

Problem Set # 60

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Problem 2

(a)

$$I(x) = \exp \int 1 \, dx = \exp(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 1 &\implies \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 \cdot y = 1 \implies e^x \frac{dy}{dx} + e^x y = e^x \implies \frac{d}{dx} e^x y = e^x \implies e^x y = e^x + C \\ &\implies \boxed{y = 1 + \frac{C}{e^x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = x - y &\implies \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x \implies e^x \frac{dy}{dx} + e^x y = x e^x \implies \int \frac{d}{dx} e^x y \, dx = \int x e^x \, dx \\ &\implies e^x y = x e^x - e^x + C \implies \boxed{y = x - 1 + \frac{C}{e^x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(e)} \quad (1+t) \frac{du}{dt} + u = 1+t \implies \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{1}{1+t} u = 1$$

$$I(t) = \exp \int \frac{1}{1+t} \, dt = \exp(\ln |1+t| + C) = C(1+t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\implies (1+t) \frac{du}{dt} + u = 1+t \implies \int \frac{d}{dt} (1+t) u \, dt = \int (1+t) \, dt \\ &\implies (1+t) u = t + \frac{t^2}{2} + C \implies u = \frac{t}{1+t} + \frac{t^2}{2(1+t)} + \frac{C}{1+t} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 4

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n &\implies \left[\begin{array}{l} u = y^{1-n} \\ y = u^{\frac{1}{1-n}} \\ dy = \frac{1}{1-n} u^{\frac{n}{1-n}} \, du \end{array} \right] \frac{1}{1-n} \frac{du}{dx} u^{\frac{n}{1-n}} + P(x) u^{\frac{1}{1-n}} = Q(x) u^{\frac{n}{1-n}} \\ &\implies u^{\frac{-n}{1-n}} \left(\frac{du}{dx} u^{\frac{n}{1-n}} + (1-n)P(x) u^{\frac{1}{1-n}} \right) = (1-n)Q(x) u^{\frac{n}{1-n}} u^{\frac{-n}{1-n}} \\ &\implies \frac{du}{dx} + (1-n)P(x) u^{\frac{1}{1-n}} = (1-n)Q(x) \\ &\implies \frac{du}{dx} + (1-n)P(x)u = (1-n)Q(x) \end{aligned}$$

Problem 5

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2}{x}y = \frac{y^3}{x^2} &\implies \left[\begin{array}{l} u = y^{-2} \\ y = u^{-1/2} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2} u^{-3/2} \frac{du}{dx} \end{array} \right] -\frac{1}{2} u^{-3/2} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{2}{x} u^{-1/2} = \frac{(u^{-1/2})^3}{x^2} \\ &\implies u^{3/2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} u^{-3/2} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{2}{x} u^{-1/2} \right) = u^{3/2} \cdot \frac{u^{-3/2}}{x^2} \implies -2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{2}{x} u \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot (-2) \\ &\implies \frac{du}{dx} - \frac{4}{x} u = -\frac{2}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$I(x) = \exp \int \left(-\frac{4}{x} \right) dx = (\exp \ln |x|)^{-4} = |x|^{-4} = x^{-4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\implies x^{-4} \frac{du}{dx} - 4x^{-5} u = -2x^{-6} \implies \int \frac{d}{dx} [x^{-4} u] \, dx = \int (-2x^{-6}) \, dx \\ &\implies x^4 x^{-4} u = \left(\frac{-2}{-5} x^{-5} + C \right) x^4 \implies \boxed{\frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{2}{5x} + C x^4} \end{aligned}$$