

First Order Differential Eq.

$$y' = f(x, y)$$

1) separable

$$F(x, y) = F(x) \cdot G(y)$$

2) $f(x, y) = F(ax + by + c) \Rightarrow$ let $Z = ax + by + c$
 \Rightarrow separable (x & z)

3) Homogeneous

$$f(x, y) = F\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

let $v = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = xv \xrightarrow{\frac{d}{dx}} y' = v + xv'$

\Rightarrow separable (x & v)

4) $f(x, y) = F\left(\frac{a_1x + b_1y + c_1}{a_2x + b_2y + c_2}\right)$

* Find the intersection point (h, k)

* let $x = t + h$ & $y = z + k \Rightarrow y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dt}$

\Rightarrow Homogeneous (t & z)

z' ✓

Note: If the lines are parallel Case 2

\Rightarrow Case 2

$$* F(ax+by+c) \quad y' = \frac{2x-3y+1}{\sin(2x-3y+1)} \quad \ln(2x-3y+1)$$

$$* F\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \quad xy' = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow y' = \sqrt{1+\frac{y}{x}}$$

Examples p. 15

$$11) y' = \sqrt{4x+2y-1}$$

$$\text{let } z = 4x+2y-1 \xrightarrow{\frac{d}{dx}} z' = 4+2y'$$

$$\text{D.E. } \frac{z'-4}{2} = \sqrt{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow z' = (2\sqrt{z}+4) \Rightarrow \text{separable}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 2\sqrt{z}+4 \Rightarrow \int \frac{dz}{2\sqrt{z}+4} = \int 1 dx$$

$$\text{let } u^2 = z \Rightarrow dz = 2u du$$

$$\int \frac{2u du}{2u+4} = \int \frac{u}{u+2} du = \int dx$$

$$= u - 2 \ln(u+2) = \sqrt{z} - 2 \ln(\sqrt{z}+2)$$

$$\text{Solution } \sqrt{z} - 2 \ln(\sqrt{z}+2) = x + C$$

$$\left\{ \sqrt{4x+2y-1} - 2 \ln(\sqrt{4x+2y-1}+2) = x + C \right\}$$

homogeneous

$$13) \quad xy' - x e^{-\frac{y}{x}} = y \Rightarrow y' = e^{-\frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x}$$

let $V = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = xV \Rightarrow y' = V + xV'$

D.E. $V + xV' = e^{-V} + V \Rightarrow V' = \frac{1}{x} e^{-V}$

seperable
 $\frac{dV}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} e^{-V} \Rightarrow \int e^V dV = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$

$$e^V = \ln x + \ln c \Rightarrow e^V = \ln cx$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{y}{x}} = \ln cx$$

18 $(y' + 1) \ln\left(\frac{y+x}{x+3}\right) = \frac{y+x}{x+3}$

* inter section $y+x=0$ & $x+3=0 \Rightarrow (-3, 3)$

let $x = t - 3$ & $y = z + 3$

* D.E. $(z' + 1) \ln\left(\frac{z+t}{t}\right) = \left(\frac{z+t}{t}\right)$

$(z' + 1) \ln\left(\frac{z}{t} + 1\right) = \frac{z}{t} + 1 \Rightarrow \text{Homog.}$

let $v = \frac{z}{t} \Rightarrow vt = z \Rightarrow z' = v + t v'$

D.E $(V + tv' + 1) \ln(V+1) = V+1$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = V' = \left(\frac{V+1}{\ln(V+1)} - (V+1) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\ln(V+1)} - 1} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{V+1} = \int \frac{1}{t} dt$$

⇓

let $u = \ln(V+1) \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{u} - 1} du$

$$= \int \frac{u}{1-u} du = -u - \ln(1-u)$$

$$-\ln(V+1) - \ln(1 - \ln(V+1)) = \ln ct$$

$$-\ln\left(\frac{y}{t} + 1\right) - \ln\left(1 - \ln\left(\frac{y}{t} + 1\right)\right) = \ln ct$$

$$-\ln\left(\frac{y-3}{x+3} + 1\right) - \ln\left(1 - \ln\left(\frac{y-3}{x+3} + 1\right)\right) = \ln(C(x+3))$$

17 $y' = 2 \left(\frac{y+2}{x+y-1} \right)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} y+2 &= 0 \\ x+y-1 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{matrix} h \\ k \end{matrix} \rightarrow (3, -2)$$

let $x = t + 3$ & $y = z - 2$

* D.E $z' = 2 \left(\frac{(z-2)+2}{(t+3)+(z-2)-1} \right)^2 = 2 \left(\frac{z}{t+z} \right)^2$

$z' = 2 \left(\frac{z/t}{1+z/t} \right)^2 \Rightarrow$ let $v = \frac{z}{t}$

$\Rightarrow vt = z \Rightarrow z' = v + tv'$

* D.E $v + tv' = 2 \left(\frac{v}{1+v} \right)^2 \Rightarrow v + tv' = \frac{2v^2}{1+2v+v^2}$

$t \left(\frac{dv}{dt} \right) = \frac{2v^2}{1+2v+v^2} - v = \frac{-v(1+v^2)}{1+2v+v^2}$

$\int \frac{1+2v+v^2}{-v(1+v^2)} dv = \int \frac{dt}{t} \Rightarrow \int \frac{1+v^2+2v}{-v(1+v^2)} dv = \int \frac{dt}{t}$

$-\int \frac{1}{v} dv - \int \frac{1}{1+v^2} dv = \ln(t) + c$

$-\ln(v) - 2 \tan^{-1}(v) = \ln(t) + c$

$-\ln\left(\frac{z}{t}\right) - 2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{z}{t}\right) = \ln(t) + c$

* $-\ln\left(\frac{y+2}{x-3}\right) - 2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y+2}{x-3}\right) = \ln(x-3) + c$