

$$1. \quad P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0, \quad F(x, y) = F(y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{F_P}_{M = M_x} dx + \underbrace{F_Q}_{N = N_y} dy = 0$$

$$F_y P + F \cdot P_y = F Q_x$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_y}{F} = \frac{1}{P} (Q_x - P_y)$$

$$\int \frac{F_y}{F} dy = \int \frac{1}{P} (Q_x - P_y) dy$$

$$\ln |F| = \int \frac{1}{P} (Q_x - P_y) dy + C$$

$$F(y) = C \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{P} (Q_x - P_y) dy}$$

$$\therefore F(x) = e^{\int \frac{1}{P} (Q_x - P_y) dy}$$

2.

$$(1) \quad xy' = y^2 + y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{y^2+y} dy = \frac{1}{x} dx}$$

Separable

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

Bernoulli

$$(2) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 - 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{y^2-4} dy = 1 dx}$$

Separable

$$(3) \quad x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^2 y^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{y' + \frac{1}{x} y = x^2 y^2}$$

Bernoulli

$$(4) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = (-2x)^2 - 7, \quad y(0) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x + y = u$$

$$y = u + 2x$$

$$y' = u' + 2$$

$$\therefore u' + 2 = u^2 - 7$$

$$\frac{1}{u^2-9} u' = 1$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{u^2-9} du = 1 dx}$$

Separable (zeta)

$$(5) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x, \quad y(0) = 4$$

$$\boxed{(y-x) dx + 1 dy = 0}$$

$$\boxed{M = M_x, \quad N = N_y}$$

$$\boxed{My = 1, \quad Nx = 0}$$

$My \neq Nx \therefore$ Not exact

$$\frac{1}{Q} (Py - Qx) = \frac{1}{1} (1 - 0) = 1 = R(x)$$

$$F(x) = e^{\int 1 dx} = e^x$$

$$\boxed{e^x (y-x) dx + e^x dy = 0}$$

$$\boxed{M \quad \quad \quad N}$$

$$\boxed{My = e^x, \quad Nx = e^x}$$

$$\boxed{My = Nx}$$

exact

$$(6) \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{4}{x}y = x^6 e^x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y' - \frac{4}{x}y = x^6 e^x$$

$\therefore \text{linear}$

$$(7) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x y^2 - \cos x \sin x}{y(1-x^2)}, y(0)=2$$

$$\boxed{\frac{(xy^2 - \cos x \sin x) dx + y(x^2-1) dy}{M N} = 0}$$

$M_y = 2xy, \quad N_x = 2xy$
 $M_y = N_x$
 $\therefore \text{exact}$

$$(8) xy dx + (2x^2 + 3y^2 - 20) dy = 0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{M}{N} = \frac{y}{2x}, \quad M_y = x, \quad N_x = 4x}$$

$M_y \neq N_x \therefore \text{Not exact}$
 $P = xy, \quad Q = 2x^2 + 3y^2 - 20$
 $P_y = x, \quad Q_x = 4x$
 $P_y - Q_x = -3x$
 $\frac{1}{P}(Q_x - P_y) = \frac{3}{y} = R(y)$
 $F(y) = e^{\int \frac{3}{y} dy} = e^{3 \ln |y|} = y^3$

$\therefore \boxed{\frac{M}{N} = \frac{y^3}{2x^2}, \quad (2x^2 + 3y^2 - 20) dy = 0}$

$M_y = 4x y^3, \quad N_x = 4x y^3$
 $M_y = N_x$
 $\therefore \text{exact}$

$$(9) \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + x + y + xy, \quad y(0) = 0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{(1+x+y+xy) dx + (-1) dy}{M N} = 0}$$

$M_y = 1 + x, \quad N_x = 0$
 $M_y \neq N_x \therefore \text{Not exact}$

$\frac{1}{Q}(P_y - Q_x) = -(1+x) = -1 - x = R(x)$
 $F(x) = e^{-\int (1+x) dx} = e^{-(x + \frac{1}{2}x^2)}$

$\boxed{e^{-x - \frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot (1 + x + y + xy) dx + e^{-x - \frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot (-1) dy = 0}$

$M_y = e^{-x - \frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot (1 + x), \quad N_x = e^{-x - \frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot (1 + x)$
 $M_y = N_x$
 $\therefore \text{exact}$