

- 1 Sketch a direction field for the differential equation  $y' = -x/y$  (3 points) and sketch a solution (2 points). (Note that the differential equation is not defined for  $y = 0$ ).

The solution curve is a half-circle centered at the origin. The slopes of the slope field are all tangent to a circle centered at the origin.

- 2 Find the general solution to the differential equation  $y' = xy^2 + x$ . (5 points)

We can divide both sides by  $y^2 + 1$  to get:

$$\frac{1}{y^2 + 1}y' = x$$

Thus, we have separated the two variables, so we get the integrals:

$$\int \frac{1}{y^2 + 1} dy = \int x dx$$

$$\arctan y + C_1 = \frac{x^2}{2} + C_2$$

Consolidating the constants by using  $C = C_2 - C_1$ :

$$\arctan y = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$y = \tan\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + C\right)$$

- 3 The population of rockfish is modeled by the differential equation  $P' = kP(1 - P/K)$  where the carrying capacity  $K$  is  $10^5$ ,  $k = .1$ , and the time is measured in years. If the population is  $10^3$  at  $t = 0$ , what is the equation for the number of rockfish after  $t$  years? (5 points)

The differential equation is a logistic equation and the solution is

$$P(t) = \frac{K}{1 + Ae^{-kt}} = \frac{10^5}{1 + Ae^{-.1t}}$$

By using the initial condition, we get that:

$$10^3 = \frac{10^5}{1 + A}$$

$$1 + A = 10^2 = 100$$

$$A = 99$$

so

$$P(t) = \frac{10^5}{1 + 99e^{-.1t}}$$