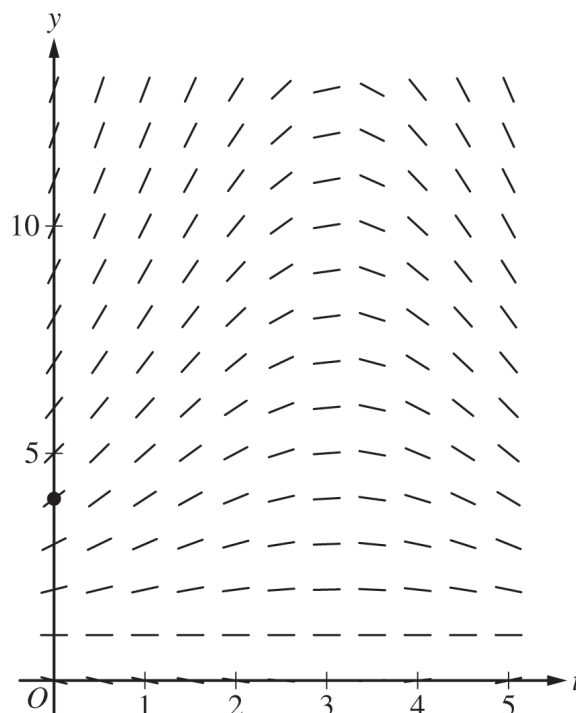


3. The depth of seawater at a location can be modeled by the function H that satisfies the differential equation

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}(H - 1)\cos\left(\frac{t}{2}\right), \text{ where } H(t) \text{ is measured in feet and } t \text{ is measured in hours after noon } (t = 0). \text{ It is}$$

known that $H(0) = 4$.

- (a) A portion of the slope field for the differential equation is provided. Sketch the solution curve, $y = H(t)$, through the point $(0, 4)$.



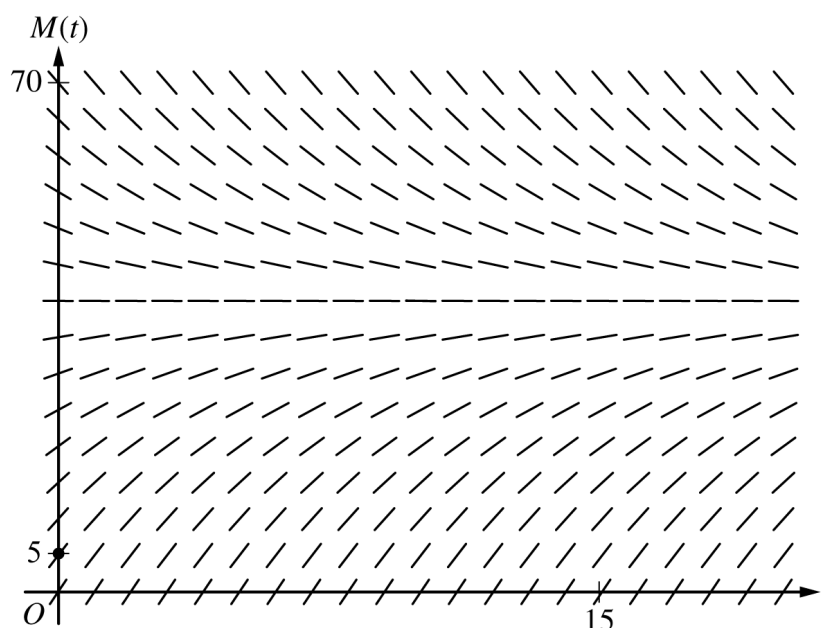
- (b) For $0 < t < 5$, it can be shown that $H(t) > 1$. Find the value of t , for $0 < t < 5$, at which H has a critical point. Determine whether the critical point corresponds to a relative minimum, a relative maximum, or neither a relative minimum nor a relative maximum of the depth of seawater at the location. Justify your answer.
- (c) Use separation of variables to find $y = H(t)$, the particular solution to the differential equation

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}(H - 1)\cos\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \text{ with initial condition } H(0) = 4.$$

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet. Write your solution to each part in the space provided for that part.

3. A bottle of milk is taken out of a refrigerator and placed in a pan of hot water to be warmed. The increasing function M models the temperature of the milk at time t , where $M(t)$ is measured in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and t is the number of minutes since the bottle was placed in the pan. M satisfies the differential equation $\frac{dM}{dt} = \frac{1}{4}(40 - M)$. At time $t = 0$, the temperature of the milk is 5°C . It can be shown that $M(t) < 40$ for all values of t .

- (a) A slope field for the differential equation $\frac{dM}{dt} = \frac{1}{4}(40 - M)$ is shown. Sketch the solution curve through the point $(0, 5)$.

