

## Short cut methods: Differential equations

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**1.Solve:**  $dx + xdy = e^{-y} \sec^2 x$

Solution: multiply by  $e^y$

$$e^y dx + xe^y dy = \sec^2 x dy$$

$$d(xe^y) = \sec^2 x dy$$

On integrating

$$\text{Solution is } xe^y = \tan x + c$$

**2.Solve:**  $D^2 y = -9 \sin 3x$

Solution: on integrating

$$D = 9 \frac{\cos 3x}{3} + B$$

Again integrating

$$y = 3 \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + Bx + A$$

$$\text{Solution is } y = \sin 3x + Bx + A$$

**3.solve:**  $\left(1 + e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) dx + e^{\frac{x}{y}} \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) dy = 0$

**Solution:**  $dx + e^{\frac{x}{y}} dy + e^{\frac{x}{y}} \left(dx - \frac{x}{y} dy\right) = 0$

$$dx + e^{\frac{x}{y}} + ye^{\frac{x}{y}} \left(\frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2}\right) = 0$$

$$dx + d\left(ye^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + c = 0$$

On integrating,  $x + ye^{\frac{x}{y}} + c = 0$

**4.solve:**  $(1 + x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = \cos x$

Solution:  $(1 + x^2) dy + 2xy dx = \cos x dx$

$$dy + x^2 dy + 2xy dx = \cos x dx$$

$$dy + d(x^2 y) = \cos x dx$$

On integrating,  $y + x^2 y = \sin x + c$

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**5.solve:**  $(x^3 + 3xy^2)dx + (y^3 + 3x^2y)dy = 0$

Solution:  $x^3 dx + y^3 dy + 3(xy^2 dx + x^2 y dy) = 0$

Multiply by 4, we get

$$4x^3 dx + 4y^3 dy + 6(2xy^2 dx + 2x^2 y dy) = 0$$

$$4x^3 dx + 4y^3 dy + 6d(x^2 y^2) = 0$$

On integrating,  $x^4 + y^4 + 6x^2 y^2 = c$

**6.solve:**  $(1 - x^3) \frac{dy}{dx} - 3x^2 y = \sec^2 x$

Solution:  $(1 - x^3) dy - 3x^2 y dx = \sec^2 x dx$

$$dy - x^3 dy - 3x^2 y dx = \sec^2 x$$

$$dy - (x^3 dy + 3x^2 y dx) = \sec^2 x$$

$$dy - d(yx^3) = d(\tan x)$$

Integrating,  $y(1 - x^3) = \tan x + c$

**7.solve:**  $(1 + 2x^3) \frac{dy}{dx} + 6x^2 y = \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$

solution:  $dy + 2x^3 dy + 6x^2 y dx = \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx$

$$dy + 2d(x^3 y) = d(\cot x)$$

Integrating,  $y(1 + 2x^3) = \cot x + c$

**8.solve:**  $(x + y)^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$

Solution: Let  $x + y = u$ , diff w.r.t  $y$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{du}{dy} - 1,$$

From given,  $\frac{du}{dy} = 1 + u^2$ ,  $dy = \frac{du}{1+u^2}$

Integrating,  $y = \tan^{-1} u + c$

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