

1. (Construct and Investigate the model of Mixing)

At time $t=0$ a tank contains Q_0 lb of salt dissolved in 100 gal of water.

Assume that water containing $\frac{1}{4}$ lb of salt per gallon is entering the tank at a rate of r gal/min and that the well-stirred mixture is draining from the tank at the same rate.

- Set up the initial value problem that describe this flow process.
- Find $Q(t)$: the amount of salt in the tank at time t .
- Find $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} Q(t)$.

2. Solve the following initial value problems respectively.

$$(1) \begin{cases} (16-t^2)y' + 2ty = 3t^2 \\ y(1) = -5 \end{cases}$$

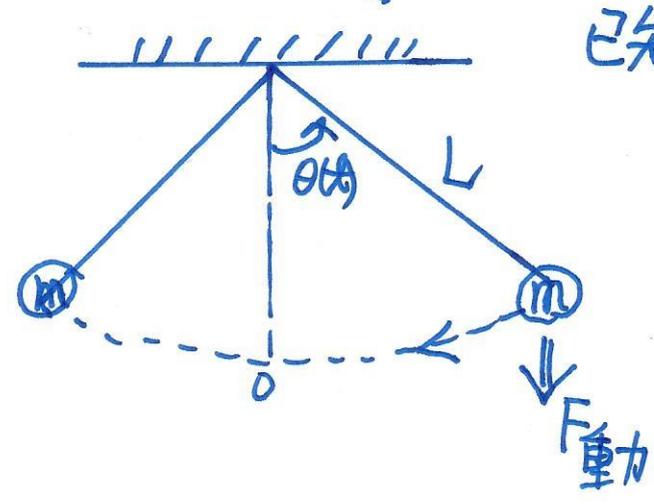
$$(2) \begin{cases} 2y' + ty = 2 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4x-x^3}{4+y^3}, \quad y(0) = 1$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} (3xy + y^2) + (x^2 + xy)y' = 0 \\ y(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

3. 探討下列問題的微分方程 models

(A) 同一單擺^{分別}置於地球表面及月球表面作來回運動模型. (不計摩擦力及地球上的空氣阻力)
 當此單擺是作微小角度擺動時, 試比較其週期性. (已知月球質量大約 = $\frac{1}{81}$ 地球質量.)

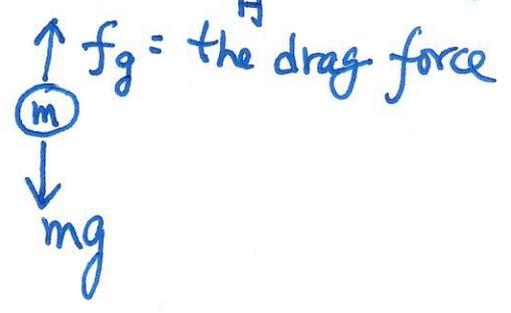


已知: $|\theta(t)| < \theta_0 \ll 1$ rad

$F_{(重力)_{地}} = mg_{地球}$
 $F_{(重力)_{月}} = mg_{月球}$

(B) A Falling Object:

Assume $f_d \propto v$ (Case 1)
 $f_d \propto v^2$ (Case 2)



4. Solve the following ODE respectively. Find $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t)$.

(1) $\frac{dy}{dt} = -r(1 - \frac{y_0}{T})y$, $y(0) = y_0 > 0$, r, T : positive constant.

(2) $\frac{dy}{dt} = r(\frac{y}{T} - 1)(\frac{y}{K} - 1)y$, $r > 0$ = constants, $0 < T < K$

5. Solve the following type of Bernoulli's equation ^(P3)

$$\begin{cases} t^2 y' + 2ty - y^3 = 0, & t > 0 \\ y(0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

Hint: Use the substitution $v = y^{-2}$.

6. Solve the initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} y' = \frac{-y}{3} + t \equiv f(t, y) \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

by the method of following successive approximation:

$$\phi_0(t) = 0$$

$$\phi_1(t) = \int_0^t f(s, \phi_0(s)) ds$$

$$\phi_2(t) = \int_0^t f(s, \phi_1(s)) ds$$

\vdots

$$\phi_{k+1}(t) = \int_0^t f(s, \phi_k(s)) ds, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Find $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \phi_k(t)$

7. Consider the (IVP) $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dt} = 3 - 2t - 0.5y \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$

Use Euler's method: $y_{n+1} = y_n + f(t_n, y_n)(t_{n+1} - t_n), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
with step size $h = 0.2$ to find approximation of the solution at $t = 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8$.