

## Implicit Solutions to ODEs

...and intervals where they are defined

When solving a separable equation (like problem 21, §2.2), we almost always get an implicit formula for the solution, like  $y^3 + 3y^2 = x^4 - x^2 + k$ , instead of an explicit formula for  $y(x)$ , like  $y(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$ . This brings up some delicate points when we describe where a solution is valid.

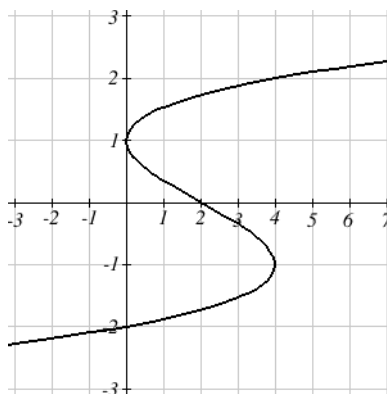
**In this handout**, we'll look at an example that's similar to our homework problem. Suppose we are faced with this initial value problem:

$$y' = \frac{1}{3y^2 - 3}$$
$$y\left(\frac{5}{8}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

and are asked the same question as in the homework problem:

*Determine the interval on which the solution is defined  
(or the interval where the solution is valid, which is the same thing)*

This is a separable equation (do you see why?), and its general solution, you can check, is  $y^3 - 3y = x + c$ . Plugging in the initial condition  $x = \frac{5}{8}$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{2}$ , we get  $c = -2$ . We can't easily solve for  $y$  in terms of  $x$ , so we'll have to leave the equation in implicit form. To get a handle on what's going on, let's look at a graph of the equation  $y^3 - 3y = x - 2$ :



Remember from the first day of class that a solution to this initial value problem is supposed to be a function  $y(x)$ . Notice that this is not the graph of a function, because there are multiple values of  $y$  for the same  $x$  value. What's going on is that  $y^3 - 3y = x - 2$  really defines *three* functions of  $x$ : the part from  $y = -1$  to  $y = 1$ , the part with  $y \geq 1$ , and the part with  $y \leq -1$ . Our solution is going to be one of these three functions, and it has to contain the initial condition,  $x = \frac{5}{8}$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{2}$ . So, it must be the part from  $y = -1$  to  $y = 1$ .

Now, what's the domain of this function? From the graph, it appears that the domain is  $x = 0$  to  $x = 4$ . We can verify this by plugging in  $y = -1$  and  $y = 1$  into the equation  $y^3 - 3y = x - 2$  and solving for  $x$ . *Note:* for the homework problem in the book, solving for  $x$  is trickier, and you probably have to guess and check, or use a calculator or computer.