

Practice Quiz 5 MATH 2280, ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, SPRING 2024

NAME: Solution

A#: _____

Problem 1. Exercise 8.27 (10 points) Use any of the methods for first order ODEs to find a general solution for the following ODE.

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

Solution:

$$M(x, y) = 1 \quad \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$N(x, y) = -(x + 2y) \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -1 \neq 0$$

This equation is not an exact form

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+2y}$$

$$u = x + 2y$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 1 + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 \left(\frac{du}{dx} - 1 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{du}{dx} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2}{u} + 1 = \frac{2+u}{u}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{u}{2+u} du = \int dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{2+u-2}{2+u} du = x + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \left(1 - \frac{2}{u+2} \right) du = x + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow u - 2 \ln|u+2| = x + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 2y - 2 \ln|x + 2y + 2| = x + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y - 2 \ln(x + 2y + 2) = C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y - \ln(x + 2y + 2) = C_2$$

Problem 2. Exercise 8.39 (10 points) Use any of the methods for first order ODEs to find a general solution for the following ODE.

$$1 + y e^{xy} + x e^{xy} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} M(x,y) &= 1 + y e^{xy} & \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} &= e^{xy} + y e^{xy} \cdot x = e^{xy} (1 + xy) \\ N(x,y) &= x e^{xy} & \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} &= e^{xy} + x e^{xy} \cdot y = e^{xy} (1 + xy) \end{aligned} \quad \checkmark \text{ equal}$$

So, the equation is in exact form.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} &= 1 + y e^{xy} \Rightarrow \phi(x,y) = x + y \cdot \frac{1}{y} e^{xy} + g(y) = x + e^{xy} + g(y) \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} &= 0 + e^{xy} \cdot x + g'(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$= x e^{xy}$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow g(y) = C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(x,y) = x + e^{xy} = C_1$$

The solution is

$$\phi(x,y) = C_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x + e^{xy} = C}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{xy} = C - x$$

$$\Rightarrow x \cdot y = \ln(C - x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x} \ln(C - x)$$