

Midterm - pick up M 2-2:45, 4-5, W11-12:30, 2-3:30.

More qualitative analysis of DEs

Midterm 2

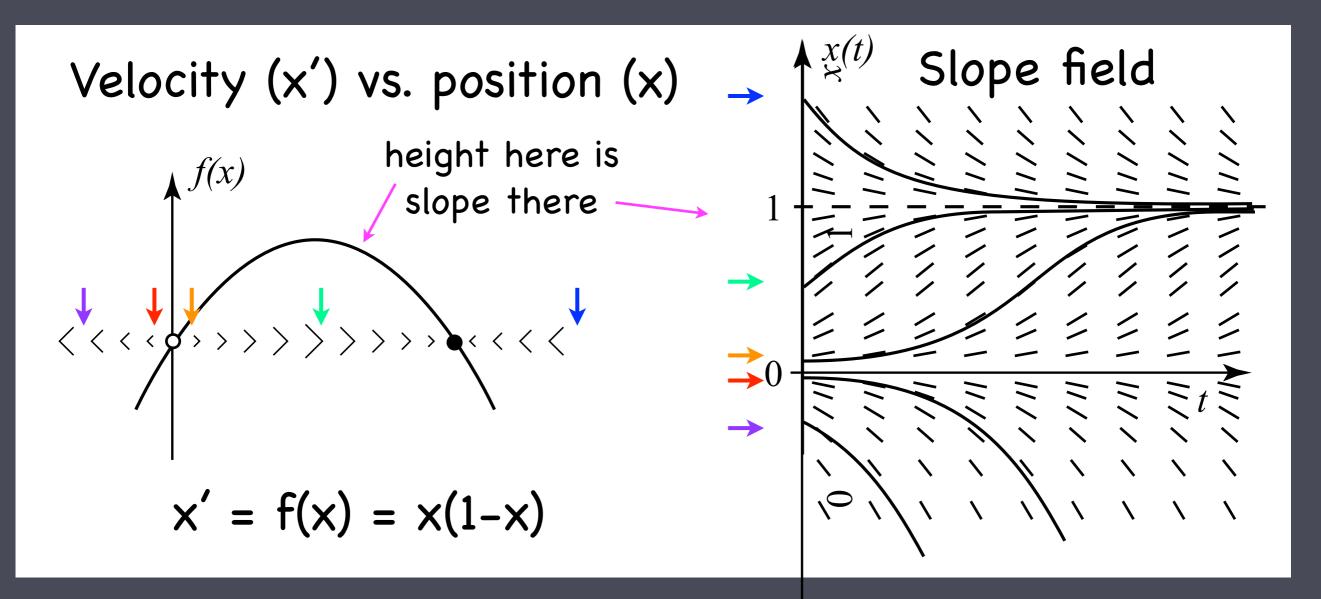
	Points	Percent
MC	3.7 / 6	62%
SAP (pg 1)	6.2 / 8	77%
SAP (pg 2)	5.1 / 8	64%
LAP 1	5.4 / 7	77%
LAP 2	8.4 / 14	60%
LAP 3	6.1 / 7	88%
Overall	35 / 50	70%

Midterm 2

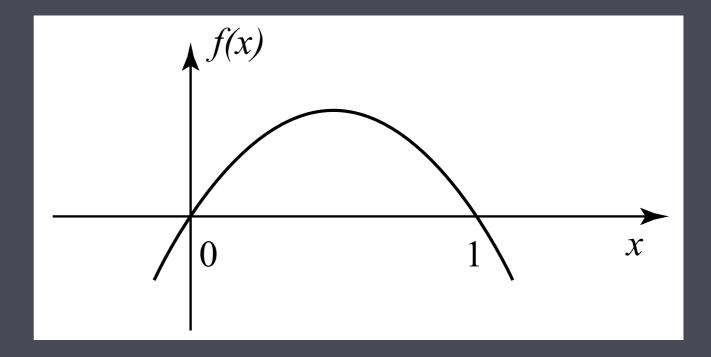
	Points	Percent
MC	3.2 / 6	53%
SAP (pg 1)	5.9 / 8	74%
SAP (pg 2)	4.8 / 8	60%
LAP 1	5.1 / 7	72%
LAP 2	7.5 / 14	53%
LAP 3	5.6 / 7	80%
Overall	32 / 50	64%

Monday, November 10, 2014

Velocity versus position



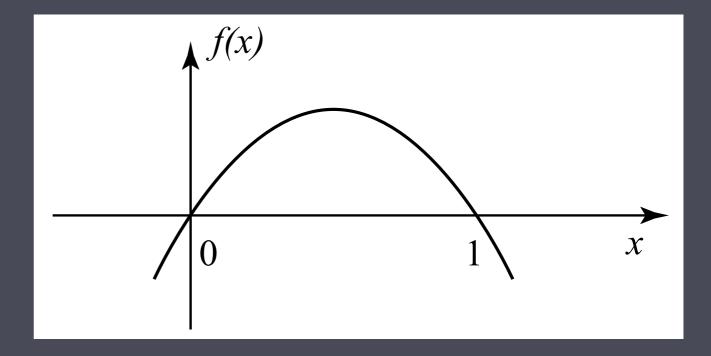
Stable steady state – all nearby solutions approach Unstable steady state – at least one nearby solution leaves



