

Instructions: Please show all your work in the space provided, no credit will be given if appropriate work is not shown. Clearly box your answer.

1. (5 points) Find the solutions to the given initial value problem: $2y' + y = \frac{3}{2}e^{t/2}$, $y(0) = -1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' + \frac{1}{2}y &= \frac{3}{2}e^{t/2} \\
 \mu(t) &= e^{\int \frac{1}{2} dt} = e^{\frac{1}{2}t} \\
 \int \frac{d}{dt} [e^{\frac{1}{2}t} \cdot y] dt &= \int \frac{3}{4} e^t dt \\
 e^{\frac{1}{2}t} \cdot y &= \frac{3}{4} e^t + C \\
 y(t) &= \frac{3}{4} e^{t/2} + C e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}
 \end{aligned}$$

$y(0) = -1 \Rightarrow$
 $-1 = \frac{3}{4} + C$
 $\Rightarrow C = -\frac{7}{4}$

$$y(t) = \frac{3}{4} e^{t/2} - \frac{7}{4} e^{-t/2}$$

2. (5 points) Find the explicit solution of $y' = e^{2x}(1 + y^2)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dy}{dx} &= e^{2x}(1 + y^2) \\
 \int \frac{1}{1 + y^2} dy &= \int e^{2x} dx \\
 \tan^{-1}(y) &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C \\
 \Rightarrow \boxed{y} &= \tan\left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C\right)
 \end{aligned}$$