

Advanced Engineering Mathematics Ordinary Differential Equations Notes

Chris Doble

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1 Introduction to Differential Equations

1.1 Definitions and Terminology

1.1.1 1

2, linear

1.1.2 3

4, linear

1.1.3 5

2, nonlinear

1.1.4 7

3, linear

1.1.5 9

no; yes

1.1.6 15

The domain of the function is $x \in [-2, \infty)$.

$$y' = 1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x+2}}$$

The largest interval of definition of the solution is $x \in (-2, \infty)$.

$$\begin{aligned}(y-x)y' &= y-x+8 \\ (x+4\sqrt{x+2}-x)(1+\frac{2}{\sqrt{x+2}}) &= x+4\sqrt{x+2}-x+8 \\ 4\sqrt{x+2}+8 &= 4\sqrt{x+2}+8\end{aligned}$$

1.1.7 17

The domain of the function is $x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq \pm 2$.

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

The largest intervals of definition of the solution are $(-\infty, -2)$, $(-2, 2)$, and $(2, \infty)$.

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= 2xy^2 \\ \frac{2x}{(4-x^2)^2} &= 2x \left(\frac{1}{4-x^2} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{2x}{(4-x^2)^2}\end{aligned}$$

1.1.8 19

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \frac{2X-1}{X-1} &= t \\ 2X-1 &= (X-1)e^t \\ (2-e^t)X &= 1-e^t \\ X &= \frac{e^t-1}{e^t-2} \end{aligned}$$

The solutions intervals of validity are $(\infty, \ln 2)$ and $(\ln 2, \infty)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dX}{dt} &= (X-1)(1-2X) \\ \frac{e^t}{e^t-2} - \frac{e^t(e^t-1)}{(e^t-2)^2} &= \left(\frac{e^t-1}{e^t-2} - 1 \right) \left(1 - 2 \frac{e^t-1}{e^t-2} \right) \\ \frac{e^t(e^t-2) - e^t(e^t-1)}{(e^t-2)^2} &= \left(\frac{e^t-1-e^t+2}{e^t-2} \right) \left(\frac{e^t-2-2e^t+2}{e^t-2} \right) \\ \frac{e^{2t}-2e^t-e^{2t}+e^t}{(e^t-2)^2} &= \left(\frac{1}{e^t-2} \right) \left(\frac{-e^t}{e^t-2} \right) \\ \frac{-e^t}{(e^t-2)^2} &= \frac{-e^t}{(e^t-2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

1.1.9 31

$$m = -2$$

1.1.10 33

$$m = 2 \text{ or } 3$$

1.1.11 35

$$m = -1 \text{ or } 0$$

1.1.12 37

$$y = 2$$

1.1.13 39

No constant solutions

1.2 Initial Value Problems

1.2.1 1

$$\begin{aligned}y(0) &= -\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{1 + c_1 e^{-(0)}} \\-3 &= 1 + c_1 \\c_1 &= -4\end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 - 4e^{-x}}$$

1.2.2 3

$$\begin{aligned}y(2) &= \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{(2)^2 + c} \\3 &= 4 + c \\c &= -1\end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$I = (1, \infty)$$

1.2.3 5

$$\begin{aligned}y(0) &= 1 = \frac{1}{(0)^2 + c} \\c &= 1\end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$I = (-\infty, \infty)$$

1.2.4 7

$$\begin{aligned}x(0) &= -1 = c_1 \cos 0 + c_2 \sin 0 \\c_1 &= -1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x'(0) &= 8 = -c_1 \sin 0 + c_2 \cos 0 \\c_2 &= 8\end{aligned}$$

$$x = -\cos t + 8 \sin t$$

1.2.5 9

$$\begin{aligned}
x' \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) &= 0 = -c_1 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + c_2 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \\
&= -c_1 \frac{1}{2} + c_2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
c_1 &= \sqrt{3}c_2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) &= \frac{1}{2} = c_1 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + c_2 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \\
&= \frac{3}{2}c_2 + \frac{1}{2}c_2 \\
&= 2c_2 \\
c_2 &= \frac{1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cos t + \frac{1}{4} \sin t$$

1.2.6 11

$$\begin{aligned}
y(0) &= 1 = c_1 e^{(0)} + c_2 e^{-(0)} \\
&= c_1 + c_2 \\
c_1 &= 1 - c_2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y'(0) &= 2 = c_1 e^{(0)} - c_2 e^{-(0)} \\
&= 1 - c_2 - c_2 \\
c_2 &= -\frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}e^x - \frac{1}{2}e^{-x}$$

