Which of the following is a true statement about the critical points of the autonomous ODE y' = y² - 2y + 1?
 (A) It has more than one critical point.
 (B) It has exactly one critical point, and it is unstable.
 (C) It has exactly one critical point, and it is stable.

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 Which of the following first order
 ODEs could the depicted slope field belong to?

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3. The first order ODE $x' = \sin(t)x$ is...

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- (A) Separable and linear.
- (B) Separable but not linear.
- (C) Linear but not separable.
- (D) Neither separable not linear.

The initial value problem

$$y' = xy^2 - y, \quad y(0) = 2$$

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has a unique solution.

5. Suppose y is a function such that $y' = y^2 - 1$ and y(0) < 1. What is $\lim_{x \to \infty} y(x)$?

(A) -1
(B) 0
(C) 1
(D) None of the above

The initial value problem

$$(y - x^2)y' = 0, \quad y(0) = 0$$

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has a unique solution.

7. Suppse you're solving the nonhomogeneous second order ODE

$$x'' + 4x = \cos(2t)$$

using the method of undetermined coefficients. What form should you guess for the particular solution?

(A)
$$x_p = a\cos(2t)$$

(B) $x_p = a\cos(2t) + b\sin(2t)$
(C) $x_p = at\cos(2t) + bt\sin(2t)$
(D) None of the above

8. How might you go about solving the first order ODE $y' + 3y = e^{x}$?

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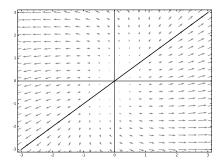
- (A) Separating variables.
- (B) Integrating factors.
- (C) Neither of the above.

9. If you're solving the ODE $y' + 3y = e^x$ using integrating factors, what is the integrating factor?

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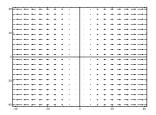
- (A) e^{3x} (B) e^{-3x}
- (C) e^{3}
- (D) None of the above

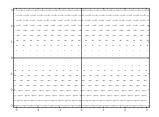
If the depicted phase portrait belongs to a system $\vec{x}' = A\vec{x}$ for a 2×2 matrix A, then Amust have a positive deficient eigenvalue.



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11. Consider the following two phase portraits, which belong to the linear systems $\vec{x}' = A\vec{x}$ and $\vec{x}' = B\vec{x}$, respectively.





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Which of the following is true?

(A) A has $\lambda = 0$ as a complete eigenvalue.

(B) *B* has $\lambda = 0$ as a deficient eigenvalue.

(C) Both the above.

(D) None of the above.

If X is any fundamental matrix solution for a linear homogeneous system $\vec{x}' = A\vec{x}$, then

$$X' = AX.$$

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If X is any fundamental matrix solution for a linear homogeneous system $\vec{x}' = A\vec{x}$, then

$$X' = XA$$

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Follow-up. What about $X = e^{At}$?