x}$  is a solution of  $xy' + y = -\sin x$ ,  $x > 0$  with the initial condition  $y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$

**4 Fall 2009-5** Which of the following functions solves the differential equation  $y' = 4xy$ ?

- (a)  $y = e^{-4x}$  (b)  $y = 4x$  (c)  $y = e^{2x^2}$  (d)  $y = e^{2x}$  (e)  $y = 2x^2$  (f)  $y = xe^{4x}$

**5 Spring 2008-25** Let  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ . Over which of the following open intervals is  $f$  always decreasing.

- (a)  $(0, \frac{1}{e})$  (b)  $(e, \infty)$  (c)  $(0, 1)$  (d)  $(0, 2)$  (e)  $(\frac{1}{e}, \infty)$

**6 Spring 2011-20** A certain population grows according to the differential equation

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{P}{20} \left(1 - \frac{P}{4000}\right)$$

and the initial condition  $P(0) = 1000$ . What is the size of the population at time  $t = 100$ .

- (a) 1751 (b)  $100 + 20/e$  (c)  $4000e^{\frac{1}{20}}$  (d)  $1000 + 200e^{\frac{1}{20}}$  (e)  $\frac{4000}{(1+3e^{-\frac{1}{2}})}$  (f)  $\frac{1000}{1+20e^{-10}}$

**7 Fall 2010-8** Find the solution to the initial-value problem

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{y^2\sqrt{x}} \\ y(0) &= 3.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{A}) \quad y &= (33 - 6e^{-\sqrt{x}})^{\frac{1}{3}} & (\text{B}) \quad y &= (45 - 18e^{-\sqrt{x}})^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ (\text{C}) \quad y &= (9 + 18e^{-\sqrt{x}})^{\frac{1}{3}} & (\text{D}) \quad y &= (30 - 3e^{-\sqrt{x}})^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ (\text{E}) \quad y &= \frac{3}{(2 - e^{-\sqrt{x}})^{\frac{1}{3}}} & (\text{F}) \quad y &= \frac{9}{(45 - 18e^{-\sqrt{x}})^{\frac{1}{3}}} \\ (\text{G}) \quad y &= \frac{9}{(9 + 18e^{-\sqrt{x}})^{\frac{1}{3}}} & (\text{H}) \quad y &= \frac{3}{(9 - 8e^{-\sqrt{x}})^{\frac{1}{3}}}\end{aligned}$$

**8 Fall 2009-15** Solve  $y' = \frac{\ln x}{xy}$  with initial condition  $y(1) = 2$ .

**9 Fall 2008-1** Solve the initial-value problem then use your solution to compute  $x(3)$ .

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + 2tx = x, \quad x(0) = 5.$$

(a)  $5e^{-6}$  (b)  $5e^6$  (c)  $6e^5$  (d) 3 (e)  $-10$

**10 Fall 2008-15** Solve the differential equation  $7yy' = 5x$

(a)  $7x^2 - 5y^2 = C$  (b)  $5x^2 + 7y^2 = C$  (c)  $5x^2 - 7y^2 = C$   
(d)  $7x^2 + 5y^2 = C$  (e)  $5x^2 + 7y^2 = 12$