

## Rule 1

$$M_0 X + X M_0 (2^{10} X^X + 18)$$

IF  $\frac{M_y - N_x}{N}$  is alone Function of  $x$ , say  $f(x)$  Then I.F =  $e^{\int f(x) dx}$

Ex. Solve  $(2x^2 + y) dx + (x^2 y - x) dy = 0$

$$M_y = 1, N_x = 2xy - 1$$

$$\frac{M_y - N_x}{N} = \frac{1 - 2xy}{x^2 y - x} = \frac{-2(xy - 1)}{x(xy - 1)} = \frac{-2}{x}$$

$$I.F = e^{\int f(x) dx} = e^{-2 \ln x} = x^{-2}$$

$$\rightarrow (2 + yx^{-2}) dx + (y - x^{-1}) dy = 0$$

$$M_y = x^{-2}, N_x = x^{-2} \rightarrow$$

$$\int 2 + yx^{-2} dx + \int y dy = c \rightarrow 2x - yx^{-1} + \frac{y^2}{2} + c$$

## Rule 2

$$0 = M_0 (1 - 18 + 18) X + X M_0 (1 + 18 - 18 X^2 + 18) C$$

IF  $\frac{M_y - N_x}{-M}$  is a function of  $y$  alone,  $f(y)$ , Then I.F =  $e^{\int f(y) dy}$

Ex.  $(y^4 + 2y) dx + (xy^3 + 2y^4 - 4x) dy = 0$

$$M_y = 4y^3 + 2$$

$$N_x = y^3 - 4$$

$$\frac{M_y - N_x}{-M} = \frac{3y^3 + 6}{-y^4 - 2y} = \frac{3(y^3 + 2)}{-y(y^3 + 2)} = \frac{3}{-y}$$

$$I.F = y^{-3}$$

$$\int (y + 2y^{-2}) dx + \int (x + 2y - 4xy^{-3}) dy = 0$$

$$= yx + 2y^{-2}x + y^2 = c$$



## Rule 3

IF  $M$  is of The Form  $M = yF(x, y)$ , and  $N$  is of The Form  $N = xF(x, y)$

Then I. F =  $\frac{1}{M_x - N_y}$

Ex.  $y(xy + 2x^2y^2)dx + x(xy - x^2y^2)dy = 0 \rightarrow (1)$

$y(1 + 2xy)dx + x(1 - xy)dy = 0 \rightarrow (1)$

$M_y = 1 + 4xy$ ,  $N_x = 1 - 2xy \rightarrow \text{I. F} = \frac{1}{3x^2y^2}$

$\rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{3x^2y} + \frac{2}{3x} \right) dx + \left( \frac{1}{3xy^2} - \frac{1}{3y} \right) dy$

$M_y = \frac{-1}{3x^2y^2}$ ,  $N_x = \frac{-1}{3x^2y^2}$

$\int \frac{dx}{3x^2y} + \int \frac{2}{3x} dx = \int \frac{dy}{3y} = C \rightarrow \frac{-1}{3xy} + \frac{2}{3} \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \ln y = C$