

1. Test whether the below equations are exact and hence solve it.

- (a)  $(2x^2 + 4y) dx + (4x + y - 1) dy = 0$ , (b)  $(1 + 2xy \cos x^2 - 2xy) dx + (\sin x^2 - x^2) dy = 0$ ,  
(c)  $x dx + y dy + \frac{xy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$ , (d)  $(y^2 e^{xy^2} + 4x^3) dx + (2xy e^{xy^2} - 3y^2) dy = 0$ ,  
(e)  $[y(1 + \frac{1}{x}) + \cos y] dx + [x + \log x - x \sin y] dy = 0$ .

Answers: (a)  $[(x^4 + y^2)/2] + 4xy - y = c$ , (b)  $x + y \sin x^2 - yx^2 = c$ , (c)  $x^2 + y^2 - 2 \tan^{-1}(\frac{x}{y}) = -c$ ,  
(d)  $e^{xy^2} + x^4 - y^3 = c$ , (e)  $yx + y \log x + x \cos y = c$

2. Find the integrating factors and solve the following differential equations:

- (a)  $(2x^2 + y^2 + x) dx + xy dy = 0$ , (b)  $x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = \sqrt{1 - x^2 y^2}$ , (c)  $(3xy^2 - y^3) dx - (2x^2 y - xy^2) dy = 0$ ,  
(d)  $(y + xy^2) dx + (x - x^2 y) dy = 0$ , (e)  $(x^2 + y^2 + x) dx + xy dy = 0$ .

Answers: (a)  $3x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 y^2 = c$ , (b)  $\sin^{-1}(xy) = \log x + c$ , (c)  $3 \log x - 2 \log y + \frac{y}{x} = c$ , (d)  $-\frac{1}{xy} + \log \frac{x}{y} = c$ ,  
(e)  $\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2 y^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} = c$

3. Solve the following Bernoulli's equations:

- (a)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{x}{1-x^2} y = x\sqrt{y}$ , (b)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + x \sin 2y = x^3 \cos^2 y$  (c)  $x \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) + y \log y = xy e^x$  (d)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = xy^3$   
(e)  $\frac{dy}{dx} \sin x - y \cos x + y^2 = 0$ , (f)  $(1 + y^2) + (x - e^{\tan^{-1} x}) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ , (g)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{y^2}{x^2}$ , (h)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{e^y}{x^2}$ ,  
(i)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x} \sin 2y = x^3 \cos^2 y$ , (j)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} \log y = \frac{y}{x^2} (\log y)^2$ .

Answers: (a)  $\sqrt{y} = -\frac{1}{3}(1 - x^2) + c(1 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}$ , (b)  $e^{x^2} \tan y = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} (x^2 - 1) + c$ , (c)  $x \log y = e^x (x - 1) + c$ ,  
(d)  $\frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{1}{2} + ce^{2x^2}$ , (e)  $\sin x = y(x + c)$ , (f)  $x = (c + \tan^{-1} y) e^{-\tan^{-1} y}$ , (g)  $x = \frac{y}{2} + cx^2 y$ ,  
(h)  $2x = e^y (1 + cx^2)$ , (i)  $6x^2 \tan y = x^6 + c$ , (j)  $x = \log y (cx^2 + \frac{1}{2})$ .

4. Find the orthogonal trajectories of the following family of curves, where  $a$  is the parameter

- (a)  $xy = a^2$ , (b)  $3xy = x^3 - a^3$ , (c)  $x^2 + y^2 + 2ax + b = 0$ , (d)  $r = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ , (e)  $r^n = a^n \cos(n\theta)$ ,  
(f)  $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$ , (g)  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2 + \lambda^2} = 1$  (where  $\lambda$  is a parameter), (h)  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ , (i)  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ ,  
(j)  $r^n \sin n\theta = a^n$ , (k)  $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ , (l)  $r = \frac{2a}{(1 + \cos \theta)}$

Answers: (a)  $x^2 - y^2 = c^2$ , (b)  $x^2 = y - \frac{1}{2} + ce^{-2y}$ , (c)  $x^2 + y^2 - cy - b = 0$ , (d)  $r = c(1 + \cos \theta)$ ,  
(e)  $r^n = a^n \sin(n\theta)$ , (f)  $xy = c$ , (g)  $x^2 + y^2 = 2a^2 \log x + c$ , (h)  $x^{\frac{4}{3}} - y^{\frac{4}{3}} = c^{\frac{4}{3}}$ , (i)  $r^2 = c^2 \sin 2\theta$ ,  
(j)  $r^n \cos n\theta = c$ , (k)  $r = c(1 - \cos \theta)$ , (l)  $r = \frac{2c}{1 - \cos \theta}$

5. (a) Show that the family of parabolas  $x^2 = 4a(y + a)$  is self-orthogonal.

(b) Prove that the system of confocal conics  $\frac{x^2}{a^2 + \lambda} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 + \lambda} = 1$ ,  $\lambda$  being the parameter is self-orthogonal.

6. If  $S$  is defined by the rectangle  $|x| \leq a, |y| \leq b$ , show that function  $f(x, y) = x \sin y + y \cos x$ , satisfy Lipschitz condition. Find the Lipschitz constant. Answer:  $a + 1$

7. Can we drop the Lipschitz condition in the equation  $f(x, y) = y^{2/3}$  on  $R : |x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1$ . Answer: No

8. Prove that the differential equation  $Mdx + Ndy = 0$  possess on infinite number of integrating factors.

9. Find the largest interval in which Picard's theorem generates for unique solution  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 16 + y^2, y(0) = 0$ . Answer:  $|x| < \frac{1}{8}$ .

10. Find the second approximation of the solution of the equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 - \frac{y}{x}, y(1) = 2$  by Picard's method. Answer:  $2 + (\log x)^2 = y_2$ .

11. By using Picard iteration method find the solution of following initial value problems:

- (a)  $y' = 2xy, y(0) = 1$ , (b)  $y' = y - x, y(0) = 2$

Also find the solution analytically and compare it with the said iteration scheme.