

Differential Equation: Homework #3

Due on September 11th, 2015 at 3:10pm

Professor Heather Lee Section 061

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Problem 1

1.

$$xdx + ye^{-x}dy = 0$$

$$xe^x dx = -ydy$$

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

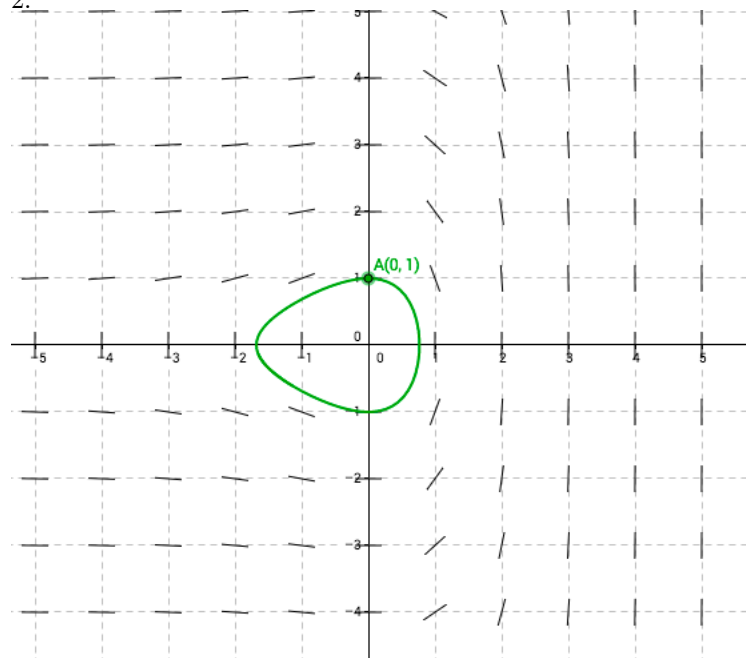
$$-1 = -\frac{1}{2} + C$$

$$C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2e^x(1-x) = y^2 + 1$$

$$y = \sqrt{2e^x(1-x) - 1}$$

2.



3. Since the function will become vertical at around 0.7 and -1.7, so it would be valid when $-1.7 < x < 0.7$

Problem 2

$$y' = xy^3(1+x^2)^{-1/2}$$

1.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = xy^3(1+x^2)^{-1/2}$$

$$y^{-3}dy = x(1+x^2)^{-1/2}dx$$

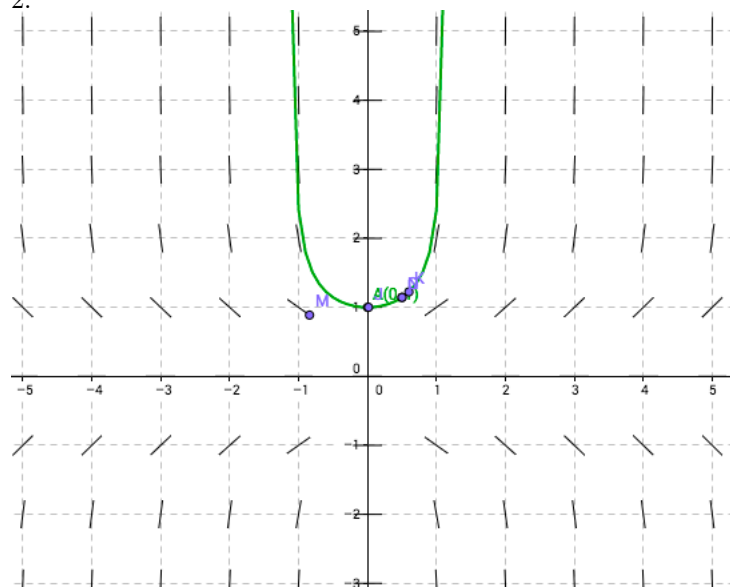
$$-\frac{1}{2}y^{-2} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + C$$

When $x=0$, $y=1$ $1 + C = -1/2$, $C = -3/2$

$$y^{-2} = -2\sqrt{x^2+1} + 3$$

$$y = (-2\sqrt{x^2+1} + 3)^{-1/2}$$

2.



