

MODULE-3

LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

An equation of the form $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = Q(x) \rightarrow (1)$ is called linear differential equation.

The solution of equation (1) is given by

$$I.F = e^{\int p(x)dx}$$

Complete solution is given by

$$y \cdot (I.F) = \int I.F \cdot Q(x) dx + C$$

where $p(x)$ & $Q(x)$ is function of x

1. solve $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = Q(x)$$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad Q(x) = x$$

$$I.F = e^{\int p(x)dx} = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{\log x} = x$$

Complete solution is given by

$$y \cdot (I.F) = \int I.F \cdot Q(x) dx + C$$

$$y(x) = \int x(x) dx + C$$

$$xy = \int x^2 dx + C$$

$$xy = \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{C}{x}}$$

2. solve $\frac{dy}{dx} + \tan x \cdot y = \sec^2 x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = Q(x)$$

$$P(x) = \tan x \quad Q(x) = \sec^2 x$$

$$I.F. = e^{\int P(x) dx} = e^{\int \tan x dx} = e^{\log \sec x} = \sec x$$

Complete solution is given by $I.F.(y) = \int I.F. Q(x) dx + C$

$$y(\sec x) = \int \sec x \cdot \sec^2 x dx + C$$

$$y(\sec x) = \int \sec^3 x dx + C$$

$$y(\sec x) = \tan x + C$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{\tan x}{\sec x} + \frac{C}{\sec x}}$$

BERNAULLI DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION [REDUCIBLE TO LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION]

If given differential equation is of the form $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x, y) = y^n \rightarrow (1)$ is called Bernoulli differential equation. The above equation can be reducible to linear differential equation by taking substitution then we solve the resulting differential equation as we solve linear differential equation.

1. solve $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^3 y^6$ $\div$ by xy^6

$$\frac{1}{y^6} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{xy^5} = x^2 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\text{put } \frac{1}{y^5} = t$$

$$-5 \frac{dy}{y^6 dx} = \frac{dt}{dx} \quad x^2 \text{ by } -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{y^6} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{5} \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$\therefore$ ① becomes

$$-\frac{1}{5} \frac{dt}{dx} + \frac{1}{x}(t) = x^2 \quad \times \text{ by } (-5)$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} - \frac{5}{x}t = -5x^2$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x) \right)$$

$$P(x) = -\frac{5}{x} \quad Q(x) = -5x^2$$

$$I.F = e^{\int P(x)dx} = e^{\int -\frac{5}{x}dx} = e^{-5 \log x} = e^{\log x^{-5}} = x^{-5}$$

$$C.S \text{ is } t(IF) = \int IF \cdot Q(x) dx + C$$

$$t(x^{-5}) = \int x^{-5} (-5x^2) dx + C$$

$$t(x^{-5}) = -5 \int x^{-3} dx + C$$

$$t(x^{-5}) = +5 \cdot \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{y^5 x^5} = \frac{5}{2x^2} + C}$$

$$2. \frac{dy}{dx} - y \tan x = \frac{\sin x \cos^2 x}{y^2} \quad \times \text{ by } y^2$$

$$y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - y^3 \tan x = \sin x \cos^2 x \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\text{put } y^3 = t$$

$$3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$\therefore$ ① becomes

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{dt}{dx} - t \tan x = \sin x \cos^2 x \quad \times \text{ by } 3$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} - 3t \tan x = 3 \sin x \cos^2 x$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} \cdot -3 \tan x = 3 \sin x \cos^2 x$$

$$P(x) = -3 \tan x \quad Q(x) = 3 \sin x \cos^2 x$$

$$I.F = e^{\int P(x) dx} = e^{\int -3 \tan x dx} = e^{-3 \cdot \log \sec x}$$

$$= e^{\log \sec x^{-3}} = \frac{1}{\sec^3 x}$$

$$C.S \text{ is } t(I.F) = \int I.F \cdot Q(x) dx + C$$

$$t\left(\frac{1}{\sec^3 x}\right) = \int \frac{1}{\sec^3 x} \cdot 3 \sin x \cos^2 x dx + C$$

