

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

$$\hookrightarrow \underbrace{Fp}_{M=U_x} dx + \underbrace{FQ}_{N=U_y} dy = 0$$

$$F_y p + F \cdot p_y = F Q_x$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_y}{F} = \frac{1}{p} (Q_x - p_y)$$

$$\int \frac{F_y}{F} dy = \int \frac{1}{p} (Q_x - p_y) dy$$

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

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

$$\therefore F(y) = e^{\int \frac{1}{p} (Q_x - p_y) dy}$$

2.

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

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

\therefore Separable

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

\therefore Bernoulli

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

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

\therefore Separable

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

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

\therefore Bernoulli

$$(4) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = (2x + y)^2 - 9, \quad y(0) = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow 2u + y = u$$

$$y = u + 2x$$

$$y' = u' + 2$$

$$\therefore u' + 2 = u^2 - 9$$

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

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

\therefore Separable (ZEP)

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

$$(y-x)dx + 1dy = 0$$

$$M=U_x \quad N=U_y$$

$$M_y = 1, \quad N_x = 0$$

$M_y \neq N_x \therefore$ Not exact

$$\frac{1}{Q} (p_y - Q_x) = \frac{1}{1} (1-0) = 1 = R(x)$$

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

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

$$M \quad N$$

$$M_y = e^x, \quad N_x = e^x$$

$$M_y = N_x$$

\therefore exact

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

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

\therefore linear

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

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

$$M_y = 2xy, \quad N_x = 2xy$$

$$M_y = N_x$$

\therefore exact

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

$$M_y = x^2, \quad N_x = 4x$$

$M_y \neq N_x \therefore$ Not exact

$$P = M_y, \quad Q = 2x^2 + 3y^2 - 20$$

$$P_y = x^2, \quad Q_x = 4x$$

$$P_y - Q_x = -3x$$

$$\frac{1}{P}(Q_x - P_y) = \frac{3}{y} = R(y)$$

$$F(y) = e^{\int \frac{3}{y} dy} = e^{3 \ln |y|} = y^3$$

$$\therefore \boxed{y^3 \cdot x^2 dx + y^3 \cdot (2x^2 + 3y^2 - 20) dy = 0}$$

$$M_y = 4xy^3, \quad N_x = 4xy^3$$

$$M_y = N_x$$

\therefore exact

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

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

$$M_y = 1+x, \quad N_x = 0$$

$M_y \neq N_x \therefore$ 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

N

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

$$M_y = N_x$$

\therefore exact