Math 3331 ODEs Sample Test 1 - Solutions

1. For the following ODEs state the order and whether the equations are linear (homogeneous or nonhomegenous) or nonlinear. If they are nonlinear, underline or circle the nonlinear terms

$$(i)\ \ y'' = 1 - y^2 \qquad\qquad (ii)\ \ x^2y'' - 2xy' + y = 0$$

soln:

$$(i)\ \ y'' = 1 - \boxed{y^2}\ \ \text{second order, nonlinear}$$
$$(ii)\ \ x^2y'' - 2xy' + y = 0\ \ \text{second order, linear}$$

2. Verify that the given function satisfies the given ODE and IC/BC if given

(i) $y = x\ln x, \quad xy' - y = x \quad y(1) = 0$

(ii) $y = 2xe^x + e^x, \quad y'' - 2y' + y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, \ \ y'(0) = 3$

soln:

(i) $y = x\ln x$ so $y' = \ln x + 1$

$LS = xy' - y = x(\ln x + 1) - x\ln x = \cancel{x\ln x} + x - \cancel{x\ln x} = x = RS$

(ii) $y = 2xe^x + e^x$ so $y' = 2xe^x + 3e^x$ and $y'' = 2xe^x + 5e^x$

$LS = y'' - 2y' + y = 2xe^x + 5e^x - 2(2xe^x + 3e^x) + 2xe^x + e^x = 0 = RS$

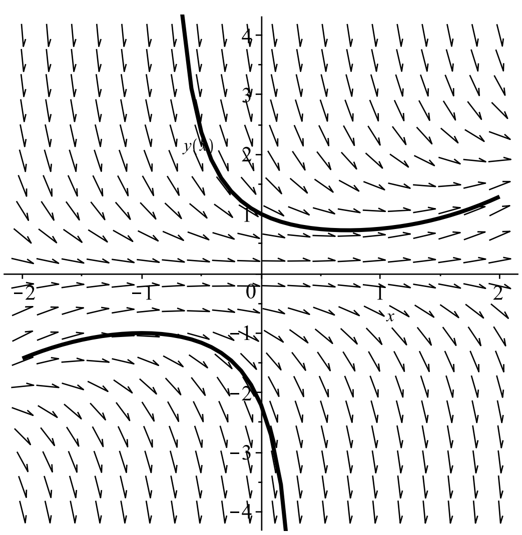
3. For the given ODEs and corresponding direction fields, trace the solution for the given IC.

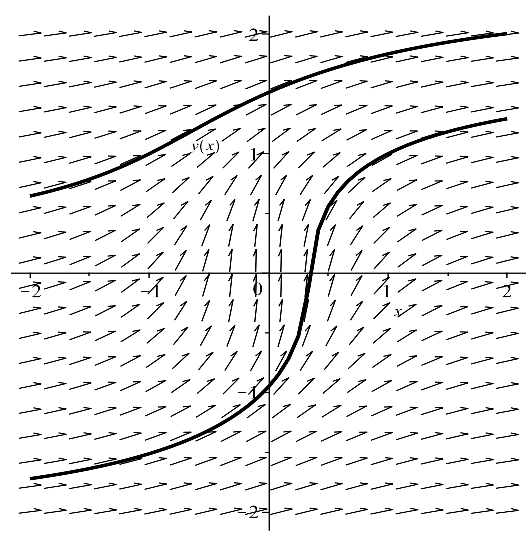
(i) $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = y(x - y)$

(a) $y(-1) = -1$ $\quad (b)$ $y(0) = 1$

(ii) $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$

(a) $y(-1) = 1$ $\quad (b)$ $y(1) = 1$





4. $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{x}{y} + \dfrac{1}{y} + x + 1.$

Solution: After factoring, the equation separates

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dy}{dx} &= \left(\frac{1}{y} + 1\right)(x+1), \\
\frac{y}{y+1}\,dy &= (x+1)dx, \\
y - \ln|y+1| &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + c.
\end{aligned}$$

5. $x\,\dfrac{dy}{dx} + 2\,y = x^2y^2.$

Solution: The equation is Bernoulli, so we put in standard form

$$\begin{aligned}
x\,\frac{dy}{dx} + 2\,y &= x^2y^2, \\
\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2}{x}\,y &= x\,y^2, \\
\frac{1}{y^2}\,\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2}{x}\,\frac{1}{y} &= x.
\end{aligned}$$

We let $u = \frac{1}{y}$ so $\frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{1}{y^2}\,\frac{dy}{dx}$ and substituting gives

$$\begin{aligned}
-\frac{du}{dx} + \frac{2}{x}\,u &= x, \\
\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{2}{x}\,u &= -x, \quad \left(\text{the integrating factor is } \mu = \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \\
\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\,u\right) &= -\frac{1}{x}.
\end{aligned}$$

Integrating gives

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{x^2}\,u &= c - \ln|\,x\,|, \\
u &= x^2\left(c - \ln|\,x\,|\right), \\
\frac{1}{y} &= x^2\left(c - \ln|\,x\,|\right), \\
y &= \frac{1}{x^2\left(c - \ln|\,x\,|\right)}.
\end{aligned}$$

6. $\dfrac{dy}{dx} - y = 2e^x, \quad y(0) = 3.$

Solution: The equation is linear and already in standard form. The integrating factor is $\mu = e^{-x}$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}\left(e^{-x}y\right) &= 2, \\ e^{-x}y &= 2x + c, \text{ from the IC } c = 3, \\ e^{-x}y &= 2x + 3, \\ y &= (2x+3)e^x. \end{aligned}$$

7. $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{1 - 2xy^2}{1 + 2x^2y}, \quad y(1) = 1.$

Solution: The equation is exact. The alternate form is

$$(2xy^2 - 1)dx + (2x^2y + 1)dy = 0,$$

and it is an easy matter to verify

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 4xy = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x},$$

so u exists such that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= M = 2xy^2 - 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad u = x^2y^2 - x + A(y), \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= N = 2x^2y + 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad u = x^2y^2 + y + B(x), \end{aligned}$$

so we can choose A and B giving $u = x^2y^2 - x + y$ and the solution as $x^2y^2 - x + y = c$. Since $y(1) = 1$, this give $c = 1$ and the solution $x^2y^2 - x + y = 1$.

8. $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = (\ln y - \ln x + 1)\,\dfrac{y}{x}.$

Solution: The equation is homogeneous. We re-write it as

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(\ln\frac{y}{x} + 1\right)\frac{y}{x}.$$

If we let $y = xu$ so $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = x\dfrac{du}{dx} + u$ then

$$x\frac{du}{dx} + u = (\ln u + 1)u,$$

which separates

$$\frac{du}{u \ln u} = \frac{dx}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ln \ln u = \ln x + \ln c \quad \Rightarrow \quad u = e^{cx}.$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{y}{x} = e^{cx} \quad \text{or} \quad y = xe^{cx},$$