

$\frac{dy}{dt}$ #1

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0.50y$$

$\frac{dy}{dt}$ #2

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -0.25y$$

$\frac{dy}{dt}$ #3

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -0.15(y - 5)$$

$\frac{dy}{dt}$ #4

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2}{y}$$

$\frac{dy}{dt}$ #5

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y(t - 5)$$

$\frac{dy}{dt}$ #6

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0.25y(4 - y)$$

$\frac{dy}{dt}$ Description #1

y changes at a rate inversely proportional to the amount present at any time t

$\frac{dy}{dt}$ Description #2

At any given time, y changes at a rate proportional to the difference between the amount present and 5

$\frac{dy}{dt}$ Description #3

y increases at a rate proportional to the amount present at any time t

$\frac{dy}{dt}$ Description #4

At any given time, y changes at a rate proportional to the product of the amount present and 5 less than t .

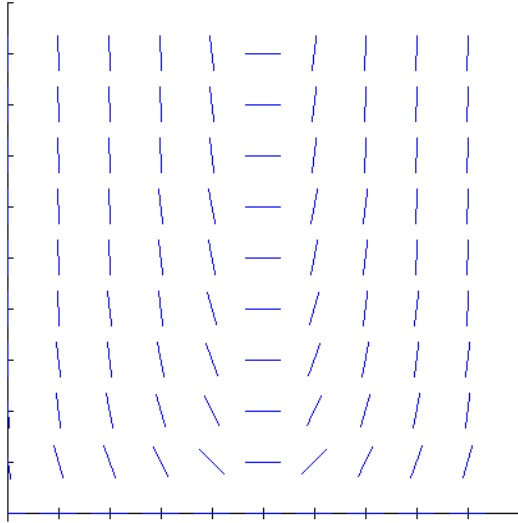
$\frac{dy}{dt}$ Description #5

At any time t , y changes at a rate proportional to the product of the amount present and the difference between 4 and the amount present

