

Solve the differential Equation.

1.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = xe^{-y}$

2.  $(y^2 + xy^2)y' = 1$

3.  $(y + \sin y)y' = x + x^3$

4.  $\frac{dz}{dt} + e^{t+z} = 0$

Find the solution of the differential equation that satisfies the given initial condition.

5.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y}, \quad y(0) = -3$

6.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\ln x}{xy}, \quad y(1) = 2$

Find the solution of the differential equation that satisfies the given initial condition.

$$7. \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{2t + \sec^2 t}{2u}, \quad u(0) = -5$$

$$8. \frac{dP}{dt} = \sqrt{Pt}, \quad P(1) = 2$$

**Review:**

R1. What is the instantaneous rate of change

for  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1}{x + 1}$  at  $x = 2$ ?

- a. -27
- b. -6
- c. 6
- d. 9
- e. 27

R3. If  $f(x) = \tan^2 x + \sin x$ , then  $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) =$

- a.  $\frac{4 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$
- b.  $\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$
- c.  $\frac{8 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$
- d.  $\frac{8 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$
- e.  $\frac{4 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$

R2.  $\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)(e^{\sin 2x}) =$

- a.  $-\cos(2x)e^{\sin 2x}$
- b.  $\cos(2x)e^{\sin 2x}$
- c.  $2e^{\sin 2x}$
- d.  $2\cos(2x)e^{\sin 2x}$
- e.  $-2\cos(2x)e^{\sin 2x}$

R4. If  $f(x) = \tan(e^{\sin x})$ , then  $f'(x) =$

- a.  $-e^{\sin x} \cos x \sec^2(e^{\sin x})$
- b.  $e^{\sin x} \cos x \sec^2(e^{\sin x})$
- c.  $-e^{\sin x} \sec(e^{\sin x}) \tan(e^{\sin x})$
- d.  $e^{\sin x} \sec^2(e^{\sin x})$
- e.  $e^{\sin x} \sec(e^{\sin x}) \tan(e^{\sin x})$

**Answers:**

- 1.  $y = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C\right)$
- 2.  $y = \sqrt[3]{3\ln|1+x| + C}$
- 3.  $\frac{1}{2}y^2 - \cos y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + C$
- 4.  $z = -\ln(e^t + C)$

- 5.  $y = -\sqrt{x^2 + 9}$
- 6.  $y = \sqrt{(\ln x)^2 + 4}$
- 7.  $u = -\sqrt{t^2 + \tan t} + 25$
- 8.  $p = \left(\frac{1}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2$

R1. C

R2. D

R3. C

R4. B

