

1. Determine the general solution $x(t)$ of the separable ODE

$$x' = -x^4,$$

then find the unique solution satisfying $x(0) = 1$. Both should be explicit functions of t .

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -x^4 \implies -\frac{dx}{x^4} = dt$$

$$\text{Integrate: } \frac{1}{3}x^{-3} = t + c$$

$$\implies x^{-3} = 3t + c$$

$$\implies x^3 = \frac{1}{3t + c}$$

$$\implies \underline{x(t) = \left(\frac{1}{3t + c}\right)^{1/3}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{General} \\ \text{solution} \end{array}$$

$$\text{solution with } x(0) = 1: 1 = \left(\frac{1}{c}\right)^{1/3} \implies c = 1,$$

$$\underline{\underline{x(t) = \left(\frac{1}{3t + 1}\right)^{1/3}}}$$

2. Determine the general solution $x(t)$ of the separable ODE

$$x' = t^2 e^{-x},$$

then find the unique solution satisfying $x(0) = \ln 2$. Both should be explicit functions of t .

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = t^2 e^{-x} \implies e^x dx = t^2 dt$$

$$\text{Integrate: } e^x = \frac{1}{3} t^3 + c$$

$$\implies x(t) = \ln \left| \frac{1}{3} t^3 + c \right| \quad \text{General Solution}$$

the solution satisfying $x(0) = \ln 2$:

$$\ln 2 = \ln |c| \implies c = 2,$$

$$x(t) = \ln \left| \frac{1}{3} t^3 + 2 \right|$$