

Solve For x

①  $X = P^3$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = 3P^2 \frac{dP}{dy}$$

$$\frac{1}{P} = 3P^2 \frac{dP}{dy}$$

$$dy = 3P^3 dP$$

$$y = \frac{3}{4} P^4 + C$$

$$y = \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

②  $X = 4(P^3 + P)$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = 4(3P^2 \frac{dP}{dy} + \frac{dP}{dy})$$

$$\frac{1}{P} = (4 + 12P^2) \frac{dP}{dy}$$

$$dy = (4P + 12P^3) dP$$

$$y = 2P^2 + 3P^4 + C$$

③  $3X = \frac{y}{P} - 6y^2 P$

$$\frac{3}{P} = P^{-1} - yP^{-2} \frac{dP}{dy} - 12yP - 6y^2 \frac{dP}{dy}$$

$$0 = -(yP^{-2} - 6y^2) \frac{dP}{dy} - (\frac{2}{P} + 12yP)$$

$$0 = -y(P^{-2} + 6y) \frac{dP}{dy} - 2P(P^{-2} + 6y)$$

$$0 = -(P^{-2} + 6y) [y \frac{dP}{dy} + 2P]$$

$$3X = \frac{y^3}{C} - 6C$$

$$y \frac{dP}{dy} + 2P = 0$$

$$\frac{2dy}{y} = -\frac{dP}{P}$$

$$2 \ln y = -\ln P + \ln C$$

$$y^2 = \frac{C}{P} \rightarrow P = \frac{C}{y^2}$$

★ Solve For y :

①  $y = 2P(X-1)$

$$P = 2P + 2(X-1) \frac{dP}{dx}$$

$$-P = 2(X-1) \frac{dP}{dx}$$

$$\frac{-dx}{X-1} = \frac{2dP}{P}$$

$$-\ln(X-1) = 2 \ln P + \ln C$$

$$(P^2) = \frac{C}{X-1} \Rightarrow P = \sqrt{\frac{C}{X-1}}$$

$$y = \frac{2(X-1) \cdot C}{\sqrt{X-1}}$$

$$y = 2C \sqrt{X-1}$$

②  $y = 2P^3 + \frac{1}{P} \rightarrow P = 6P^2 \frac{dP}{dx} - \frac{1}{P^2} \frac{dP}{dx}$

$$P = P(6P - \frac{1}{P^3}) \frac{dP}{dx} \Rightarrow 1 = (6P - \frac{1}{P^3}) \frac{dP}{dx}$$

$$X = 3P^2 + \frac{1}{2P^2} + C$$



$$③ \quad y = (x-a)p - p^2$$

$$p + x \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$p = (x-a) \frac{dp}{dx} + p - 2p \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$0 = (x-a-2p) \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} \text{ unknown}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = 0 \rightarrow p = c \rightarrow y = (x-a)c - c^2$$

$$\star \int_0^{\infty} t^5 e^{-t} dt = \Gamma(n) = \Gamma(4+1) = 4!$$

$$y = px + f(p) \rightarrow p = x \frac{dp}{dx} + f'(p) \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$0 = (x + f'(p)) \frac{dp}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dx} = 0 \rightarrow p = c$$

$$y = cx + f(c)$$

$$① \quad y = xp + \sqrt{4+p^2}$$

$$p = c$$

$$y = cx + \sqrt{4+c^2}$$

$$② \quad y = xp + e^p$$

$$p = c$$

$$y = xc + e^c$$

$$③ \quad (y-xp)^2 = 1+p^2$$

$$y = xp + \sqrt{1+p^2}$$

$$④ \quad \ln(y-xp) = p$$

$$y = xp + e^p$$

$$⑤ \quad \cos(y-xp) = p^2$$

$$y = xp + \cos^{-1} p^2$$