

1. Solve for  $y(t)$ :  $y' + \frac{2}{t}y = -1$ ,  $y(1) = 1$ .

This is a first order linear O.D.E.  $y' + p(t)y = q(t)$   
 where  $p(t) = \frac{2}{t}$  and  $q(t) = -1$ . Thus, with  $\mu(t) = e^{\int p(t) dt} = t^2$

$$y(t) = \frac{\int \mu q dt + c}{\mu} = \frac{\int 2t^2 dt + c}{t^2} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}t^3 + c}{t^2} = \frac{2}{3}t + \frac{c}{t^2}$$

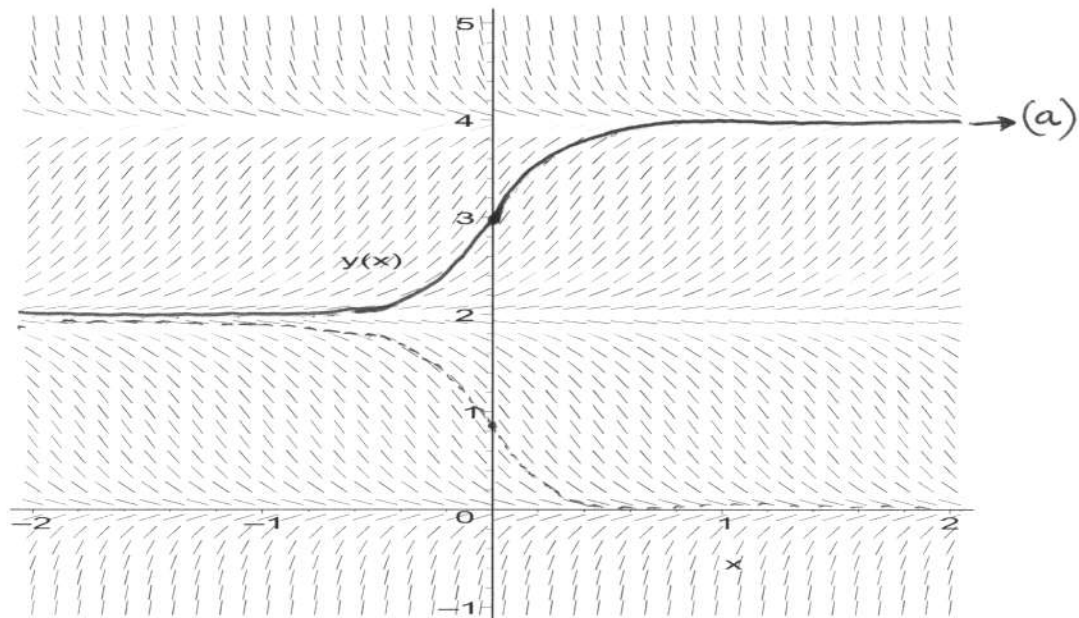
but  $y(1) = 1$ . So

$$1 = \frac{2}{3} + c \Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{3}$$

Therefore,

$$y(t) = \frac{2}{3}t - \frac{1}{3t^2}$$

2. Here is the direction field of a certain differential equation:



- (a) On the figure, sketch the solution which satisfies  $y(0) = 3$ .  
 (b) Find a value of  $y_0$  such that if  $y(x)$  is a solution with  $y(0) = y_0$  then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x) = 0$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y(x) = 2$ :  $y_0 = \underline{1}$ . or any number in  $(0, 2)$