

Math 216 Fall 2015 midterm 1

Name: _____

Uniqname: _____

UMID: _____

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|-------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|--------|-------|
| Check one: | | | | | | |
| Section | 010 | 020 | 030 | 040 | 050 | 060 |
| Class hours | 9a–10a | 10a–11a | 11a–12p | 12p–1p | 1p–2p | 2p–3p |
| Instructor | Colombo | | Goluskin | | Elling | |

1. Turn off your phone and other noisemakers.
2. You may use only pens/pencils and exam paper. No calculators, smartphones or other electronic devices; no books, notes, cards, cheatsheets. All those must remain in your closed bag.
3. This exam has 8 problems and 10 pages. If there is a page missing, notify a proctor.
4. Do not separate the pages. If the exam pages get separated, write your name on *every* page and at the end ask the proctors to staple them.
5. Please read the questions *carefully*. The proctors will not answer questions during the exam.
6. Provide sufficient explanation for each answer.
7. You have 110 minutes to complete the exam.
8. You must remain in the room for at least 70 minutes.
9. If you finish early, use your time to check your answers.
10. If you get stuck on a problem, try the next one and come back later.
11. Some integrals that may or may not be useful:

$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \log |x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = \arcsin x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx = \arctan x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} \, dx = \operatorname{arctanh} x + C$$

Problem 1

Find all constants a such that

$$y = a/x$$

solves

$$y'' = y^3 \quad .$$

Solution

$$y' = -ax^{-2}$$

$$y'' = 2ax^{-3}$$

$$y^3 = a^3x^{-3}$$

So we need

$$2a = a^3$$

One solution is $a = 0$. If $a \neq 0$, then

$$2 = a^2$$

which yields the additional solutions $a = \sqrt{2}$ and $a = -\sqrt{2}$.

Problem 2

Consider a solution of

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ty^3 + t$$

whose graph in the (t, y) -plane passes through the point $(1, b)$ and has slope 1 at that point. What is b ?

Solution “Passing through $(1, b)$ ” means $y(1) = b$. “Slope 1 at that point” means $y'(1) = 1$. The equation tells us

$$1 = y'(1) = 1 \cdot y(1)^3 + 1 = b^3 + 1$$

Necessarily $b = 0$.