1. Find the general solution using the method of integrating factors for the following problem (list of 4 potential problems)

$$y'(x) - 3y(x) = e^{2x}$$

$$y'(x) + 2xy(x) = x$$

$$2y'(x) + 10y(x) = 1$$

$$y'(x) - y(x) = 2e^{x}$$

$$y'-3y=e^{2x}$$

$$ye^{-3x} = \int e^{-x} dx$$

$$y(x) = -e^{\lambda x} + ce^{3x}$$

$$y' + 2xy = x$$

$$ye^{x^2} = \int xe^{x^2} dx$$

$$ye^{\chi^2} = \frac{1}{2}e^{\chi^2} + c$$

$$M = e^{sx}$$

$$ye^{5x} = \int \frac{1}{2}e^{5x} dx$$

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{10} + ce^{-5x}$$

 $y' - y = 2e^x$

$$ye^{-x} = \int 2dx$$

$$y(x) = e^{x}(2x+C)$$

2. Solve the following initial-value problems using the method of integrating factors

$$(x^{2} + 9) y'(x) + x y(x) = 0, y(0) = 3$$

$$x y'(x) - 4 y(x) = x^{5} e^{x} = 0, y(1) = 2$$

$$x y'(x) + y = 2 x, y(0) = 0$$

$$t y'(t) + 2 y(t) = t^{2} - t + 1, y(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y' + \frac{x}{x^2 + 9} y =$$

$$y' + \frac{x}{x^2+q} y = 0$$

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2+q} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{h} du$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+q) + 0$$
$$y \sqrt{x^2+q} = 0$$

$$M = \sqrt{x^2+q}$$

$$y(x) = (1/\sqrt{x^2+9} \quad 3 = y(0) = 4/3 \rightarrow 9 = 0$$

$$y(x) = 9/\sqrt{x^2+9}$$

$$y' + y/x = 2$$

$$M = e^{\ln |x|} = x$$

$$yx = \int 2x \, dx$$

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

$$y(x) = x$$

$$y' - 4/x y = x^4 e^x$$

$$u = e^{-4.4 \ln |x|} = x^{-4}$$

$$y/x^{+} = \int e^{x} dx$$

$$y(x) = x^4 e^x + cx^4$$
 2 = $y(1) = e + c$

$$y(x) = x^4 e^x + (2-e)x^4 = x^4 (e^x + 2-e)$$

$$y' + 2y/t = t - 1 + 1/t$$

$$u = e^{2(nt)} = t^{2}$$

$$(yt^{2})' = t^{3} - t^{2} + t$$

$$yt^2 = t^4/4 - t^3/3 + t^2/2 + C$$