

## CALCULUS: QUESTIONS 7

### DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

These questions are mostly revision of last year's material.

1. Which of the following are exact differential equations (i.e., of the form  $\frac{dF}{dx} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ )

(a)  $3x^2 + y^3 + 3xy^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

(b)  $2x^2 + y^3 + 2xy^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

(c)  $x \cos y - x^2 \sin y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

(d)  $x \cos^2 y - x^2 \cos y \sin y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

2. For the answers to question 1 that are exact differential equations, integrate to find the solution (i.e., find  $F = C$ )

3. Use integrating factors to find the solutions to

(a)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + x^3 y = 0$

(b)  $\frac{dy}{dx} - y \tan x = \sin^2 x$

4. Use separation of variables to find solutions to

(a)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + x^3 y = 0$

(b)  $\frac{dy}{dx} - y \cot x = 0$

5. Use change of variable to find solutions to

(a)  $x^3 \frac{dy}{dx} = yx^2 - y^3$

(b)  $(x^3 + xy^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = y^3$

6. Find the general solutions to the following differential equations:

(a)  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - y = e^{3x}$

(b)  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = e^{-2x}$

## Solutions

1. (i) yes, (ii) no, (iii) no, (iv) yes.
2. (a)  $x^3 + xy^3 = C$   
(b) —  
(c) —  
(d)  $\frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos^2 y = C$
3. (a)  $R(x) = e^{x^4/4}, \quad y = Ce^{-x^4/4}$   
(b)  $R(x) = \cos x, \quad y = \frac{\sin^3 x}{3 \cos x}x + \frac{C}{\cos x}$
4. (a)  $y = Ce^{-x^4/4}$   
(b)  $y = C \sin x$
5. (a)  $x = C \exp(x^2/(2y^2))$   
(b)  $y = C \exp(-y^2/(2x^2))$
6. (a)  $y = Ae^x + Be^{-x} + \frac{e^{3x}}{8}$   
(b)  $y = Ae^{-x} + Be^{-2x} - xe^{-2x}$