

1. The logistic population model

$$x' = x(1-x)$$

is a Bernoulli equation. Use this fact to determine $x(t)$ explicitly.

$$x' = x - x^2$$

Divide by x^2 : $x^{-2}x' = x^{-1} - 1$

$$\text{Let } y = x^{-1} \Rightarrow y' = -x^{-2}x'$$

$$-y' = x^{-2}x'$$

Then the ODE becomes $-y' = y - 1$

$$\Rightarrow y' + y = 1$$

integrating factor
 $\mu = e^t$

$$\Rightarrow (e^t y)' = e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow e^t y = e^t + c$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = 1 + ce^{-t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x(t)} = 1 + ce^{-t}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{1}{1 + ce^{-t}} = \frac{e^t}{e^t + c}$$

2. Determine the general solution (in implicit form) of the exact ODE

$$\left(\frac{y}{x} + 6x\right) + (\ln x - 2)y' = 0.$$

We need to find $H(x, y)$ such that

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{x} + 6x} \quad \& \quad \underbrace{\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} = \ln x - 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{H(x, y) = y \ln x + 3x^2 + ?} \quad \Rightarrow H(x, y) = y \ln x - 2y + ?$$

$$H(x, y) = y \ln x + 3x^2 - 2y$$

The ODE then says that $\frac{dH}{dx} = 0$, so the

general solution is $H(x, y) = c$, i.e.,

$$\underline{\underline{y \ln x + 3x^2 - 2y = c}}.$$