

Solutions

1. [1.1.23] Newton's law of cooling states that the temperature of an object changes at a rate proportional to the difference between the temperature of the object itself and the temperature of its surroundings (the ambient air temperature in most cases). Suppose that the ambient temperature is 70°F and that the rate constant is $0.05(\text{min})^{-1}$.

(a) Write a differential equation for the temperature M as a function of time t .

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = r(A - M) \quad \text{where } A = \text{ambient temperature, } r = \text{rate}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dM}{dt} = 0.05(70 - M)}$$

Note: $\frac{dM}{dt} > 0$ when $M < 70$.

(b) Solve the initial value problem $M(0) = 100^\circ$.

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = -0.05(M - 70)$$

$$\frac{1}{M - 70} \frac{dM}{dt} = -0.05$$

$$\int \frac{1}{M - 70} dM = \int -0.05 dt$$

$$\ln|M - 70| = -0.05t + C$$

$$M - 70 = C e^{-0.05t}$$

$M(0) = 100: 100 - 70 = C \Rightarrow C = 30.$

$$\boxed{M = 70 + 30 e^{-0.05t}}$$

(c) How long will it take for the object to cool to 71° ?

$$71 = 70 + 30 e^{-0.05t}$$

$$\frac{1}{30} = e^{-0.05t}$$

$$e^{0.05t} = 30$$

$$0.05t = \ln(30)$$

$$\frac{1}{20} t = \ln(30)$$

$$t = 20 \ln(30)$$

$$\approx \boxed{68.024 \text{ min}}$$

2. [1.3.9] Verify that $y = 3t + t^2$ is a solution to $ty' - y = t^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} ty' - y &= t \frac{d}{dt} [3t + t^2] - (3t + t^2) = t(3 + 2t) - (3t + t^2) \\ &= 3t + 2t^2 - 3t - t^2 \\ &= t^2 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

3. [2.1.{13,18}] Solve the following initial value problems.

(a) $y' - y = 2te^{2t}$, $y(0) = 1$

$$\mu = e^{\int -1 dt} = e^{-t}$$

$$e^{-t} y' - e^{-t} y = (2te^{2t})(e^{-t})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} [e^{-t} y] = 2te^t$$

$$e^{-t} y = \int 2te^t dt \quad \begin{array}{l} u=2t \quad v=e^t \\ du=2dt \quad dv=e^t dt \end{array}$$

$$e^{-t} y = 2te^t - \int 2e^t dt$$

(b) $ty' + 2y = \sin t$, $y(\pi/2) = 1$, $t > 0$.

$$y' + \frac{2}{t}y = \frac{\sin t}{t}$$

$$\mu = e^{\int \frac{2}{t} dt} = e^{2 \ln(t)} = e^{\ln(t^2)} = t^2$$

$$t^2 y' + 2ty = t \sin t$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} [t^2 y] = t \sin t$$

$$t^2 y = \int t \sin t dt \quad \begin{array}{l} u=t \quad v=-\cos t \\ du=dt \quad dv=\sin t dt \end{array}$$

$$t^2 y = -t \cos t + \int \cos t dt$$

$$e^{-t} y = 2te^t - 2e^t + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(0)=1: \quad e^0 \cdot 1 &= 0 - 2 \cdot 1 + C \\ 1 &= -2 + C, \quad C=3 \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{-t} y = 2te^t - 2e^t + 3$$

$$y = 2te^{2t} - 2e^{2t} + 3e^t$$

$$\boxed{y = (2t-2)e^{2t} + 3e^t}$$

$$t^2 y = -t \cos t + \sin t + C$$

$$y(\pi/2)=1:$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 1 = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \overset{0}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} + \overset{1}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} + C$$

$$C = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 1$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{1}{t^2} \left(\sin t - t \cos t + \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 1 \right)}$$