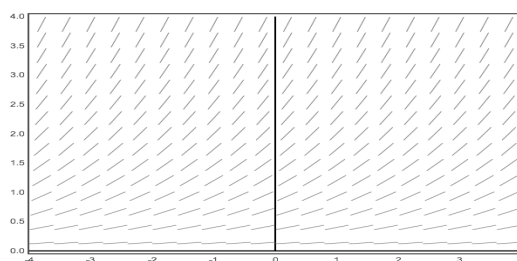


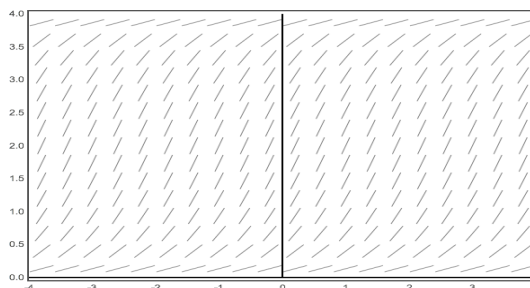
Set a timer for 25 minutes to complete this problem. You may use your notes, textbooks, or any materials I gave you throughout the year. You are not expected to use a calculator, but you may use one if you would like. You should show all your steps as if you did not have a calculator. I am guessing that the 25-minute problem will be worth 15 points and the 15-minute problem will be worth 10 points for a total of 25 points. The college board has said that the 25-minute problem will be worth 60% and the 15-minute problem will be worth 40%, so that is my best guess at how it may be broken down this year. Please show all appropriate mathematics: no bald answers!

Two scientists, Gill and Jeff, are studying the stinkbug population in the upstairs hallway. At the beginning of their study ( $t = 0$ ) the stinkbug population is 1000. Both scientists decide to come up with differential equations that each believes will accurately model the population of stinkbugs. Gill decides on the model  $\frac{dG}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}G$ , with  $G(0) = 1$ , where  $t$  is measured in days and  $G(t)$  is measured in thousands of stinkbugs. Jeff comes up with the alternate model  $\frac{dJ}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}J(4 - J)$ , with  $J(0) = 1$ , where  $t$  is measured in days and  $J(t)$  is measured in thousands of stinkbugs.

- a) Scientist Gill draws his slope field as shown below. Draw in the particular solution that passes through the point  $(0,1)$ . [2 points]



- b) Scientist Jeff draws his slope field as shown below. Draw in the particular solution that passes through the point  $(0,1)$ . [2 points]



Two scientists, Gill and Jeff, are studying the stinkbug population in the upstairs hallway. At the beginning of their study ( $t = 0$ ) the stinkbug population is 1000. Both scientists decide to come up with differential equations that each believes will accurately model the population of stinkbugs. Gill decides on the model  $\frac{dG}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}G$ , with  $G(0) = 1$ , where  $t$  is measured in days and  $G(t)$  is measured in thousands of stinkbugs. Jeff comes up with the alternate model  $\frac{dJ}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}J(4 - J)$ , with  $J(0) = 1$ , where  $t$  is measured in days and  $J(t)$  is measured in thousands of stinkbugs.

- c) Find the particular solution to Scientist Gill's differential equation  $\frac{dG}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}G$  with the initial condition that  $G(0) = 1$ . [5 points]
- d) Find the particular solution to Scientist Jeff's differential equation  $\frac{dJ}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}J(4 - J)$  with the initial condition that  $J(0) = 1$ . (This solution will require the use of Partial Fractions decomposition.) [6 points]