

FIGURE 1.1 Solution to $dy/dx = 3x^2 - 4x$, y(1) = 4 along with a segment of the tangent line at (1, 4).



FIGURE 1.2 Graphs of $y = c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t$ for various values of c_1 and c_2 .



FIGURE 1.3 Graph of $y = y(t) = \sin t$.



FIGURE 1.4 (a) Graph of $y = \sin x + C$ for various values of *C*. (b) Graph of $y = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + C$ for various values of *C*.



FIGURE 1.5 Graph of $y = \frac{1}{4} \ln |(2 + x)/(2 - x)| + C$ for various values of *C*.



FIGURE 1.6 Graph of $2x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 5x = 0$.



FIGURE 1.7 Notice that near the points (-1, -3) and (-1, 1) the implicit solution *looks* like a function. In fact, when we zoom in near the points (-1, -3) and (-1, 1), we see what appears to be the graph of a function.



FIGURE 1.8 (a) Several line segments in the slope field for $dy/dx = e^{-x^2}$. (b) One view of the slope field for the equation. (c) A different view of the slope field for the equation.



FIGURE 1.9 (a) Slope field for $dy/dx = e^{-x^2}$. (b) Using the slope field to sketch the solution to $dy/dx = e^{-x^2}$, y(-2) = -1. (c) A different view of using the slope field to sketch the solution to $dy/dx = e^{-x^2}$, y(-2) = -1.



FIGURE 1.10 (a) Graphs of $x(t) = \sin t$ and $y(t) = \cos t$ for $0 \le t \le 2\pi$. (b) Graph of the parametric equations $x(t) = \sin t$ and $y(t) = \cos t$ for $0 \le t \le 2\pi$.



FIGURE 1.11 (a) Slope field for dy/dx = -x/y. (b) Direction field for dx/dt = y, dy/dt = -x. (c) Direction field for dx/dt = y, dy/dt = -x and several solution curves.



FIGURE 1.12 Figure for Exercise 23.



FIGURE 1.13 Figure for Exercise 24.



 $\label{eq:FIGURE 1.14} \mbox{ (a) Figure for Exercise 25 (a). (b) Figure for Exercise 25 (b).}$



FIGURE 1.15 (a) Figure for Exercise 30. (b) Figure for Exercise 31.