

Name: Solution

Directions: Show all work. No credit for answers without work. Primes denote derivatives with respect to x .

1. [5 points] Solve the following.

(a) $xy' - y = x^2$, $y(2) = 10$.

$$y' - \frac{1}{x}y = x \quad p = e^{\int -\frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{-\ln x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{x}y' - \frac{1}{x^2}y = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{x}y \right] = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{x}y = \int 1 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{x}y = x + C$$

$$y = x^2 + Cx$$

$$10 = 4 + 2C, \quad C = 3$$

$$y = x^2 + 3x$$

(b) $3y^2y' + y^3 = e^{-x}$

① $y' + \frac{1}{3}y = \frac{e^{-x}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2}$

$$y' + \frac{1}{3}y = \frac{e^{-x}}{3} \cdot y^{-2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}v^{-2/3}v' + \frac{1}{3}v^{1/3} = \frac{e^{-x}}{3} \cdot v^{-2/3}$$

③ $v' + v = e^{-x}$, $p = e^{\int 1 dx} = e^x$

$$e^x v' + e^x v = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [e^x v] = 1$$

$$e^x v = x + C$$

④ $e^x y^3 = x + C$

$$y = \left[(x + C) e^{-x} \right]^{1/3}$$

$$y = (x + C)^{1/3} e^{-x/3}$$

② Bernoulli: $v = y^{1-n}$

$$v = y^{1-(-2)}$$

$$v = y^3$$

$$y = v^{1/3}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{3} v^{-2/3} v'$$

2. [2.5 points] Solve: $x^2 y' = xy + x^2 e^{y/x}$.

$$y' = \frac{y}{x} + e^{y/x}$$

Homogeneous:

$$v = \frac{y}{x}, \quad y = vx, \quad y' = v'x + v$$

$$v'x + v = v + e^v$$

$$\frac{1}{e^v} v' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{e^v} dv = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$-e^{-v} = \ln x + C$$

$$e^{-v} = C - \ln x$$

$$-v = \ln(C - \ln(x))$$

$$v = -\ln(C - \ln(x))$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \quad "$$

$$y = -x \ln(C - \ln(x))$$

3. [2.5 points] Verify that the following differential equation is exact, and solve.

$$(4x - y)dx + (6y - x)dy = 0.$$

\uparrow
M

\uparrow
N

Verify: $M_y = -1, N_x = -1 \checkmark$

Solve: $F = \int M dx + g(y)$
 $= \int (4x - y) dx + g(y)$
 $= 2x^2 - yx + g(y)$

$F_y = N$: $\cancel{-x} + g'(y) = 6y \cancel{-x}$

$$g(y) = \int 6y dy$$

$$g(y) = 3y^2 + C$$

$$F = 2x^2 - yx + 3y^2 + C,$$

and

$$2x^2 - yx + 3y^2 = C$$

is the implicit solution.