

Please show as much work as possible to get full or partial credit. Please circle your answers.

1. (8 pts.) For the equation  $8 \frac{d^4 y}{d x^4} = x(1-x)$  answer the following

- a) Is this ordinary or partial differential equation (DE)?
- b) What is the order of this DE?
- c) What is the dependent variable and what is the independent variable?
- d) Is this a linear or nonlinear equation?

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2. (12 pts.) Classify the following equations as separable, linear, exact, homogeneous ( $v=y/x$  type) or none of them. Note that some equations may have more than one classification. Justify.

a)  $y^2 dx + (2xy + \cos y) dy = 0$

b)  $yx dx + dy = 0$

c)  $(ye^{-2x} + y^3) dx - e^{-2x} dy = 0$

3. (12 pts.) Determine whether the *Existence and Uniqueness Theorem for First order IVP's* implies that there is a unique solution for the below IVP. Why or why not? Show your work.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x - \sqrt[3]{y-2}, \quad y(1) = 2$$

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4. (8 pts.) Determine if the relation  $x^2 - \sin(x+y) = 1$  is the implicit solution to the equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \sec(x+y) - 1.$$

5. (14 pts.) Find the solution to the equation  $4y'' - 4y' + 5y = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = -11/2$ .

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6. (22 pts.) Solve the Bernoulli equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x-2} = 5(x-2)\sqrt{y}$

7. (24 pts.) Find the general solution to the equation  $y'' = 5x^{-1} y' - 13x^{-2} y, \quad x > 0.$   
(Hint: Can you recognize the type of this equation?)

**Extra Credit Problem: (10 points)**

Show that the equation  $(2x^2 + y)dx + (x^2y - x)dy = 0$  is not exact. Find an integrating factor that would make this equation exact and verify that the new equation is exact and then solve the new equation.