Study Guide: Exam 1, Math 244

The exam covers material from Chapters 1 and 2 (up to 2.7), and will be 50 minutes in length. You may not use the text, notes, colleagues or a calculator. For questions about 2.7, be sure you understand the formula for Euler's Method- There won't be any computation using it.

Because a differential equation defines a function (the solution), there are several ways of getting insight into the solution- we've focused primarily on algebraically solving a DE, but we also had some graphical analysis.

In summary, the first exam is all about understanding (and solving) first order differential equations: $y' = f(t, y)$.

Vocabulary

- You should know what these terms mean:

  > differential equation, ordinary differential equation, partial differential equation, order of a differential equation, linear differential equation, equilibrium solution, isocline, direction field

- Understand what it means for a given function to be a *solution* to a DE (questions from Chapter 1).
- Be able to identify the following types of DEs: Linear, separable, homogeneous, autonomous, and Bernoulli.

The Existence and Uniqueness Theorem

Know these!

1. Linear: $y' + p(t)y = g(t)$ at (t_0, y_0):

   If p, g are continuous on an interval I that contains t_0, then there exists a unique solution to the initial value problem and that solution is valid for all t in the interval I.

2. General Case: $y' = f(t, y)$, (t_0, y_0):

   Let the functions f and f_y be continuous in some open rectangle R containing the point (t_0, y_0). Then there exists an interval about t_0, $(t_0 - h, t_0 + h)$ contained in R for which a unique solution to the IVP exists.

   Side Remark 1: To determine such a time interval, we must solve the DE.

   Side Remark 2: We broke out the theorem in class into two components (existence and uniqueness). You can use either the theorem there or as it stated above.

Graphical Analysis

1. Be able to use a direction field to analyze the behavior of solutions to general first order equations. Be able to construct simple direction fields using isoclines.

2. Special Case: **Autonomous DEs:** The main idea here is to be able to graph the phase plot, $y' = f(y)$ in the (y, y') plane and be able to translate the information from this graph to the direction field, the (t, y) plane.

   Here is a summary of that information:

In Phase Diagram:	In Direction Field:
y intercepts	Equilibrium Solutions
$+$ to $-$ crossing	Stable Equilibrium
$-$ to $+$ crossing	Unstable Equilibrium
$y' > 0$	y increasing
$y' < 0$	y decreasing
y' and df/dy same sign	y is concave up
y' and df/dy mixed	y is concave down

Recall that we also looked at a theorem about determining the stability of an equilibrium solution using the sign of df/dy, and determining a formula for y'' given $y' = f(y)$.

Analytic Solutions

- Linear: $y' + p(t)y = g(t)$. Use the integrating factor: $e^{\int p(t)\,dt}$
- Separable: $y' = f(y)g(t)$. Separate variables: $(1/f(y))\,dy = g(t)\,dt$
- Solve by substitution:
  - Homogeneous: $\frac{dy}{dx} = F(y/x)$. Substitute $v = y/x$ (and get the expression for dv/dx as well).
  - Bernoulli: $y' + p(t)y = g(t)y^n$ Divide by y^n, let $w = y^{1-n}$ and it becomes linear.

  NOTE: I'll give a hint for these if I want you to solve it using these particular methods (homog. or Bernoulli), otherwise you can probably use a different method.

- Exact: $M(x, y) + N(x, y)\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$, where $M_y = N_x$.

  We should recognize that we're comparing this equation to the total derivative, $f_x(x, y) + f_y(x, y)\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$, so that we want to find f so that $f_x = M$ and $f_y = N$.

  Be able to find the solution (we gave a couple of ways in class).

  NOTE about integrating factors: I'll give an integrating factor, if necessary. You should be able to derive equations that define the integrating factor, as done in class and on pages 98-99. That is, if you look in the book, see if you can figure out how Equation 27 on pg. 99 was derived.

Models

Be familiar with (be able to construct) the following models:

Exponential growth, Logistic growth, Free fall, Newton's Law of Cooling, Tank Mixing, and compound interest (with continuous compounding).

For the growth models, be able to solve using doubling times (for example, if the population doubles in 10 days, etc). For any physics problems, values of constants (like g) would be given to you.

Numerical Methods

Be able to describe and write the formula for Eule's Method, which is an algorithm that will numerically estimate the solution to an IVP.