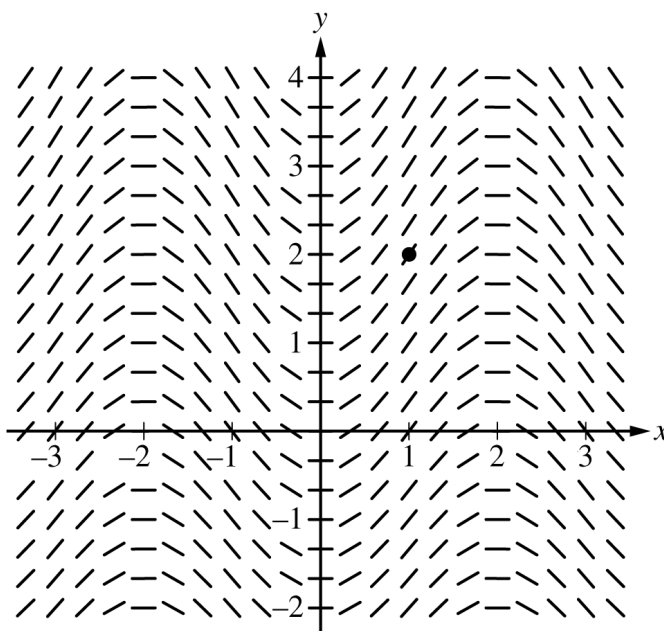


- (b) Use the line tangent to the graph of M at $t = 0$ to approximate $M(2)$, the temperature of the milk at time $t = 2$ minutes.
- (c) Write an expression for $\frac{d^2M}{dt^2}$ in terms of M . Use $\frac{d^2M}{dt^2}$ to determine whether the approximation from part (b) is an underestimate or an overestimate for the actual value of $M(2)$. Give a reason for your answer.
- (d) Use separation of variables to find an expression for $M(t)$, the particular solution to the differential equation $\frac{dM}{dt} = \frac{1}{4}(40 - M)$ with initial condition $M(0) = 5$.

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet. Write your solution to each part in the space provided for that part.

5. Consider the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)\sqrt{y+7}$. Let $y = f(x)$ be the particular solution to the differential equation with the initial condition $f(1) = 2$. The function f is defined for all real numbers.

- (a) A portion of the slope field for the differential equation is given below. Sketch the solution curve through the point $(1, 2)$.



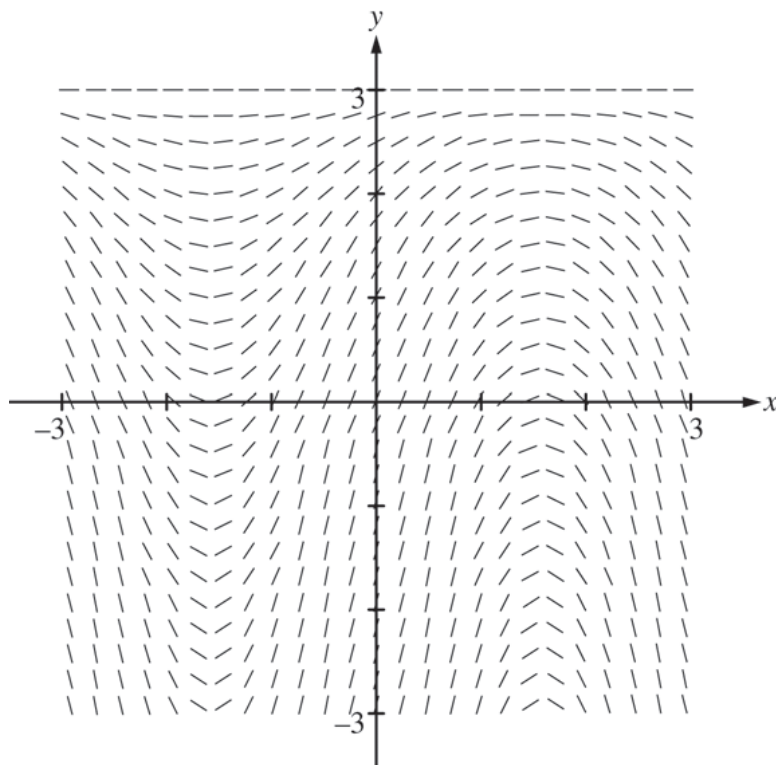
- (b) Write an equation for the line tangent to the solution curve in part (a) at the point $(1, 2)$. Use the equation to approximate $f(0.8)$.
- (c) It is known that $f''(x) > 0$ for $-1 \leq x \leq 1$. Is the approximation found in part (b) an overestimate or an underestimate for $f(0.8)$? Give a reason for your answer.
- (d) Use separation of variables to find $y = f(x)$, the particular solution to the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)\sqrt{y+7} \text{ with the initial condition } f(1) = 2.$$

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet. Write your solution to each part in the space provided for that part.

4. At time $t = 0$, a boiled potato is taken from a pot on a stove and left to cool in a kitchen. The internal temperature of the potato is 91 degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) at time $t = 0$, and the internal temperature of the potato is greater than 27°C for all times $t > 0$. The internal temperature of the potato at time t minutes can be modeled by the function H that satisfies the differential equation $\frac{dH}{dt} = -\frac{1}{4}(H - 27)$, where $H(t)$ is measured in degrees Celsius and $H(0) = 91$.
- (a) Write an equation for the line tangent to the graph of H at $t = 0$. Use this equation to approximate the internal temperature of the potato at time $t = 3$.
- (b) Use $\frac{d^2H}{dt^2}$ to determine whether your answer in part (a) is an underestimate or an overestimate of the internal temperature of the potato at time $t = 3$.
- (c) For $t < 10$, an alternate model for the internal temperature of the potato at time t minutes is the function G that satisfies the differential equation $\frac{dG}{dt} = -(G - 27)^{2/3}$, where $G(t)$ is measured in degrees Celsius and $G(0) = 91$. Find an expression for $G(t)$. Based on this model, what is the internal temperature of the potato at time $t = 3$?
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6. Consider the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = (3 - y)\cos x$. Let $y = f(x)$ be the particular solution to the differential equation with the initial condition $f(0) = 1$. The function f is defined for all real numbers.
- (a) A portion of the slope field of the differential equation is given below. Sketch the solution curve through the point $(0, 1)$.



- (b) Write an equation for the line tangent to the solution curve in part (a) at the point $(0, 1)$. Use the equation to approximate $f(0.2)$.
- (c) Find $y = f(x)$, the particular solution to the differential equation with the initial condition $f(0) = 1$.
-

STOP

END OF EXAM