

7.7

Home work #1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 33

#1.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = xy^2$

$$\frac{dy}{y^2} = x dx$$

$$\int y^{-2} dy = \int x dx$$

$$-1y^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - C$$

$$y = \frac{2}{-x^2 + C_2}$$

#5.  $(y + \sin y) \cdot y' = x + x^3$

$$\frac{1}{2}y^2 - \cos y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^4$$

#7.  $\frac{dp}{dt} = t^2 p - p + t^2 - 1$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{p(t^2 - 1) + 1(t^2 - 1)}{(p+1)(t^2 - 1)}$$

$$\int \frac{dp}{(p+1)} = \int (t^2 - 1) dt$$

$$\ln|p+1| = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - t + C$$

$$p+1 = e^{\frac{1}{3}t^3 - t + C}$$

#3.  $\frac{xy^2 y'}{x} = \frac{x+1}{x}$

$$y^2 y' = 1 + \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}y^3 = x \ln x + C =$$

$$y^3 = 3x \ln x + 3C =$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{3x \ln x + 3C}$$

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#9.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$y dy = x dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} y^2 = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (-3)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (0) + C =$$

$$C = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} y^2 = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{9}{2}$$

$$y(0) = -3 \quad \# 33,$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = k(M-p)$$

a) it's always positive.

and p is always increasing.

$$b) \frac{dp}{dt} = k(M-p) = \frac{dp}{(M-p)} = k dt$$

$$\ln |M-p| = \frac{k}{2} t + C$$

$$M-p = e^{-\frac{k}{2} t + C}$$

#11.

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{2t + \sec^2 t}{2v}, \quad v(0) = -5$$

$$\int 2v dv = \int (2t + \sec^2 t) dt$$

$$v^2 = t^2 + \tan t + C$$

$$-5^2 = 0 + 0 + C$$

$$25 = C$$

$$\sqrt{v^2} = \sqrt{t^2 + \tan t + 25}$$

$$v = \sqrt{t^2 + \tan t + 25}$$

$$p - M = A e^{-kt} \quad [A = \pm e^C]$$

$$p = M + A e^{-kt}$$

$$p(0) = 0 \quad M + A = 0$$

$$p(t) = M - M \cdot 0 = M$$