NCERT 9.4.7

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Question: Solve the differential equation given below with initial conditions x = 1 and y = e.

$$y \ln y \, dx - x \, dy = 0 \tag{1}$$

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1) **Rearranging the Equation:** First, we rewrite the equation in a more convenient form:

$$y \ln y \, dx = x \, dy \tag{2}$$

Next, we divide both sides by $x \ln(y)$:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y \ln y}{x} \tag{3}$$

2) Separation of Variables: Now, we separate the variables to prepare for integration:

$$\frac{dy}{v \ln v} = \frac{dx}{x} \tag{4}$$

3) **Integration:** We now integrate both sides.

$$u = \ln y \implies du = \frac{1}{v} dy \tag{5}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx \tag{6}$$

This leads to:

$$ln |u| = ln |x| + C$$
(7)

Substituting $u = \ln y$, we have:

$$ln |ln y| = ln |x| + C$$
(8)

Exponentiating both sides:

$$|\ln y| = e^C |x| \tag{9}$$

Let $C' = e^C$, so:

$$|\ln y| = C'|x| \tag{10}$$

Now solving for ln y, we get:

$$ln y = C'x$$
(11)

Exponentiating again:

$$y = e^{C'x} \tag{12}$$

4) **Applying the Initial Conditions:** To determine the constant C', we apply the initial condition x = 1 and y = e:

$$e = e^{C' \cdot 1} \tag{13}$$

Thus, C' = 1, and the solution to the differential equation is:

$$y = e^x \tag{14}$$

5) **CODING LOGIC:** The solution for the differential equation can be graphically solved using coding by using below logic :

$$x_0 = 1 \tag{15}$$

$$y_0 = e \tag{16}$$

$$h = 0.1 \tag{17}$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \cdot \left(\frac{y_n \ln y_n}{x_n}\right) \tag{18}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + h \tag{19}$$

Below is verification ??:

