Differential Equations

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1 Chapters 1 and 2

1st-Order Differential Equations, Bernoulli's Equation, Integration Factors

A. Given a differential equation and a function $y(x)$, we are to check that y is a solution to the differential equation.

1. For the following differential equation and function $y(x)$,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3y, \qquad y = 4e^{3x}$$

Since we have y, it can be differentiated to find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, then verify that it in fact is equal to $3y$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 12e^{3x} = 3 \cdot 4e^{3x} = 3y$$

3. For the following differential equation and function $y(x)$,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 16y = 0, \qquad y = \sin(4x)$$

This time we must differentiate y twice to find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4\cos(4x) \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -16\sin(4x)$$

Now we can substitute this back into the original equation, and it quite obviously satisfies it.

$$-16\sin(4x) + 16\sin(4x) = 0$$

5. For the following differential equation and function $y(x)$,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 1, \qquad y = e^{-x^2}\int_0^x e^{t^2}\,dt + ce^{-x^2}$$

we must find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= e^{-x^2}e^{x^2} - 2xe^{-x^2}\int_0^x e^{t^2}\,dt - 2cxe^{-x^2} \\ &= e^0 - 2x\left(e^{-x^2}\int_0^x e^{t^2}\,dt + ce^{-x^2}\right) \\ &= 1 - 2xy\end{aligned}$$

Now we can substitute this into the original differential equation, and we see that is in fact satisfies it.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 1 - 2xy + 2xy = 1$$

B. **1.** We are given the following differential equation.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4xe^{2x}$$

To find a solution, both sides can be integrated.

$$y = 4\int xe^{2x}dx$$

Now integration by parts can be applied, with $f(x) = x$ and $g'(x) = e^{2x}$. This implies that $f'(x) = 1$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$. Therefore, by the rule of integration by parts,

$$\int xe^{2x}dx = \frac{1}{2}xe^{2x} - \frac{1}{2}\int e^{2x}dx$$

The next step is to calculate the integral of e^{2x}. To do so, we will substitute $u = 2x$.

$$\int e^{2x}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int e^u du = \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{e^u}{\ln(e)} = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + c$$

Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 4\left(\frac{1}{2}xe^{2x} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}\right)\right) + c = 2xe^{2x} - e^{2x} + c \\ &= e^{2x}(2x-1) + c \end{aligned}$$

The graphs for y when $c = -5, 0, 1, 4$, and 9 can be seen in Figure 1

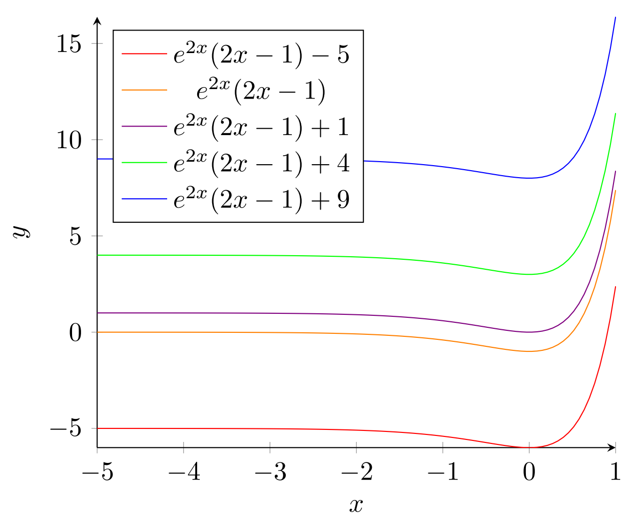

Figure 1: $y = e^{2x}(2x-1) + c$ when $c = -5, 0, 1, 4$, or 9

2. Given the following differential equation and values for the constant of integration

$$y'(x) = x + 3, \qquad c = 0, 1, -6.$$

We can integrate it to find $y(x)$.

$$y'(x) = x + 3$$
$$\int y'(x)dx = \int (x+3)dx$$
$$y(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x + c$$

The graphs for y with the given values for c can be seen in Figure 2

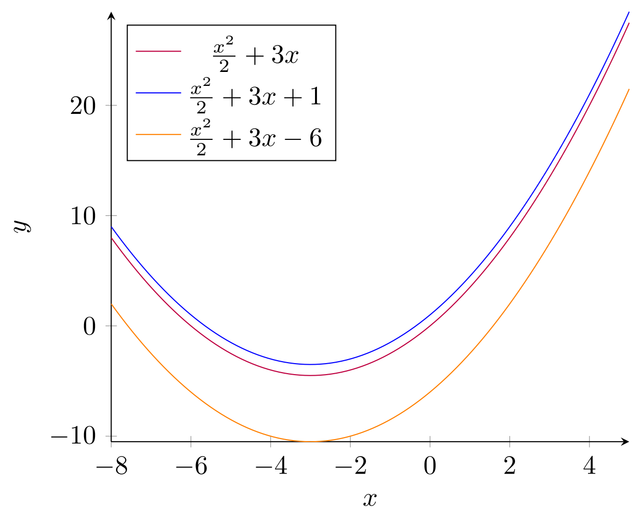

Figure 2: $y = e^{2x}(2x-1) + c$ when $c = 0, 1$, or -6

4.

C. 1.

4.

D. 3.

6.

9.

E. 3.

5.

7.

9.

F. 1.

2.

5.

7.

G. **2.**

4.

7.

H. **2.**

4.

I. **2.**

J. **3.**

2 Chapters 5 and 7

The law of Existence and Uniqueness, Qualitative Analysis of 1st-Order Differential Equations (Slope Fields)

2.

4.

6.

7.

8.

10.

14. **a.**

b.

e.

j.

k.

3 Chapter 4

Linear 2nd-Order ODEs, Linear nth-Order ODEs, and Linear 2nd-Order ODEs Whose Order can be Reduced

1. **a.**

c.

2. **c.**

f.

5. **a.**

c.

e.

i.

l.

6. **c.**

e.

g.

i.

4 Chapter 3

Systems of Linear 1st-Order ODEs

1. **a.**

d.

2. **c.**

3. **b.**

d.

4. **b.**

5. **b.**

f.

5 Chapter 8

Laplace Transforms

1. **a.**

   b.

   f.

6 Chapter 9

Sturn-Liouville Theory

1. **a.**

   b.

   c.