## **Differential Equations**

## Homework 4 Name: MWF 10-10:50 or MWF 11-11:50

Show your work! Answers without supporting work will not be given credit. Print this assignment and write your work in the spaces provided.

- 1. Consider the ode  $y' = \frac{(3x^2 e^x)}{(2y 5)}$ , y(0) = 1.
  - (a) Determine whether this equation is Exact or Separable?
  - (b) What is the standard form?
  - (c) What is the general solution?

- (d) What is the explicit IVP solution?
- (e) What is/are the singular solution/s?
- (f) What is the domain of the solution?

- 2. Consider  $y^2(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}dy = \arcsin(x)dx$ , y(0) = 1.
  - (a) Determine whether this equation is Exact or Separable?

(b) What is the standard form?

(c) What is the general solution?

(d) What is the explicit IVP solution?

(e) What is/are the singular solution/s?

(f) What is the domain of the solution?

<sup>1</sup>To solve this remember  $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\arcsin(x)\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$  and you will need a u-substitution.

3. Solve  $\frac{xdx}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{ydy}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0$ , y(1) = 2, x > 0 using the **Exact** equation method.<sup>2</sup>

- 4. Consider the equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2y^2 + 6xy 4}{3x^2 + 4xy + 3y^2} = 0, y(0) = 1.$ 
  - (a) Determine whether this equation is Exact or Separable?

(b) What is the standard form?

(c) What is the general solution?

<sup>2</sup>This is also a separable equation but points are given only to exact method solutions.

5. Solve the first order homogeneous equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 + 3y^2}{2xy}, x > 0.$ 

6. Solve the first order homogeneous equation  $(x^2 + 3xy + y^2)dx - x^2dy = 0, x > 0.$ 

7. Solve the Bernoulli equation:  $t^2y' + 2ty - y^3 = 0, t > 0.$ 

8. Solve the first order homogeneous equation  $xy' = y + xe^{y/x}, x > 0.$  <sup>3</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>This is more challenging than what we have done so far. Remember  $e^{y/x}$  is already in the form  $e^v$ . Take care of the other variable by factoring/dividing by x. Observe y' = f(v), then do the substitution.