

1. Find the general solution to the Bernoulli differential equation

$$\dot{x} + 2x = tx^3.$$

2. Find the unique solution to the initial value problem

$$\dot{x} + 2x = tx^3, \quad x(t_0) = x_0$$

when  $t_0 = 0$  and  $x_0 = 4$ .

3. Show that the solution found above blows up sometime between  $t = 0.4$  and  $0.5$ .
4. Solve  $8t + 2 = e^{4t}$  to 4 significant digits to find the approximate time of blow up.
5. Use Euler's method

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + hf(x_k, t_k) \quad \text{for} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$$

with  $h = 0.4/n$  and  $t_k = kh$  to approximate  $x(0.4)$ . Compute the error

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{Euler}} = |x_n - x(0.4)|$$

for values of  $n$  equal to 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80.

6. Use the Runge-Kutta RK4 method

$$f_1 = f(x_k, t_k)$$

$$f_2 = f(x_k + \frac{1}{2}hf_1, t_k + \frac{1}{2}h)$$

$$f_3 = f(x_k + \frac{1}{2}hf_2, t_k + \frac{1}{2}h)$$

$$f_4 = f(x_k + hf_3, t_k + h)$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + \frac{1}{6}h(f_1 + 2f_2 + 2f_3 + f_4)$$

to approximate  $x(0.4)$ . Compute the error

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{RK4}} = |x_n - x(0.4)|$$

for values of  $n$  equal to 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80.

7. Comment on the accuracy of the above numerical approximations.
8. [Extra Credit 3] Approximate  $x(0.2)$  where  $x(t)$  is the unique solution to

$$\dot{x} - 4 \sin x = tx^3, \quad x(0) = 4.$$

This solution also blows up at some time  $t > 0$ . Numerically approximate the time of blow up to 4 significant digits.