

## 9.1 and 9.2 Modeling Differential Equations and Verifying Solutions

Important Ideas:

1. Which of the following functions are solutions to the differential equation  $y'' + y = 0$ ? (Choose all that apply.)
  - A)  $y = e^x$
  - B)  $y = e^{-x}$
  - C)  $y = \sin x$
  - D)  $y = -\cos x$
  - E)  $y = 3\cos(x)$
2. The number of fruit flies increases at a rate proportional to its current population,  $F$ . Write a differential equation to represent this situation.
3. Find the general solution to each differential equations
  - a.  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = 5$
  - b.  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = 5 \ln x$

To find the general solution to  $\frac{dy}{dt} = k(y - A)$ , assuming  $y - A \neq 0$ , we perform three steps. Fill in the blanks.

1. Separate:  $\frac{dy}{dt} = k(y - A)$   
 $\frac{dy}{(y - A)} = k dt$

Separate the variables so  $y$  is on one side,  $t$  is on the other by multiplying and dividing.

2. Integrate:  $\int \frac{dy}{(y - A)} = \int k dt$   
 $\ln |y - A| + C_1 = kt + C_2$

Integrate both sides. Since  $y - A \neq 0$ ,  $\int \frac{dy}{(y - A)} = \ln |y - A| + C_1$   
 We *could* include the constant of integration on both sides or not, and just write the following, assuming  $C_3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\ln |y - A| = kt + C_3$

3. Isolate:  $\ln |y - A| = kt + C_3$   
 $e^{\ln |y - A|} = e^{kt + C_3}$   
 $|y - A| = e^{C_3} e^{kt}$   
 $|y - A| = C_4 e^{kt}$

If possible, get  $y$  all by itself.  
 Make both sides a power of  $e$ .  
 Use an inverse property and law of exponents  
 What are we assuming here?

$C_4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$y - A = \pm C_4 e^{kt}$

Remove absolute value signs.

$y - A = C e^{kt}$

What are we assuming here?  $C =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$y = C e^{kt} + A$

Subtract  $A$  from both sides to solve for  $y$ .

1. Solve the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dt} = k(y - A)$  for the special case when  $y - A = 0$ .

2. Suppose Renfield brings with him a glass of ice water to the wine cellar, sets it down to measure Sherry's body temperature, and then leaves the non-empty glass in the cellar.

a. Use the above template to report the **general solution** for  $\frac{dy}{dt} = k(y - 60)$ , where  $y'$  is the rate the ice water warms.

$y =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $+ 60$

b. Assume the initial temperature of the ice water is 32°F. If two hours later it warms to 42°F, find the **particular solution** to 2a. Report  $k$  to 2 decimal places. Use technology or algebra.

3. Fill in the boxes.

Recall what  $C$  represents graphically for the family  $y = C e^{kt} + 60$ .