1.2.7 13

$$\begin{aligned}
y(-1) &= 5 = c_1 e^{(-1)} + c_2 e^{-(-1)} \\
&= c_1 e^{-1} + c_2 e \\
c_1 &= 5e - c_2 e^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y'(-1) &= -5 = c_1 e^{(-1)} - c_2 e^{-(-1)} \\
&= 5e - c_2 e^2 - c_2 e \\
c_2 e(e+1) &= 5(e+1) \\
c_2 &= \frac{5}{e}
\end{aligned}$$

$$y = 5e^{-x-1}$$

1.2.8 15

$$y = 0$$

$$y = x^3$$

1.2.9 17

$$f(x, y) = y^{2/3}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{3y^{1/3}}$$

$$y < 0 \text{ or } y > 0$$

1.2.10 19

$$f(x, y) = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x < 0 \text{ or } x > 0$$

1.2.11 21

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{4 - y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{2x^2 y}{(4 - y^2)^2}$$

$$y < -2, -2 < y < 2, \text{ or } y > 2$$

1.2.12 23

$$f(x, y) = \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$x \neq 0$ and $y \neq 0$

1.2.13 25

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{y^2 - 9}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 - 9}}$$

Yes

1.2.14 27

No

1.2.15 29

(a) $y = cx$

(b)

$$f(x, y) = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$x \neq 0$

(c) No, the function is not differentiable at $x = 0$

1.2.16 31

(a)

$$y' = \frac{1}{(x + c)^2} = y^2$$

(b)

$$y(0) = 1 = -\frac{1}{(0) + c} \Rightarrow c = -1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{1 - x}$$

$I = (-\infty, 1)$

$$y(0) = -1 = -\frac{1}{(0) + c} \Rightarrow c = 1 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{x + 1}$$

$$I = (-1, \infty)$$

1.2.17 39

$$y(0) = 0 = c_1 \cos 3(0) + c_2 \sin 3(0)$$

$$c_1 = 0$$

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -1 = c_2 \sin 3\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$c_2 = -1$$

$$y = -\sin 3x$$

1.2.18 41

$$y'(0) = 0 = -3c_1 \sin 3(0) + 3c_2 \cos 3(0)$$

$$c_2 = 0$$

$$y'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0 = -3c_1 \sin 3\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}c_1$$

$$c_1 = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

1.2.19 43

$$y(0) = 0 = c_1 \cos 3(0) + c_2 \sin 3(0)$$

$$c_1 = 0$$

$$y(\pi) = 4 = c_2 \sin 3(\pi)$$

$$4 = 0$$

No solution

1.3 Differential Equations as Mathematical Models

1.3.1 1

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = kP + r$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = kP - r$$

1.3.2 3

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = k_b P - k_d P^2$$

1.3.3 7

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = kx(1000 - x)$$

1.3.4 9

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = -\frac{A}{100}$$

$$A(0) = 50 \text{ lb}$$

1.3.5 11

$$\frac{dA}{dt} + \frac{7}{600 - t} A = 6$$

1.3.6 13

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dV}{dt} &= -cA_h \sqrt{2gh} \\ A_w \frac{dh}{dt} &= -cA_h \sqrt{2gh} \\ \frac{dh}{dt} &= -\frac{cA_h \sqrt{2g}}{A_w} \sqrt{h} \\ &= -\frac{c\pi r_h^2 \sqrt{2g}}{A_w} \sqrt{h} \\ &= -\frac{c\pi}{430} \sqrt{h}\end{aligned}$$

1.3.7 15

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = E$$

1.3.8 17

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg - kv^2$$

1.3.9 19

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx$$

1.3.10 21

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}(mv) &= R - kv \\ \frac{dm}{dt}v + m \frac{dv}{dt} &= R - kv - mg \end{aligned}$$

1.3.11 23

$$g = \frac{k}{R^2} \Rightarrow k = gR^2$$

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = -\frac{gR^2}{r^2}$$

1.3.12 25

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = k(M - A)$$

1.3.13 27

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = r - kx$$

1.3.14 29

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \tan \theta \\ &= \tan \frac{\phi}{2} \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos \phi}{\sin \phi} \\ &= \frac{1 - x/r}{y/r} \\ &= \frac{r - x}{y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - x}{y} \end{aligned}$$