$$t\left(\frac{1}{\sec^3 x}\right) = 3 \int \sin x \cos^5 x dx + C$$

$$\text{put } \cos x = z$$

$$-\sin x dx = dz$$

$$\sin x dx = -dz$$

$$t\left(\frac{1}{\sec^3 x}\right) = 3 \int z^5 (-dz) + C$$

$$t\left(\frac{1}{\sec^3 x}\right) = -3 \left(\frac{z^6}{6}\right) + C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{y^3}{\sec^3 x} = -\frac{1}{2} \cos^6 x + C}$$

$$3. \cdot xy(1+xy^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = xy(1+xy^2)$$

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

$$\frac{dx}{dy} - xy = x^2 y^3 \quad \div \text{ by } x^2$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{y}{x} = y^3$$

$$\text{put } \frac{1}{x} = t$$

$$-\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{dt}{dy}$$

$$-\frac{dt}{dy} - yt = y^3 \quad \times \text{ by } (-1)$$

$$\frac{dt}{dy} + yt = -y^3$$

$$P(xy) = y \quad Q(y) = -y^3$$

$$IF = e^{\int P(xy) dx} = e^{\int y dy} = e^{\frac{y^2}{2}}$$

$$\text{C.S is } t(IF) = \int IF Q(y) dy + C$$

$$t(e^{\frac{y^2}{2}}) = \int e^{\frac{y^2}{2}} (-y^3) dy + C$$

$$t(e^{\frac{y^2}{2}}) = - \int e^{\frac{y^2}{2}} y^2 y \cdot dy + C$$

$$\text{put } y^2 = z$$

$$2y dy = dz$$

$$y dy = \frac{dz}{2}$$

$$t(e^{\frac{y^2}{2}}) = - \int e^{z/2} z \frac{dz}{2} + C$$

$$t(e^{\frac{y^2}{2}}) = - \frac{1}{2} \left[z 2e^{z/2} - \int 2e^{z/2} \frac{d(z)}{dz} dz \right] + C$$

$$t(e^{\frac{y^2}{2}}) = - \frac{1}{2} \left[2ze^{z/2} - 2 \int e^{z/2} (1) dz \right] + C$$

$$t(e^{\frac{y^2}{2}}) = - [ze^{z/2} - 2e^{z/2}] + C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{e^{y^2/2}}{x} = -y^2 e^{y^2/2} + 2e^{y^2/2} + C}$$

$$4. \text{ solve } x \sin \theta - \cos \theta \frac{dx}{d\theta} = x^2$$

$$x \sin \theta - x^2 = \cos \theta \frac{dx}{d\theta}$$

$$\cos \theta \frac{dx}{d\theta} - x \sin \theta = -x^2 \div x^2 \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dx}{d\theta} - \frac{\tan \theta}{x} = -\frac{1}{\cos \theta} \longrightarrow (1)$$

$$\text{put } \frac{1}{x} = t$$

$$-\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{dt}{d\theta}$$

$\therefore$ (1) becomes

$$-\frac{dt}{d\theta} - \tan \theta t = -\sec \theta \quad \times \text{ by } (-1)$$

$$\frac{dt}{d\theta} + \tan \theta t = \sec \theta$$

$$P(\theta) = \tan \theta \quad Q(\theta) = \sec \theta$$

$$I.F. = e^{\int P(\theta) d\theta} = e^{\int \tan \theta d\theta} = e^{\log \sec \theta} = \sec \theta$$

C.S is given by

$$t(I.F.) = \int I.F. Q(\theta) d\theta + C$$

$$t(\sec \theta) = \int \sec \theta (\sec \theta) d\theta + C$$

$$t(\sec \theta) = \int \sec^2 \theta d\theta + C$$

$$t(\sec \theta) = \tan \theta + C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\sec \theta}{x} = \tan \theta + C}$$

$$5. \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = xy^3$$

$$\div by y^3$$

$$\frac{1}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{x}{y^2} = x \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\frac{1}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{x}{y^2} = x$$

$$\text{put } \frac{1}{y^2} = t$$

$$-\frac{2}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx} \times y^{-1/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$\therefore$ ① becomes

