## PROBLEMS IN PRACTICE TEST 2

$$
\begin{aligned}
y^{\prime}+x y & =x \\
y(0) & =-1
\end{aligned}
$$

44. If $y$ is a real-valued function defined on the real line satisfying the initial value problem above, then $\lim _{x \rightarrow-\infty}[y(x)]=$
(A) 0
(B) 1
(C) -1
(D) $\infty$
(E) $-\infty$
45. Choose a real number $x$ uniformly at random in the interval $[0,3]$. Choose a real number $y$ independently of $x$, and uniformly at random in the interval $[0,4]$. Find the probability that $x<y$.
(A) $1 / 2$
(B) $7 / 12$
(C) $5 / 8$
(D) $2 / 3$
(E) $3 / 4$

[^0]61. A tank initially contains a salt solution of 3 grams of salt dissolved in 100 liters of water. A salt solution containing 0.02 grams of salt per liter of water is sprayed into the tank at a rate of 4 liters per minute. The sprayed solution is continually mixed with the salt solution in the tank, and the mixture flows out of the tank at a rate of 4 liters per minute. If the mixing is instantaneous, how many grams of salt are in the tank after 100 minutes have elapsed?
(A) 2
(B) $2-e^{-2}$
(C) $2+e^{-2}$
(D) $2-e^{-4}$
(E) $2+e^{-4}$
65. Let $g$ be a differentiable function of two real variables, and let $f$ be the function of a complex variable $z$ defined by
$$
f(z)=e^{x} \sin y+i \cdot(g(x, y))
$$
where $x$ and $y$ are the real and imaginary parts of $z$, respectively. If $f$ is an analytic function on the complex plane, then $(g(3,2))-(g(1,2))=$
(A) $e^{2}$
(B) $e^{2}((\sin 3)-(\sin 1))$
(C) $e^{2}((\cos 3)-(\cos 1))$
(D) $e-e^{3}(\sin 2)$
(E) $\left(e-e^{3}\right)(\cos 2)$


[^0]:    Date: Printout date: November 10, 2015.