1.4 Chapter in Review

1.4.1 1

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = ky$$

1.4.2 3

$$y'' + k^2y = 0$$

1.4.3 5

$$y = c_1e^x + c_2xe^x$$

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= c_1e^x + c_2e^x + c_2xe^x \\ &= y + c_2e^x\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}y'' &= c_1e^x + c_2e^x + c_2e^x + c_2xe^x \\ &= c_1e^x + 2c_2e^x + c_2xe^x \\ &= y' + c_2e^x\end{aligned}$$

$$y'' - 2y' + y = 0$$

1.4.4 7

a, d

1.4.5 9

b

1.4.6 11

b

1.4.7 13

$$y = ce^x$$

1.4.8 15

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

1.4.9 17(a) $(-\infty, \infty)$ (b) $(-\infty, 0)$ or $(0, \infty)$ **1.4.10 19** $x_0 = -1$ and $I = (-\infty, 0)$ or $x_0 = 2$ and $I = (0, \infty)$ **1.4.11 23**

$$y = x \sin x + x \cos x$$

$$y' = \sin x + x \cos x + \cos x - x \sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \cos x + \cos x - x \sin x - \sin x - \sin x - x \cos x \\ &= 2 \cos x - 2 \sin x - x \sin x - x \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'' + y &= 2 \cos x - 2 \sin x - x \sin x - x \cos x + x \sin x + x \cos x \\ &= 2 \cos x - 2 \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$I = (-\infty, \infty)$$

1.4.12 25

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

$$y' = \frac{1}{x} \cos(\ln x)$$

$$y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2} \cos(\ln x) - \frac{1}{x^2} \sin(\ln x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 y'' + x y' + y &= -\cos(\ln x) - \sin(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = (0, \infty)$$

1.4.13 35

$$\begin{aligned}
y(0) = 0 &= c_1 e^{-3(0)} + c_2 e^{(0)} + 4(0) \\
&= c_1 + c_2 \\
c_1 &= -c_2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y'(0) = 0 &= -3c_1 e^{-3(0)} + c_2 e^{(0)} + 4 \\
&= -3c_1 + c_2 + 4 \\
c_2 &= 3c_1 - 4
\end{aligned}$$

$$c_1 = -(3c_1 - 4) \Rightarrow c_1 = 1 \Rightarrow c_2 = -1$$

$$y = e^{-3x} - e^x + 4x$$

1.4.14 37

$$\begin{aligned}
y(1) = -2 &= c_1 e^{-3(1)} + c_2 e^{(1)} + 4(1) \\
&= c_1 e^{-3} + c_2 e + 4 \\
c_1 &= -e^3(c_2 e + 6)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y'(1) = 4 &= -3c_1 e^{-3(1)} + c_2 e^{(1)} + 4 \\
&= -3c_1 e^{-3} + c_2 e + 4 \\
c_2 e &= 3c_1 e^{-3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$c_1 = -e^3(3c_1 e^{-3} + 6) = -3c_1 - 6e^3 \Rightarrow c_1 = -\frac{3}{2}e^3 \Rightarrow c_2 = -\frac{9}{2}e^{-1}$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}e^{3(1-x)} - \frac{9}{2}e^{x-1} + 4x$$

1.4.15 41

$$y_0 = -3, y_1 = 0$$

1.4.16 43

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt}(mv) &= F - mg \\ \frac{d}{dt}\left(\lambda x \frac{dx}{dt}\right) &= F - \lambda xg \\ x \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + gx &= \frac{F}{\lambda} \\ x \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + 32x &= 5\end{aligned}$$

2 First-Order Differential Equations

2.1 Solution Curves Without a Solution

2.1.1 21

0 is stable, 3 is unstable

2.1.2 23

2 is semi-stable

2.1.3 25

-2 is unstable, 0 is semi-stable, 2 is stable

2.1.4 27

-1 is stable, 0 is unstable

2.1.5 39

$$P_0 < h/k$$

2.1.6 41

$$g - \frac{k}{m}v^2 = 0 \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{gm}{k}}$$

2.2 Separable Equations

2.2.1 1

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \sin 5x \\ y &= -\frac{1}{5} \cos 5x + c\end{aligned}$$

2.2.2 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 dx + e^{3x} dy &= 0 \\
 e^{-3x} dx + dy &= 0 \\
 -\frac{1}{3}e^{-3x} + y &= c \\
 y &= \frac{1}{3}e^{-3x} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