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{dt}{dx} + xt = x \quad \times y^{-2}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} - 2xt = -2x$$

$$\left[\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x) \right]$$

$$P(x) = -2x \quad Q(x) = -2x$$

$$I.F = e^{\int P(x)dx} = e^{\int -2x dx} = e^{-2(\frac{x^2}{2})} = e^{-x^2}$$

$$y(IF) = \int IF Q(x) dx + C$$

$$y(e^{-x^2}) = \int e^{-x^2} (-2x) dx + C$$

$$= -2 \int e^{-x^2} x dx + C$$

$$= -2 \int e^{-z} \frac{dz}{2} + C$$

$$= -\frac{2}{2} \int e^{-z} dz + C$$

$$= -e^{-z} + C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{y^2} e^{-x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C}$$

$$\text{put } x^2 = z$$

$$2x dx = dz$$

$$x dx = \frac{dz}{2}$$

$$6. \frac{dy}{dx} + y \tan x = y^3 \sec x \quad \div \text{by } y^3$$

$$\frac{1}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\tan x}{y^2} = \sec x \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\text{but } \frac{1}{y^2} = t$$

$$-\frac{2}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx} \quad \div (-2)$$

$$\frac{1}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\text{(1)} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \frac{dt}{dx} + \tan x t = \sec x \quad \times \text{by } (-2)$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} - 2t \tan x = -2 \sec x$$

$$p(x) = -2 \tan x \quad Q(x) = -2 \sec x$$

$$\text{I.F.} = e^{\int p(x) dx}$$

$$= e^{\int -2 \tan x dx} = e^{-2 \log \sec x}$$

$$= e^{\log \sec x^{-2}} = \frac{1}{\sec^2 x}$$

$$y(\text{I.F.}) = \int \text{I.F. } Q(x) dx + C$$

$$y \left(\frac{1}{\sec^2 x} \right) = \int \frac{1}{\sec^2 x} (-2 \sec x) dx + C$$

$$\frac{y}{\sec^2 x} = -2 \int \cos x dx + C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{y^2}{\sec^2 x} = -2 \sin x + C}$$

EXACT DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

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An equation of the form $M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0 \rightarrow (1)$ is called exact differential equation

$$\text{iff } \frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial x}$$

complete solution is given by $\int m(x,y)dx + \int n(y)dy = C$

1. solve $(2x+y+1)dx + (x+2y+1)dy = 0$

$$m = 2x + y + 1$$

D P w.r.t y

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = 0 + 1 + 0$$

$$n = x + 2y + 1$$

D P w.r.t x

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = 1 + 0 + 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial x}$$

$\therefore$ The given equation is exact differential equation

Complete solution is given by

$$\int m(x,y)dx + \int n(y)dy = C$$

$$\int (2x+y+1)dx + \int (2y+1)dy = C$$

$$2 \int x dx + y \int dx + \int dx + 2 \int y dy + \int dy = C$$

$$2 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + yx + x \right) + \left(\frac{y^2}{2} + y \right) = C$$

$$x^2 + xy + x + y^2 + y = C$$

2. solve $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{x+3y-4}{3x+9y-2} = 0$

$$\frac{dy(3x+9y-2) + (x+3y-4)dx}{dx(3x+9y-2)} = 0$$

$$(x+3y-4)dx + (3x+9y-2)dy = 0 \longrightarrow (1)$$

$$m = x+3y-4$$

D. p. w.r.t y

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = 3$$

$$n = 3x+9y-2$$

D. p. w.r.t x

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = 3$$

$\therefore \frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial x}$ This is exact differential equation.

