1. Slope Fields. Just sketch. Don't solve.

- (a) Sketch the slope field of dy/dx = y and the two solutions with y(0) = 1, -1.
- (b) Sketch the slope field of dy/dx = x and the two solutions with y(0) = 1, -1.
- (c) Sketch the slope field of dy/dx = 5 y and the two solutions with y(0) = 4, 6.
- (d) Sketch the slope field of dy/dx = y(5-y) and the three solutions with y(0) = -1, 1, 6.

2. Direct Integration. Solve the initial value problems.

- (a) x'' = 5; x(0) = 1, x'(0) = 3
- (b) x'' = t; x(0) = 1, x'(0) = 3
- (c) $x' = \sin t; x(0) = 1$
- (d) $x' = e^{3t}; x(0) = 4$

3. Free Fall (No Air Resistance). Suppose that the height of a projectile near the surface of a planet satisfies h''(t) = -1. Suppose the projectile is launched from a height h(0) = 1 with initial speed h'(0) = 4 (up). When does the projectile hit the ground (h = 0)?

4. Separation of Variables. Solve the initial value problems.

(a) dy/dx = 2y - 3; y(0) = 1(b) $dy/dx = y^2$; y(0) = 1(c) dy/dx = xy; y(0) = 1(d) dy/dx = x/y; y(0) = 1(e) dy/dx = y(1-y); y(0) = 1/2. [Hint: $\frac{1}{y(1-y)} = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{1-y}$.]

5. Newton's Law of Cooling. Suppose the temperature of a cup of coffee satisfies u'(t) = 5 - u(t) and u(0) = 7. Find a formula for u(t) and compute the limit of u(t) as $t \to +\infty$.

6. Free Fall (Air Resistance). Suppose the velocity of a projectile near the surface of a planet satisfies dv/dt = -1 - v. Suppose the projectile is dropped, so that v(0) = 0. Find a formula for v(t) and compute the limit of v(t) as $t \to +\infty$.

- 7. Integration Factors. Solve the initial value problems.
 - (a) x' + x = 1; x(0) = 4(b) x' + x = t; x(0) = 4(c) x' = tx + t; x(0) = 4

8. Trigonometry.

- (a) Express $3\cos t + 4\sin t$ in the form $C\cos(t-\alpha)$.
- (b) Express $(2+i)e^{it} + (2-i)e^{-it}$ in the form $A\cos t + B\sin t$.
- 9. Linear, Homogeneous, Constant Coefficients. Solve the initial value problems.
 - (a) y'' y = 0; y(0) = 1; y'(0) = 2(b) y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0; y(0) = 1; y'(0) = 2(c) y'' + 4y' + 5y = 0; y(0) = 1; y'(0) = 2

10. Damped Oscillations. The equation $mx'' + \gamma x' + kx = 0$ represents a damped oscillator with mass m > 0, stiffness k > 0 and friction $\gamma > 0$. Assume that $\gamma^2 - 4mk < 0$ so the characteristic equation $m\lambda^2 + \gamma\lambda + k = 0$ has complex roots. In this case make a rough sketch of the solution with x(0) = 1 and x'(0) = 1. (You do not need to compute a formula.)