2.2.3 5

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \frac{dy}{dx} &= 4y \\
 \frac{1}{4y} dy &= \frac{1}{x} dx \\
 \frac{1}{4} \ln |4y| &= \ln |x| + c \\
 \ln |4y| &= 4 \ln |x| + c \\
 4y &= e^{4 \ln |x| + c} \\
 &= c \left(e^{\ln |x|} \right)^4 \\
 y &= cx^4
 \end{aligned}$$

2.2.4 7

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dy}{dx} &= e^{3x+2y} \\
 &= e^{3x} e^{2y} \\
 e^{-2y} dy &= e^{3x} dx \\
 -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2y} &= \frac{1}{3}e^{3x} + c \\
 -3e^{-2y} &= 2e^{3x} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

2.2.5 9

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

$$x^2 \ln x \, dx = \frac{(y+1)^2}{y} \, dy$$

$$x^3 \left(\frac{\ln x}{3} - \frac{1}{9} \right) = \frac{1}{2} y(y+4) + \ln y + c$$

$$\frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 = \frac{1}{2} y^2 + 2y + \ln y + c$$

2.2.6 11

$$\csc y \, dx + \sec^2 x \, dy = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin y} \, dx + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \, dy = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x \, dx + \sin y \, dy = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x) \, dx + \sin y \, dy = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) - \cos y + c = 0$$

$$4 \cos y = 2x + \sin 2x + c$$

2.2.7 13

$$(e^y + 1)^2 e^{-y} \, dx + (e^x + 1)^3 e^{-x} \, dy = 0$$

$$\frac{e^x}{(e^x + 1)^3} \, dx + \frac{e^y}{(e^y + 1)^2} \, dy = 0$$

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

$$(e^x + 1)^{-2} + 2(e^y + 1)^{-1} = c$$

2.2.8 15

$$\frac{dS}{dr} = kS$$

$$\frac{1}{S} \, dS = k \, dr$$

$$\ln |S| = kr + c$$

$$S = c e^{kr}$$

2.2.9 17

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dP}{dt} &= P - P^2 \\ \frac{1}{P(1-P)} dP &= dt \\ \ln \frac{P}{1-P} &= t + c \\ \frac{P}{1-P} &= ce^t \\ P &= ce^t(1-P) \\ P &= \frac{ce^t}{1+ce^t}\end{aligned}$$

2.2.10 19

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{xy + 3x - y - 3}{xy - 2x + 4y - 8} \\ &= \frac{(x-1)(y+3)}{(x+4)(y-2)} \\ \frac{y-2}{y+3} dt &= \frac{x-1}{x+4} dx \\ y - 5 \ln |y+3| &= x - 5 \ln |x+4| + c \\ e^{y-5 \ln |y+3|} &= e^{x-5 \ln |x+4|+c} \\ \frac{e^y}{(y+3)^5} &= \frac{ce^x}{(x+4)^5} \\ c(x+4)^5 e^y &= (y+3)^5 e^x\end{aligned}$$

2.2.11 21

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= x\sqrt{1-y^2} \\ (1-y^2)^{-1/2} dy &= x dx \\ \arcsin y &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + c \\ y &= \sin \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + c \right)\end{aligned}$$

2.2.12 23

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= 4(x^2 + 1) \\ \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx &= 4 dt \\ \arctan x &= 4t + c \\ x &= \tan(4t + c)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= 1 = \tan\left(4\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + c\right) \\ &= \tan(\pi + c) \\ c &= \arctan(1) - \pi \\ &= -\frac{3}{4}\pi\end{aligned}$$

$$x = \tan\left(4t - \frac{3}{4}\pi\right)$$

2.2.13 25

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} &= y - xy \\ &= y(1 - x) \\ \frac{1}{y} dy &= \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx \\ \ln |y| &= -\frac{1}{x} - \ln |x| + c \\ y &= e^{-\frac{1}{x} - \ln |x| + c} \\ &= \frac{c}{xe^{1/x}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}y(-1) &= -1 = \frac{c}{(-1)e^{1/(-1)}} \\ &= -ce \\ c &= e^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{xe^{1+1/x}}$$

2.2.14 29

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dy}{dx} &= ye^{-x^2} \\
 \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} &= e^{-x^2} \\
 \int_4^x \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx'} dx' &= \int_4^x e^{-x'^2} dx' \\
 \ln |y|_4^x &= \int_4^x e^{-x'^2} dx' \\
 \ln |y(x)| - \ln |y(4)| &= \int_4^x e^{-x'^2} dx' \\
 \ln |y(x)| &= \ln |y(4)| + \int_4^x e^{-x'^2} dx' \\
 y(x) &= e^{\int_4^x e^{-x'^2} dx'}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.2.15 31

