

# MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

## DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

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SECTION 4.2

Math 1001 Worksheet

FALL 2025

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### SOLUTIONS

1. (a) The equation becomes

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{t}{y^2 + 1} \frac{dy}{dt} &= -\frac{t^2}{e^t} \\ \frac{1}{y^2 + 1} dy &= -te^{-t} dt \\ \int \frac{1}{y^2 + 1} dy &= -\int te^{-t} dt \\ \arctan(y) &= -\int te^{-t} dt.\end{aligned}$$

The integral on the righthand side can be evaluated using integration by parts, with  $w = t$  so  $dw = dt$  and  $dv = e^{-t} dt$  so  $v = -e^{-t}$ . Thus

$$\int te^{-t} dt = -te^{-t} + \int e^{-t} dt = -te^{-t} - e^{-t} + C$$

and so the solution is

$$\arctan(y) = -(-te^{-t} - e^{-t}) + C \implies y = \tan(te^{-t} + e^{-t} + C).$$

- (b) We can rewrite the given equation as

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{5}{(y+2)(y-3)} dy &= \frac{1}{\cos(t) \csc(t)} dt \\ \frac{5}{(y+2)(y-3)} dy &= \frac{1}{\cos(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\sin(t)}} dt \\ \frac{5}{(y+2)(y-3)} dy &= \frac{\sin(t)}{\cos(t)} dt \\ \frac{5}{(y+2)(y-3)} dy &= \tan(t) dt \\ \int \frac{5}{(y+2)(y-3)} dy &= \int \tan(t) dt \\ \int \frac{5}{(y+2)(y-3)} dy &= -\ln|\cos(t)| + C.\end{aligned}$$

The lefthand side requires the method of partial fractions. We know that

$$\frac{5}{(y+2)(y-3)} = \frac{A}{y+2} + \frac{B}{y-3}$$

$$5 = A(y-3) + B(y+2).$$

When  $y = -2$ , we have  $5 = -5A$  so  $A = -1$ . When  $y = 3$ , we have  $5 = 5B$  so  $B = 1$ . Thus

$$\int \frac{5}{(y+2)(y-3)} dy = \int \left( \frac{-1}{y+2} + \frac{1}{y-3} \right) dy = \ln|y-3| - \ln|y+2| + C.$$

Hence the solution to the differential equation is given by the implicit form

$$\ln|y-3| - \ln|y+2| = -\ln|\cos(t)| + C.$$

This is sufficient, but note that we can simplify this to an extent. If we replace  $C$  with  $\ln|C|$  and apply the properties of logarithms, we have

$$\ln|y-3| - \ln|y+2| = -\ln|\cos(t)| + \ln|C|$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{y-3}{y+2} \right| = \ln \left| \frac{C}{\cos(t)} \right|$$

$$\frac{y-3}{y+2} = \frac{C}{\cos(t)},$$

which is a bit simpler than our original answer.

2. The differential equation is separable, so it can be rewritten as

$$t \frac{dy}{dt} = \sqrt{4-y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4-y^2}} dy = \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-y^2}} dy = \int \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$\arcsin\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) = \ln|t| + C.$$

Since  $y(1) = 2$ , we have

$$\arcsin(1) = \ln(1) + C$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = C.$$

Thus the particular solution is

$$\arcsin\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) = \ln|t| + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad y = 2 \sin\left(\ln|t| + \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

3. (a) Let  $y(t)$  be the amount of Einsteinium-254 left, in milligrams, after  $t$  days, so  $y = Ce^{kt}$ . Then we first know that  $y(0) = C = 3$ . Since half the sample is left after 270 days, this implies

$$y(270) = 3e^{270k} = 1.5 \implies k = -\frac{1}{270} \ln(2) \implies y = 3e^{-\frac{t}{270} \ln(2)}.$$

Thus, after 30 days, there will be

$$y(30) = 3e^{-\frac{30}{270} \ln(2)} = 3e^{-\frac{1}{9} \ln(2)} = \frac{3}{2^{\frac{1}{9}}} \approx 2.78.$$

There will be about **2.78 mg** left after 30 days.

- (b) We want to know when  $y = 0.5$  so, from part (a), we set

$$3e^{-\frac{t}{270} \ln(2)} = 0.5 \implies t = \frac{270 \ln(6)}{\ln(2)} \approx 698.$$

So it takes about **698 days** for the sample to be reduced to 0.5 mg.

4. Let  $y(t)$  be the number of parakeets on the island after  $t$  years, so  $y = Ce^{kt}$ . Then we know that

$$y(2) = Ce^{2k} = 50 \quad \text{and} \quad y(5) = Ce^{5k} = 150.$$

Dividing the second by the first gives

$$\frac{Ce^{5k}}{Ce^{2k}} = \frac{150}{50} \implies e^{3k} = 3 \implies k = \frac{1}{3} \ln(3).$$

Hence using  $y(2) = 50$  we have

$$50 = Ce^{\frac{2}{3} \ln(3)} \implies C = 50e^{-\frac{2}{3} \ln(3)} \approx 24.$$

So there were about **24 parakeets** originally on the island.

5. Let  $y(t)$  be the number of healthy individuals after  $t$  days, so  $y = Ce^{kt}$ . If there are  $C$  people in the city, after 10 days 10% (that is,  $\frac{1}{10}$ ) of them have contracted the flu, so only  $\frac{9}{10}C$  people are healthy. Hence

$$y(10) = Ce^{10k} = \frac{9}{10}C \implies e^{10k} = \frac{9}{10} \implies k = \frac{1}{10} \ln\left(\frac{9}{10}\right).$$

We want to know when 40% of the population is infected, so 60% or  $\frac{3}{5}C$  people remain healthy, implying

$$y = Ce^{\frac{t}{10} \ln(\frac{9}{10})} = \frac{3}{5}C \implies e^{\frac{t}{10} \ln(\frac{9}{10})} = \frac{3}{5} \implies t = 10 \frac{\ln(\frac{3}{5})}{\ln(\frac{9}{10})} \approx 48.5.$$

So it will take about **48.5 days** for 40% of the people to contract the flu.

6. (a) Newton's Law of Cooling can be represented by the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = k(y - T),$$

which is separable. It can be rewritten

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{y - T} dy &= k dt \\ \int \frac{1}{y - T} dy &= \int k dt \\ \ln(y - T) &= kt + C \\ y - T &= Ce^{kt} \\ y &= Ce^{kt} + T.\end{aligned}$$

In this case,  $y(0) = C + T$  so  $C = y(0) - T = y_0 - T$ . Thus the particular solution is given by

$$y = (y_0 - T)e^{kt} + T.$$

- (b) Here  $y_0 = 37$  and  $T = -8$ , so the temperature of the body is given by

$$y = 45e^{kt} - 8.$$

Furthermore,

$$y(30) = 45e^{30k} - 8 = 25 \quad \implies \quad k = \frac{1}{30} \ln \left( \frac{33}{45} \right).$$

Hence

$$y(45) = 45e^{\frac{45}{30} \ln \left( \frac{33}{45} \right)} - 8 \approx 20.3.$$

So the temperature of the body when the medical examiner arrives is about  $20.3^\circ\text{C}$ .