If you start at x(0) = -0.01, the solution

(A) increases

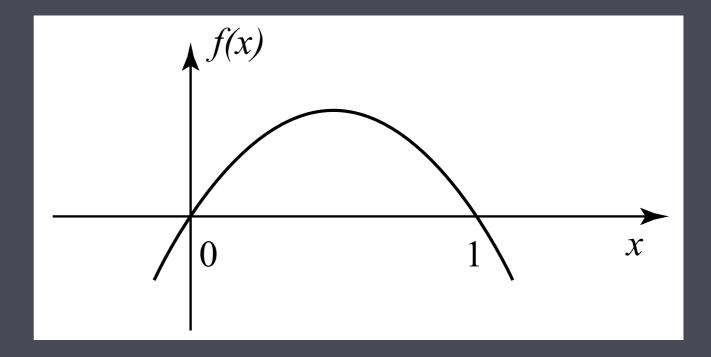
x' = x(1 - x)



If you start at x(0) = 0.01, the solution

(A) increases

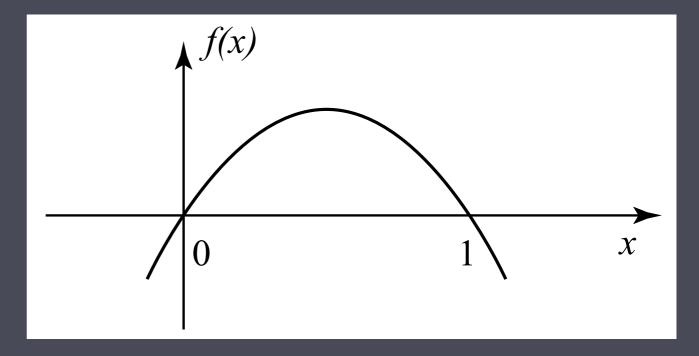
x' = x(1 - x)



If you start at x(0) = 0.99, the solution

(A) increases

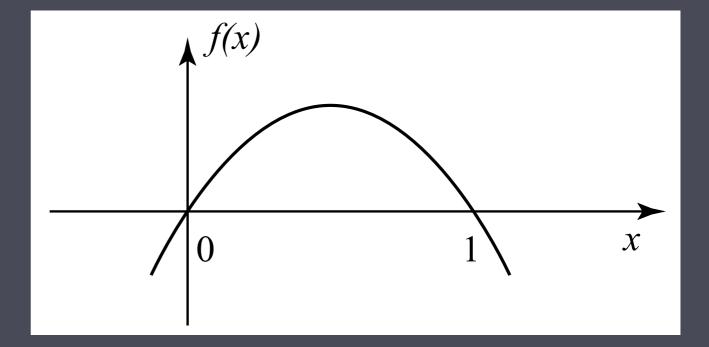
x' = x(1 - x)



x' = x(1 - x)

If you start at x(0) = 1.01, the solution

(A) increases



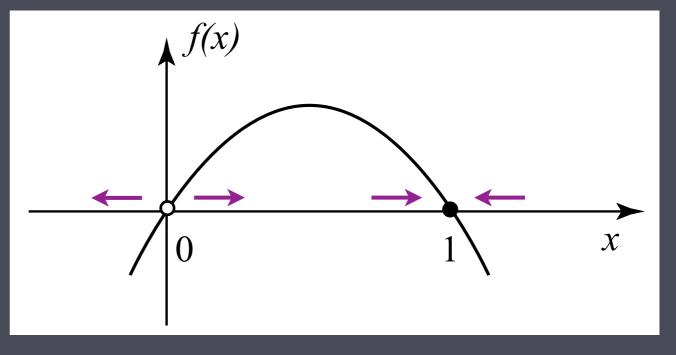
(A) Both x(t)=0 and x(t)=1 are stable steady states.

(B) x(t)=0 is stable and x(t)=1 is unstable.

x' = x(1 - x)

- (C) x(t)=0 is unstable and x(t)=1 is stable.
- (D) Both x(t)=0 and x(t)=1 are unstable steady states.

$$x' = x(1 - x)$$



(A) Both x(t)=0 and x(t)=1 are stable steady states.

(B) x(t)=0 is stable and x(t)=1 is unstable.

(C) x(t)=0 is unstable and x(t)=1 is stable.

- (D) Both x(t)=0 and x(t)=1 are unstable steady states.
 - Stable solid dot. Unstable empty dot.