3.

We need to make sure $-2\sqrt{x^2+1} + 3 \neq 0$ So $x \neq \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$, since $x=0$ should be in the interval, the answer would be $-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} < x < \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$

Problem 3

1. When $t \rightarrow \infty$, $\frac{t}{1+t} \rightarrow 1$, $y' = y(4-y) = 0$, also $y \neq 0$ so $y \rightarrow 4$

2.

$$dy/(y * (4 - y)) = t/(1 + t)dt$$

$$\ln(y) - \ln(4 - y) = 4t - 4\ln(1 + t) + C$$

$$\ln \frac{4}{4 - y} = 4t - 4\ln(1 + t) + C$$

$$\frac{y}{4 - y} = \frac{Ce^{4t}}{(1 + t)^4}$$

If $y_0 = 2$ $C = 1$ and we plug in $y = 2$ we get $3.99/(4 - 3.99) = e^{4t}/(1 + t)^4$, $t = 2.84$

3. I don't know...

Problem 4

1.

$(x^2 + 3xy + y^2)dx - x^2dy = 0$ is equal to $v = y/x$, $(v^2 + 3v + 1)dx - 1dy = 0$, $v^2 + 3v + 1 = \frac{dy}{dx}$ So it's homogeneous.

2.

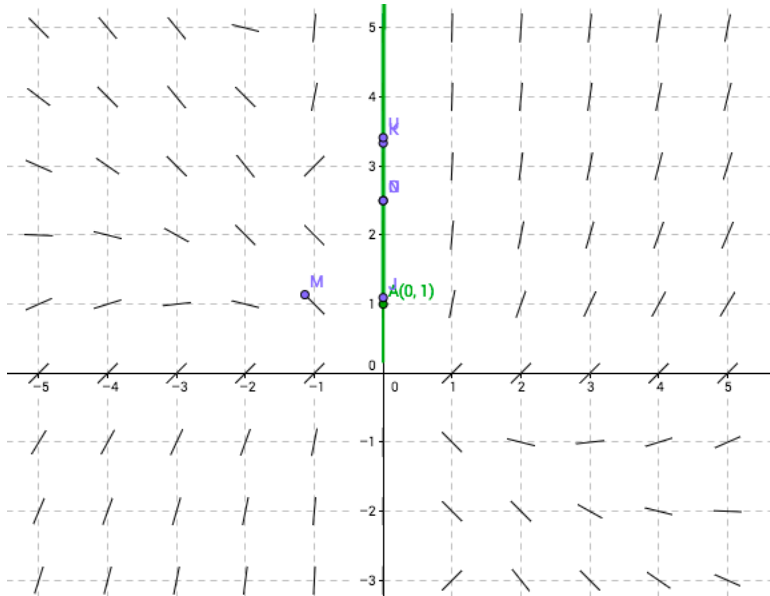
$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = v^2 + 3v + 1$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = (v + 1)^2$$

$$\ln(x) + (v + 1)^{-1} + C = 0$$

$$\ln(x) + (y/x + 1^{-1}) + C = 0$$

3.



It's not symmetric

Problem 5

$$u = x + y$$

$$u' = x' + y' = 1 + y'$$

$$u' = u^2 + 1$$

$$x = \tan^{-1}(u) + C$$

$$x = \tan^{-1}(x + y) + C$$

Problem 6

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 3y^2 dy/dx$$

$$1/3 * du/dx + u(x)/x = 2/x^2$$

$$x^3 * u = 3x^2 + C$$

$$(xy)^3 = 3x^2 + C$$

Problem 7

$Q(t)$ means the amount of dye in the tank at time t , the system lost $2 \text{ L/min} \cdot (Q(t)/200) \text{ g/L} = Q(t)/100 \text{ g/min}$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = -0.01Q$$

Also $Q(0)=200\text{g}$ So $Q(t) = 200e^{-0.01t}$

Problem 8