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ASSIGNMENT: 1

Bcs-2D

202-0101

Q no 14 $(x-y) dx + x dy = 0$

let $x = vy$

$dx = v dy + y dv$

$\Rightarrow (x-y) dx + x dy = 0$

Substitute $x = vy$

$(vy - y)(v dy + y dv) + vy dy = 0$

$= v^2 y dy + v y^2 dv - y^2 dv = 0$

$y^2(v-1)dv + v^2 y dy = 0$

Separate Variables,

$y(1-v) dv = v^2 dy$

$\frac{(1-v)}{v^2} dv = \frac{dy}{y}$

$\Rightarrow \int \frac{(1-v)}{v^2} dv = \int \frac{dy}{y}$

$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{v^2} dv - \int \frac{1}{v} dv = \int \frac{1}{y} dy$

$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{v} - \ln v + c = \ln y$

Put Back,

$\frac{-y}{x} - \ln \frac{x}{y} + c = \ln y$

$y = \ln y \cdot x (\ln y + \ln \frac{x}{y}) + cx$

\Rightarrow Log Property:

$y = -x \ln x + cx$ (Ans)



(2)

$$(xy) dx + x dy = 0$$

$$\text{let } y = vx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + vx^2) dx + x(vx + x \frac{dv}{dx}) dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x dx + vx^2 dx + x^2 v dx + x^2 \frac{dv}{dx} dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x dx + 2vx^2 dx + x^2 \frac{dv}{dx} dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x dx (1 + 2v) + x^2 dv = 0$$

Separate Variables.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x dx}{x^2} = - \frac{dv}{(1+2v)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = - \frac{dv}{(1+2v)}$$

Taking integration.

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x} dx = - \int \frac{dv}{1+2v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln x = - \frac{1}{2} \ln (1+2v) + c$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\ln x} = e^{\ln(1+2v) - \frac{1}{2} + c}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (1+2v)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

Back Substiti...
 $\Rightarrow x = c(1+2) \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + 1 = x^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{c}{2x} - \frac{x}{2} \text{ Ans}$$

(iii)

$$x dx + (y - 2x) dy = 0$$

let $y = ux$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$

$$x dx + (ux - 2x) (u dx + x du) = 0$$

$$x dx + u^2 x dx + ux^2 du - 2x dx \cdot u - 2x^2 du$$

$$\frac{x dx}{x^2} = - \frac{(u-2)}{(u^2-1)} du$$

$$\frac{-1}{x} dx = \frac{(u-2)}{(u^2-1)} du$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u-1}{(u-1)^2} - 1 du = - \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{u-1}{(u-1)^2} - \frac{1}{(u+1)^2} du = - \ln|x| + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{u-1}{u+1}\right) + \frac{1}{u-1} = -\ln|x| + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(x(y-1)) = \ln x + \ln(y-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(y-1) + \ln x = \ln y$$

$$\Rightarrow (y-x) \ln(y-1) = \ln(y-1) \cdot x$$

$$y dx = 2(x+y) dy$$

$$y dx = 2(x+y) dy$$

$$\text{let } y = vx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow dy = dx v + x dv$$

Put

$$vx dx = 2(x+vx)(v dx + x dv)$$

$$= vx dx = 2[x dx + x^2 dv + v^2 x dx + vx^2 dx]$$

$$vx dx = 2x^2 dv + 2v^2 x dx + vx^2 dx$$

$$x dx (v - 2v - 2v^2) = 2x^2 dv (1-v)$$

$$x dx (-v - 2v^2) = 2x^2 dv (1-v)$$

$$x dx (-1-2v) = 2x^2 dv (1-v)$$

Separate the variable,

$$\frac{1}{2} x^{-1} dx = \frac{v+1}{-v-2v^2} dv$$

Take Integration,

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln x = - \int \frac{v+1}{2v^2+v}$$