Given that position tells you velocity, i.e. x'=f(x), which of the following is false?

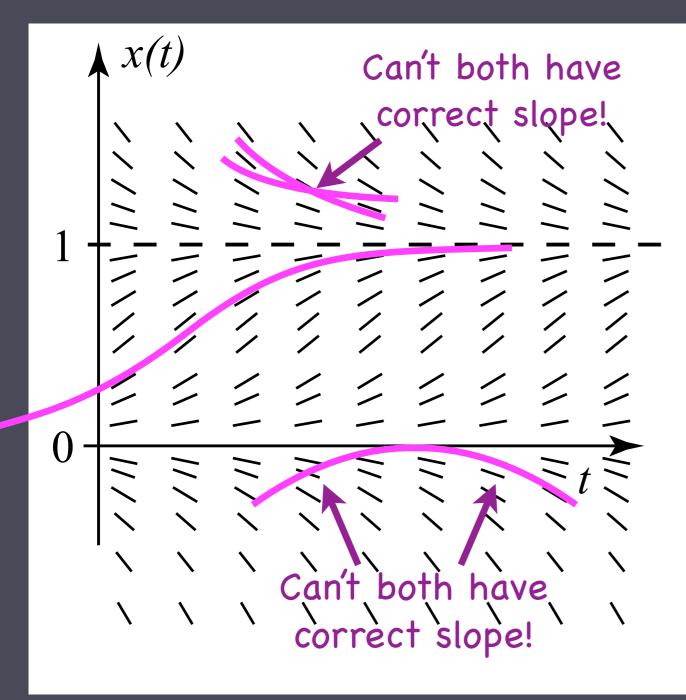
(A) A solution x(t) cannot have a local max (as a function of t).

(B) If x(t) is a solution then so is y(t)=x(t-c).

(C) If x(t) is a solution then so is y(t)=x(t)+C.

(D) If x(t) and y(t) are two different solutions, they cannot cross.

Given that position tells you velocity, i.e. x'=f(x), which of the following is false?

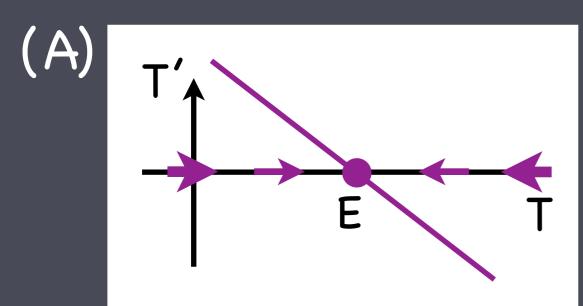


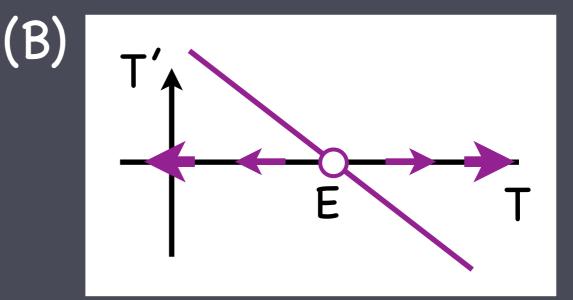
- (A) A solution x(t) to x'=f(x)
 cannot have a local max
 (as a function of t).
- (B) If x(t) is a solution then so is y(t)=x(t-c).
- (C) If x(t) is a solution then so
 is y(t)=x(t)+C.
- (D) If x(t) and y(t) are two different solutions, they cannot cross.

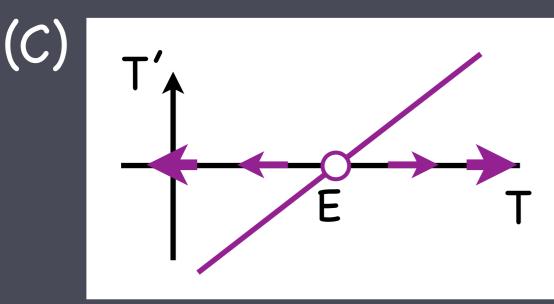
This is only true for "nice" functions f(x) like the ones we usually talk about in Math 102.

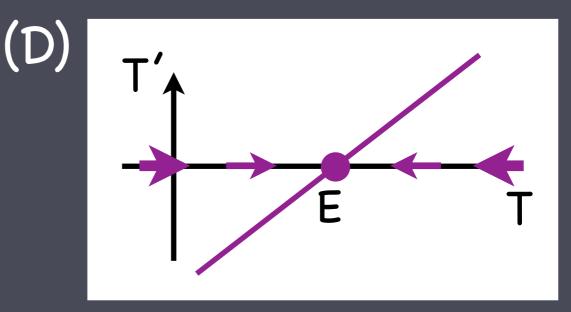
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Phase line for NLC: $\frac{dT}{dt} = k(E - T)$









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