

2.6.2a

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

it's a mess 

ODE has int. fact

that is a func of only y

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

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

$$2y \mu(y) + y^2 \mu'(y) + 2x \mu(y) + 2xy \mu'(y) = -2x \mu(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

diff dy w/ respect to y and dx w/ respect to x

$$(y^2 + 2xy) \mu'(y) = \mu(y) (-4x - 2y)$$

$$\frac{\mu'(y)}{\mu(y)} = \frac{(-4x - 2y)}{(y^2 + 2xy)} = \frac{-2(2x + y)}{y(2x + y)} = -\frac{2}{y}$$

$$\ln|\mu(y)| = -2 \ln|y| = \ln\left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right)$$

$$\mu(y) = \frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{2x}{y}\right)dx - \frac{x^2}{y^2} dy = 0$$

$$\text{check: } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{2x}{y^2} \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x}{y^2}$$

$$F = \int \left(1 + \frac{2x}{y}\right) dx = x + \frac{x^2}{y} + g(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -\frac{x^2}{y^2} + g'(y) = -\frac{x^2}{y^2} = Q$$

$$g'(y) = 0$$

$$g(y) = C, \text{ we pick } 0$$

answer:

$$\boxed{x + \frac{x^2}{y} = C}$$

2.7.31

$$x' = x - t^2 + 2t \quad x(0) = 1 \quad \text{show } x(t) > t^2 \text{ for all } t$$

$$x_1(t) = t^2$$

$$2t = t^2 - t^2 + 2t$$

$$x_1'(t) = 2t$$

so $x_1(t) \equiv t^2$ is a solutionassume there is a t_0 st $x(t_0) \leq t_0^2$ By IVT, there must be a point $t_1 \in [0, t_0]$ or $[t_0, 0]$ st $x(t_1) = t_1^2$ however, by U/E, that means $x(t) = x(t_1) \equiv t_1^2$, which is not true b/c $0^2 \neq 1$ x and g satisfy the same ODE w/ the same initial condition $x(0) = 1^2$ and $g(0) = 1^2$, which contradicts Uniqueness Theorem

$$y'' + 4y' + 4y = 4 - t$$

$$y_h'' + 4y_h' + 4y_h = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 2)^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = -2$$

$$y_h = e^{-2t} \quad y_h = te^{-2t}$$

$$y = ce^{-2t} + te^{-2t} + -\frac{1}{4}t + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$y_p = at + b$$

memorize

$$y_p' = a$$

$$y_p'' = 0$$

$$4a + 4at + 4b = 4 - t$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$b = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$y_p = -\frac{1}{4}t + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$y'' - y = t + 3$$

$$\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm 1$$

$$y_1 = e^t \quad y_2 = e^{-t}$$

$$y_p = v_1 y_1 + v_2 y_2$$

variation of params

MEMORIZE

$$v_1' = \frac{-y_2(t+3)}{w(y_1, y_2)}$$

$$v_2' = \frac{y_1(t+3)}{w(y_1, y_2)}$$

TIPS:

- don't leave anything blank
- show your work
- check your work
- plug your solution into original