Do Partial fraction,

$$\int \left(\frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{2u+1} \right) du$$

$$\Rightarrow A(2u+1) + B(u) = u+1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2Au + A + Bu = u+1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A+B = 1 \quad \text{same var}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 1 \quad B = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln(x) = \int \frac{1}{2u+1} du - \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{u} + \frac{-1}{2u+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{let } v = 2u+1 \quad dv = 2du$$

$$\frac{1}{2} dv = du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2u+1) - \ln|u|$$

$$\Rightarrow y dx - 2 \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y (x dy + y dx) - 2 (xy + y^2) dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 dx - (x+2) y dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{v+2} dv = \int \frac{1}{y} dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(y) = \ln|v+2| + c$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (v+2) \cdot e^c$$

$$= e^c = C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{y}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (2 \left(\frac{x}{2} + 2 \right)) \quad \boxed{\text{Ans}}$$



$$(y^2 + yx)dx - x^2dy = 0$$

$$\text{let } y = (u(x))$$

$$dy = u dx + x du$$

$$\Rightarrow ((u^2x^2 + ux^2)dx - x^2(u dx + x du) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (u^2x^2 + ux^2)dx - x^2(u dx + x du) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (u^2x^2dx + ux^2dx - x^2u dx - x^3 du) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u^2x^2dx = +x^3 du$$

$$\Rightarrow u^2 dx = x du$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{du}{u^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x} = \int \frac{du}{u^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(x) + c = -u^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(x) + c = \frac{-1}{(y/x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(x) + c = -\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{c - \ln(x)}$$

$$(y^2 + yx)dx + x^2 dy = 0 \quad (vi)$$

$$\text{let } y = vx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx} \Rightarrow dy = v dx + x dv$$

$$\Rightarrow (y^2 + yx)dx + x^2 dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ((vx)^2 + (vx)x)dx + x^2 [v dx + x dv] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (v^2 x^2 + vx^2)dx + x^2 (v dx + x dv) = 0$$

$$x^2 x^2 dx + vx^2 dx + x^2 dx + x^3 dv = 0$$

$$(x^2 x^2 + 2vx^2)dx = -x^3 dv$$

$$x^{5/2} (v+2) dv = -x^3 dv$$

$$v(v+2) dv = -x dv$$

$$\frac{-dv}{x} = \frac{dv}{v(v+2)}$$

$$-\int \frac{dv}{x} = \int \frac{dv}{v(v+2)}$$

$$-\ln(x) + c = \int \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{v} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{v+2} \right) dv$$

$$-\ln(x) + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln(v) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(v+2)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\ln(x) + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{v}{v+2} \right)$$

$$= -2 \ln(x) + c = \ln\left(\frac{-u}{u+2}\right)$$

$$\ln(x)^{-2} + c = \ln\left(\frac{-u}{u+2}\right)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) + c = \ln\left(\frac{-u}{u+2}\right)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{c}{x^2}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{-u}{u+2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{c}{x^2} = \frac{-u}{u+2}$$

$$= \frac{c}{x^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{c}{x^2} = \frac{y}{y+2x} \Rightarrow c(y+2x) = yx^2$$

$$= cy + 2(x=y) \Rightarrow 2(x=y)x^2 = cy$$

$$2(x=y(x-c)) \Rightarrow y = \frac{2cx}{x^2 - c}$$

(iii)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{y+x}$$

let $y = ux$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{y+x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + x \frac{dx}{dx} &= \frac{x^2 - x}{x+1} \\ \Rightarrow x \frac{dx}{dx} &= \frac{x-1}{x+1} = -x \end{aligned}$$

$$x \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{x-1}{x+1} = -x$$

$$x \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{x-1}{x+1} = \frac{x^2 - x}{x+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{dx}{dx} = -\frac{(x^2 + 1)}{x+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x+1) dx}{(x^2 + 1)} = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{(x+1) dx}{(x^2 + 1)} = -\int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = -\ln(x) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx + \tan^{-1} x = -\ln(x) + c$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx + \tan^{-1} x = -\ln(x) + c$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{y^2}{x^2} + 1\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = -\ln x + c$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{y^2}{x^2} + 1\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = -\ln x + c$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{y^2 + x^2}{x^2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = -\ln x + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(y^2 + x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \ln(x) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(y^2 + x^2) - \ln(x) + \ln(x) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln(y^2 + x^2) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = c$$