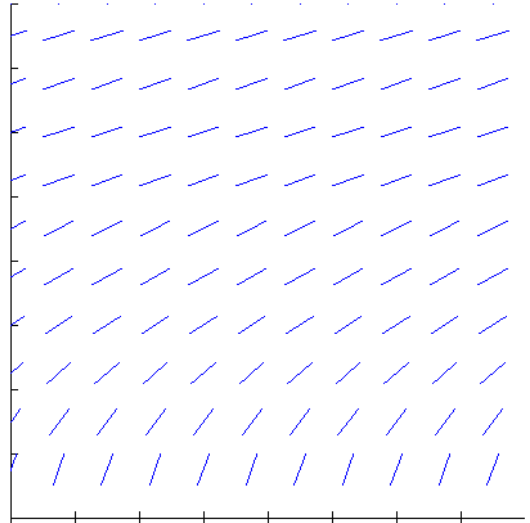
$\frac{dy}{dt}$ Description #6

y decreases at a rate proportional to the amount present at any time t

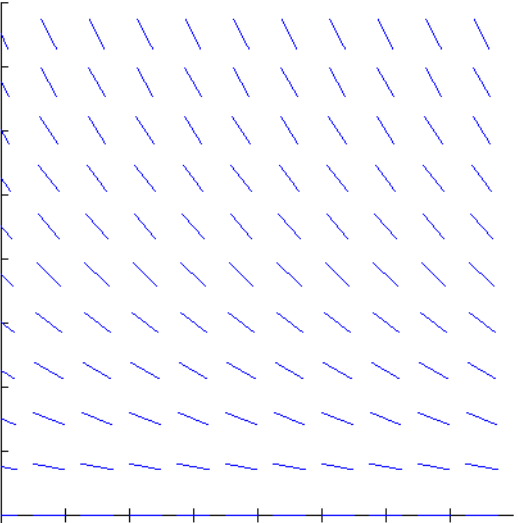
Slope Field #1



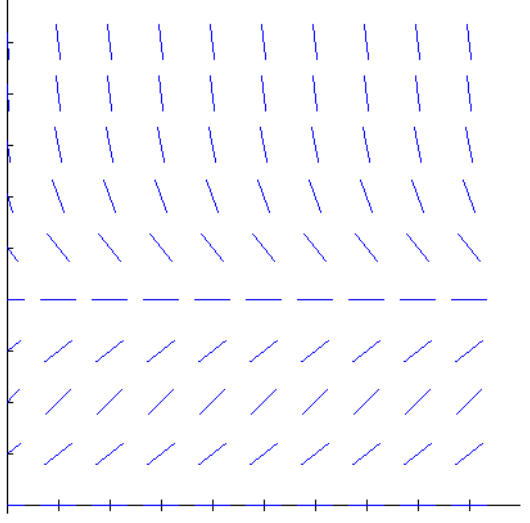
Slope Field #2



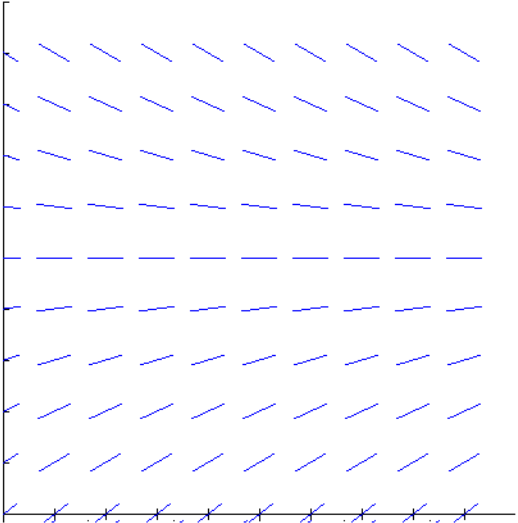
Slope Field #3



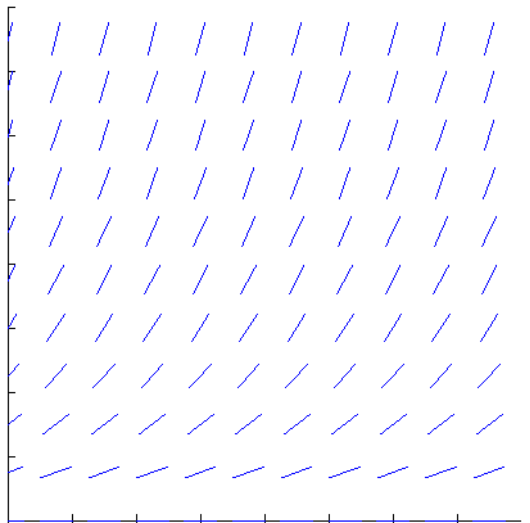
Slope Field #4



Slope Field #5



Slope Field #6



Solution Description #1

The solution curves are always concave down.

Solution Description #2

For any particular solution, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = 4$

Solution Description #3

The solution curves have horizontal tangents at $t = 5$.

Solution Description #4

For any particular solution, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = 0$

Solution Description #5

The solution curves represent exponential growth.

Solution Description #6

Each solution curve has a horizontal asymptote at $y = 5$.

Differential Equations Lab Analysis Questions

1.) For the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt}$ #1, suppose the initial condition is $y(0) = 10$. How long until $y = 100$?

2.) For the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt}$ #2, find $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$ in terms of y . What does $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$ tell you about the solution curves for $y > 0$?

3.) For the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt}$ #3, use separation of variables to find the particular solution $y = y(t)$ with the initial condition $y(0) = 2$.

4.) For the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt}$ #4, compute $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$ in terms of y and use this justify why the solution curves are always concave down.

5.) For the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt}$ #5, suppose that a particular solution $y = y(t)$ passes through the point $(1, 2)$. Use the line tangent to the graph of $y = y(t)$ at $t = 1$ to estimate $y(1.1)$.

6.) For the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt}$ #6, algebraically show that the function $y(t) = \frac{4}{1 + e^{-t}}$ satisfies the differential equation.

Differential Equations Matching Teacher Answer Key

$\frac{dy}{dt}$	$\frac{dy}{dt}$ Description	Slope Field	Solution Description
1	3	6	5
2	6	3	4
3	2	5	6
4	1	2	1
5	4	1	3
6	5	4	2