

First In-Term Exam - Math 240
Ordinary Differential Equations

Spring Semester 2011/2012

March 20, 2012

Duration: 90 min.

Total marks: 25.

Calculators and ALL communication devices are NOT allowed during the examination.

Instructions: Answer all questions.

1. (4 pts.) Find the particular solution of

$$(x + y - 2) dx - (x + 4y - 2) dy = 0, \quad \text{when } y = 1 \text{ for } x = 2.$$

2. (4 pts.) Find the particular solution of

$$(x - \sin y) dy + \tan y dx = 0, \quad \text{when } y(1) = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

3. (4 pts.) Solve the differential equation

$$xy' - \frac{y}{\ln x} = xy^2.$$

4. (4 pts.) Solve the differential equation

$$(2e^{2y} - x) dx - 2(e^{4y} + 2xe^{2y}) dy = 0.$$

5. (4 pts.) Show the following ODE is Exact and solve it by the method of
-
- Exact ODE:

$$(y^2 + 3x^2 + e^{-y^2}) dx + 2y(3y + x - xe^{-y^2}) dy = 0.$$

6. (2 pts.) If
- $h(x, y) = \frac{5x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3y^2}}$
- , is it true that
- h
- is a homogeneous
-
- function? Justify your answer.

7. (3 pts.) If
- $u = u(x, y)$
- is an Integrating Factor of the ODE

 $M(x, y) dx + N(x, y) dy = 0$, show that:

$$\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) u = N \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - M \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}.$$

①

Solutions:

Q.1. Coeffs. linear in x & y : $\begin{cases} x+y-2=0 \\ x+4y-2=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$

SUB : $u = x-2, du = dx$

$\Rightarrow (u+y)du - (u+4y)dy = 0$ (HOM. COEFFS. deg. 1)

$v = \frac{u}{y}$ (Note $y \neq 0$ due to initial condition)

$\Rightarrow (v+1)y(vdy + ydv) - (v+4)ydy = 0$

$(v^2-4)dy + (v+1)ydv = 0$ (SEP)

$\frac{dy}{y} + \frac{v+1}{v^2-4}dv = 0$ (Note $v^2-4 \neq 0$ due to initial cond.)

$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{v-2} + \frac{1}{v+2} \right) dv = 0$

$4 \ln|y| + 3 \ln|v-2| + \ln|v+2| = \ln|C|$

$y^4(v-2)^3(v+2) = C \Rightarrow (x-2-2y)^3(x-2+2y) = C$

Initial condition : $\begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C = -16. *$

Q.2. $M_y - N_x = \sec^2 y - 1 = \tan^2 y$

$\frac{1}{M}(M_y - N_x) = \tan y$

I.F. $u = e^{-\int \tan y dy} = e^{-\ln|\sec y|} = \cos y > 0$

$\Rightarrow \cos y(x - \sin y)dy + \sin y dx = 0$ (EXACT)

$d(x \sin y) - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2y dy = 0$

$x \sin y + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2y = C$

Initial condition : $\begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=\pi/6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}. *$

(2)

Q.3. (BER) $n=2$, $z = y^{-1}$ (we exclude $y=0$)

$$dz = -y^{-2} dy$$

$$\Rightarrow dz + \frac{1}{x \ln x} z dx = -dx \quad (\text{LIN})$$

$$\text{I.F. } u = e^{\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x}} = e^{\ln |\ln x|} = \ln x > 0$$

$$d(z \ln x) = -\ln x dx$$

$$z \ln x = -\int \ln x dx \stackrel{\text{by parts}}{=} x - x \ln x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln x = y(x - x \ln x + C). \quad \#$$

Q.4. (SUB) $z = e^{2y}$, $dz = 2e^{2y} dy$

$$\Rightarrow (2z - x)dx - (z + 2x)dz = 0 \quad (\text{HOM.C. deg.1})$$

$$v = \frac{x}{z} \Rightarrow (2-v)z(vdz + zdv) - (1+2v)zdz = 0$$

$$-(v^2+1)dz + (2-v)zdv = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{z} + \frac{v-2}{v^2+1} dv = 0$$

$$\ln|z| + \frac{1}{2} \ln(v^2+1) - 2 \tan^{-1} v = C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + e^{4y}) - 2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{e^{2y}}\right) = C. \quad \#$$

Q.5. $M_y = 2y - 2ye^{-y^2} = N_x$

$$\textcircled{1} \int F_x = M = y^2 + 3x^2 + e^{-y^2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} F_x = M = y^2 + 3x^2 + e^{-y^2} \\ F_y = N = 6y^2 + 2yx - 2yx e^{-y^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow F = y^2 x + x^3 + x e^{-y^2} + K(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow F_y = 2yx - 2yx e^{-y^2} + K'(y)$$

$$\stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{=} 6y^2 + 2yx - 2yx e^{-y^2} \Rightarrow K'(y) = 6y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow K(y) = 2y^3 \Rightarrow F = \boxed{y^2 x + x^3 + x e^{-y^2} + 2y^3 = C}$$

G.S. #

$$\text{Q.6. } h(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \frac{5\lambda x}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 x^2 + 3\lambda^2 y^2}} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{5x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3y^2}} \quad (\forall \lambda > 0)$$

$$= h(x, y)$$

$\Rightarrow h$ is homogeneous of degree 0. (TRUE) #

Q.7. u is I.F. of $Mdx + Ndy = 0$

$\rightarrow uMdx + uNdy = 0$ is EXACT

$$\Rightarrow (uM)_y = (uN)_x$$

$$u_y M + M_y u = u_x N + N_x u$$

$$\Rightarrow (M_y - N_x)u = N u_x - M u_y \quad \text{(QED)} \quad \#$$