(viii)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x + 3y}{3x + y}$$

$$\text{let } y = ux$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{x + 3ux}{3x + ux}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x + 3y}{3x + y} \right]$$

$$\left[u + \frac{x du}{dx} = \frac{x + 3ux}{3x + ux} \right]$$

$$u + \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+3u}{3+u}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+3u}{3+u} - u = \frac{1+3u - 3u - u^2}{3+u}$$

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1 - u^2}{3+u}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1 - u^2}{x(3+u)}$$

$$\frac{(3+u) du}{(1-u^2)} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{3+u}{(1-u^2)} du = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \left(\frac{2}{1-u} + \frac{1}{1+u} \right) du = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$+ \int \frac{2}{1-u} du + \int \frac{1}{1+u} du = \ln x + \ln c$$

$$- 2 \ln(1-u) + \ln(1+u) = \ln(x) + \ln c$$

$$\ln(1-u)^{-2} + \ln(1+u) = \ln(x) + \ln c$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{1+u}{(1-u)^2} \right) = \ln(x) + \ln c$$

$$\frac{1+u}{(1-u)^2} = cx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2\right)} = c x$$

$$\frac{(x+y)x}{(x^2-y^2)x^2} = c x$$

$$(x+y) = (x-y)^2 c$$

$$\Rightarrow c(x+y) = \underline{\underline{(x-y)^2}}$$

(9A)

$$-y dx + (x + \sqrt{xy}) dy = 0$$

$$\text{Let } x = vy$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = v + y \frac{dv}{dy}$$

$$dx = v dy + y dv$$

$$-y dx + (x + \sqrt{xy}) dy = 0$$

$$-y [v dy + y dv] + (vy + \sqrt{vy \cdot y}) dy = 0$$

$$= -y^2 dv - y^2 dx + xy dy + \sqrt{xy^3} dy = 0$$

$$= -y^2 dx + y \sqrt{x} dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 dv = y \sqrt{v} dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{y} = \ln x + c$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} = \ln y + c$$

$$\Rightarrow u\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = (\ln y + c)^2$$

$$u = y (\ln y + c)^2$$

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = y + \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}$$

$$y = ux$$

$$dy = dx + x du$$

$$x dy = (y + \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow x [x du + x du] = [ux + \sqrt{x^2 - x^2 u^2}] dx$$

$$x^2 du + x^2 du = ux dx + x \sqrt{1 - u^2} dx$$

$$x^2 du = x \sqrt{1 - u^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\sin^{-1} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{1-x^2})$$

$$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \ln x + c$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \sin(\ln x + c)$$

$$y = x \sin(\ln x + c)$$

(11)

$$xy^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = y^3 - x^3 - y(1) = 2$$

$$xy^2 dy = (y^3 - x^3) dx$$

$$\text{let } y = ux$$

$$dy = u dx + x du$$

$$x = (ux)^2 [u dx + x du] = (ux)^3 - x^3 dx$$

$$u^2 x^3 [u dx + x du] = (u^3 x^3 - x^3) dx$$

$$x^3 (u^3 dx + u x^2 du) = x^3 (u^3 - 1) dx$$

$$u^3 dx + u^2 x du = (u^3 - 1) dx$$

$$u^3 dx + (u - u^3) dx = -u^2 x du$$

$$(u^3 - u^3 + 1) dx = -u^2 x du$$

$$dx = -x^2 dv$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = -x dv$$

$$-\int \frac{dx}{x} = \int x^2 dv$$

$$-\ln(x) + C = \frac{x^3}{3}$$

$$-\ln(x) + C = \left(\frac{-4/3}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{y^3}{3x^3}$$

$$-\ln(x) + C = \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^3$$

$$-\ln(x) + C = \frac{y^3}{3x^3}$$

$$y^3 = -3x^3 \ln(x) + 3x^3 C$$

$$y(1) = 2$$

$$(2)^3 = -3(1)^2 \ln(1) + 3(1)^3 C$$

$$8 = -3(0) + 3C$$

$$8 = 3C \Rightarrow$$

$$C = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$y^3 = -3x^3 \ln(x) + 8x^3$$

$$\Rightarrow y^3 + 3x^3 \ln(x) = 8x^3$$