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{2x+1}{2y} \\
 2y \, dy &= (2x+1) \, dx \\
 y^2 &= x^2 + x + c \\
 y &= \pm \sqrt{x^2 + x + c} \\
 y(-2) &= -1 = -\sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-2) + c} \\
 &= -\sqrt{2+c} \\
 c &= -1 \\
 y &= -\sqrt{x^2 + x - 1} \\
 I &= \left(-\infty, -\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

2.2.16 33

$$e^y dx - e^{-x} dy = 0$$

$$e^x dx - e^{-y} dy = 0$$

$$e^x + e^{-y} = c$$

$$\ln |e^{-y}| = \ln |c - e^x|$$

$$y = -\ln |c - e^x|$$

$$y(0) = 0 = -\ln |c - e^{(0)}|$$

$$1 = c - 1$$

$$c = 2$$

$$y = -\ln |2 - e^x|$$

$$I = (-\infty, \ln 2)$$

2.3 Linear Equations

2.3.1 1

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 5y$$

$$\ln |y| = 5x + c$$

$$y = ce^{5x}$$

$$I = (-\infty, \infty)$$

2.3.2 3

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

$$e^x \frac{dy}{dx} + e^x y = e^{4x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^x y) = e^{4x}$$

$$e^x y = \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} + c$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4} e^{3x} + ce^{-x}$$

$$I = (-\infty, \infty)$$

2.3.3 5

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' + 3x^2y &= x^2 \\
 e^{x^3}y' + 3x^2e^{x^3}y &= e^{x^3}x^2 \\
 e^{x^3}y &= \frac{1}{3}e^{x^3} + c \\
 y &= \frac{1}{3} + ce^{-x^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = (-\infty, \infty)$$

2.3.4 7

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2y' + xy &= 1 \\
 y' + x^{-1}y &= x^{-2} \\
 e^{\ln x}y' + x^{-1}e^{\ln x}y &= e^{\ln x}x^{-2} \\
 \frac{d}{dx}(e^{\ln x}y) &= x^{-1} \\
 \frac{d}{dx}(xy) &= x^{-1} \\
 xy &= \ln x + c \\
 y &= \frac{\ln x + c}{x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = (0, \infty)$$

2.3.5 9

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \frac{dy}{dx} - y &= x^2 \sin x \\
 \frac{dy}{dx} - x^{-1}y &= x \sin x \\
 e^{-\ln x} \frac{dy}{dx} - x^{-1}e^{-\ln x}y &= e^{-\ln x}x \sin x \\
 \frac{d}{dx}(e^{-\ln x}y) &= \sin x \\
 x^{-1}y &= -\cos x + c \\
 y &= cx - x \cos x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = (0, \infty)$$

2.3.6 11

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y &= x^3 - x \\
 \frac{dy}{dx} + 4x^{-1}y &= x^2 - 1 \\
 e^{4 \ln x} \frac{dy}{dx} + 4x^{-1}e^{4 \ln x}y &= e^{4 \ln x}(x^2 - 1) \\
 \frac{d}{dx}(e^{4 \ln x}y) &= x^6 - x^4 \\
 x^4y &= \frac{1}{7}x^7 - \frac{1}{5}x^5 + c \\
 y &= \frac{1}{7}x^3 - \frac{1}{5}x^2 + cx^{-4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = (0, \infty)$$

2.3.7 13

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2y' + x(x+2)y &= e^x \\
 y' + x^{-1}(x+2)y &= x^{-2}e^x \\
 e^{x+2 \ln x}y' + x^{-1}(x+2)e^{x+2 \ln x}y &= e^{x+2 \ln x}x^{-2}e^x \\
 \frac{d}{dx}(e^x x^2 y) &= e^{2x} \\
 e^x x^2 y &= \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + c \\
 y &= \frac{e^x}{2x^2} + \frac{c}{e^x x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = (0, \infty)$$

2.3.8 15

$$\begin{aligned}
 y \, dx - 4(x + y^6) \, dy &= 0 \\
 y \frac{dx}{dy} - 4x - 4y^6 &= 0 \\
 \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{4}{y}x &= 4y^5 \\
 e^{-4 \ln y} \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{4}{y} e^{-4 \ln y} x &= 4e^{-4 \ln y} y^5 \\
 \frac{d}{dy} (e^{-4 \ln y} x) &= 4y \\
 y^{-4} x &= 2y^2 + c \\
 x &= 2y^6 + cy^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = (0, \infty)$$

2.3.9 17

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos x \frac{dy}{dx} + (\sin x)y &= 1 \\
 \frac{dy}{dx} + (\tan x)y &= \sec x \\
 e^{\ln(\sec x)} \frac{dy}{dx} + (\tan x)e^{\ln(\sec x)}y &= e^{\ln(\sec x)} \sec x \\
 \frac{d}{dx} (e^{\ln(\sec x)}y) &= \sec^2 x \\
 y \sec x &= \tan x + c \\
 y &= \sin x + c \cos x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$$

2.3.10 19

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x+1)\frac{dy}{dx} + (x+2)y &= 2xe^{-x} \\
 \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{x+2}{x+1}y &= \frac{2xe^{-x}}{x+1} \\
 e^{x+\ln|x+1|}\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{x+2}{x+1}e^{x+\ln|x+1|}y &= e^{x+\ln|x+1|}\frac{2xe^{-x}}{x+1} \\
 \frac{d}{dx}(e^{x+\ln|x+1|}y) &= 2x \\
 e^x(x+1)y &= x^2 + c \\
 y &= \frac{x^2 + c}{e^x(x+1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = (-1, \infty)$$

2.3.11 21

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dr}{d\theta} + r \sec \theta &= \cos \theta \\
 e^{\ln|\sec \theta + \tan \theta|}\frac{dr}{d\theta} + e^{\ln|\sec \theta + \tan \theta|}r \sec \theta &= e^{\ln|\sec \theta + \tan \theta|}\cos \theta \\
 \frac{d}{d\theta}(e^{\ln|\sec \theta + \tan \theta|}r) &= 1 + \sin \theta \\
 (\sec \theta + \tan \theta)r &= \theta - \cos \theta + c \\
 r &= \frac{\theta - \cos \theta + c}{\sec \theta + \tan \theta}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$$

2.3.12 23

$$\begin{aligned}
 x\frac{dy}{dx} + (3x+1)y &= e^{-3x} \\
 \frac{dy}{dx} + (3+x^{-1})y &= e^{-3x}x^{-1} \\
 e^{3x+\ln|x|}\frac{dy}{dx} + (3+x^{-1})e^{3x+\ln|x|}y &= 1 \\
 \frac{d}{dx}(e^{3x+\ln|x|}y) &= 1 \\
 e^{3x}xy &= x + c \\
 y &= \frac{x+c}{e^{3x}x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = (0, \infty)$$

2.3.13 25

$$\begin{aligned}
 xy' + y &= e^x \\
 y' + x^{-1}y &= e^x x^{-1} \\
 e^{\ln|x|}y' + x^{-1}e^{\ln|x|}y &= e^x \\
 \frac{d}{dx}(e^{\ln|x|}y) &= e^x \\
 xy &= e^x + c \\
 y &= \frac{e^x + c}{x}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$y = \frac{e^x + 2 - e}{x}$$

$$I = (0, \infty)$$

2.3.14 27

$$\begin{aligned}
 L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri &= E \\
 \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{R}{L}i &= \frac{E}{L} \\
 e^{Rt/L} \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{R}{L}e^{Rt/L}i &= \frac{E}{L}e^{Rt/L} \\
 \frac{d}{dt}(e^{Rt/L}i) &= \frac{E}{L}e^{Rt/L} \\
 e^{Rt/L}i &= \frac{E}{R}e^{Rt/L} + c \\
 i &= \frac{E}{R} + ce^{-Rt/L}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 i(0) = i_0 &= \frac{E}{R} + ce^{-R(0)/L} \\
 &= \frac{E}{R} + c \\
 c &= i_0 - \frac{E}{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$i = \frac{E}{R} + \left(i_0 - \frac{E}{R}\right) e^{-Rt/L}$$

$$I = (-\infty, \infty)$$

2.3.15 53

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dE}{dt} &= -\frac{1}{RC}E \\ \frac{1}{E} \frac{dE}{dt} &= -\frac{1}{RC} \\ \ln |E| &= -\frac{1}{RC}t + c \\ E &= ce^{-t/RC}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}E(4) &= E_0 = ce^{-(4)/RC} \\ c &= E_0 e^{4/RC}\end{aligned}$$

$$E = E_0 e^{(4-t)/RC}$$