Complete solution is $\int m(x,y) dx + \int n(y) dy = C$

$$\int (x+3y-4) dx + \int (9y-2) dy = C$$

$$\int x dx + 3y \int dx - 4 \int dx + 9 \int y dy - 2 \int dy = C$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} + 3yx - 4x + 9\frac{y^2}{2} - 2y = C$$

$$3. (y^3 - 3x^2y) dx - (x^3 - 3xy^2) dy = 0$$

$$m = y^3 - 3x^2y$$

D. p. w.r.t y

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3x^2(1)$$

$$n = -x^3 + 3xy^2$$

D. p. w.r.t x

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = -3x^2 + 3y^2$$

$$n(y) = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial x}$$

This is exact differential equation.

$$\int m(x,y) dx + \int n(y) dy = C$$

$$\int (y^3 - 3x^2y) dx + \int 0 \cdot dy = C$$

$$\int y^3 dx - \int 3x^2y dx = C$$

$$y^3x - 3y \frac{x^3}{3} = C$$

$$xy^3 - x^3y = C$$

4. solve $(1 + e^{x/y}) dx + e^{x/y} (1 - \frac{x}{y}) dy = 0$

$$m = (1 + e^{x/y})$$

$$n = e^{x/y} (1 - \frac{x}{y})$$

D. p wot y

D. p wot x

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = 0 + e^{x/y} \times \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = e^{x/y} \left(\frac{1}{y}\right) - e^{x/y} \left(\frac{1}{y}\right) + \frac{x}{y} e^{x/y} \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = -\frac{x e^{x/y}}{y^2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{x/y}}{y} - \frac{1}{y} e^{x/y} - \frac{x}{y^2} e^{x/y}$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = -\frac{x e^{x/y}}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial x}$$

$\therefore$ This is exact D.E

$$\int m(x, y) dx + \int n(y) dy = C$$

$$\int (1 + e^{x/y}) dx + \int 0 dy = C$$

$$\int 1 dx + \int e^{x/y} dx = C$$

$$x + \frac{e^{x/y}}{1/y} = C$$

$$\boxed{x + y e^{x/y} = C}$$

5. solve $y \sin 2x dx - (1 - y^2 + \cos^2 x) dy = 0$

$$m = y \sin 2x$$

$$n = -1 + y^2 - \cos^2 x$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = \sin 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = -2 \cos x (-\sin 2x)$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = 2 \cos x \sin x = \sin 2x$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial x}$$

This is exact differential equation

C.S is given by $\int m(x,y) dx + \int n(y) dy = C$

$$\int (y \sin 2x) dx + \int (y^3 - 1) dy = C$$

$$y \left(-\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right) + \frac{y^3}{3} - y = C$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{y}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{y^3}{3} - y = C}$$

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

$$m = x^2 + y$$

d.p w.r.t y

$$n = y^3 + x$$

d.p w.r.t x

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \text{ This is exact D.E}$$

$$\int m(x,y) dx + \int n(y) dy = C$$

$$\int (x^2 + y) dx + \int y^3 dy = C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^3}{3} + xy + \frac{y^4}{4} = C}$$

7. $(3x^2 + 6xy^2) dx + (6x^2y + 4y^3) dy = 0$

$$m = 3x^2 + 6xy^2$$

$$n = 6x^2y + 4y^3$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = 0 + 6x(2y)$$

$$= 12xy$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = 6y(2x) + 0$$

$$= 12xy$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial x}$$

This is exact differential equation

$$\int m(x, y) dx + \int n(y) dy = C$$

$$\int (3x^2 + 6xy^2) dx + \int (4y^3) dy = C$$

$$3 \int x^2 dx + 6y^2 \int x dx + 4 \int y^3 dy = C$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + 6y^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) + 4 \left(\frac{y^4}{4} \right) = C$$

$$\boxed{x^3 + 3y^2x^2 + y^4 = C}$$

EQUATIONS REDUCIBLE TO EXACT DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

If the given differential equation is of the form $m dx + n dy = 0$, and $\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial n}{\partial x}$ then to reduce equation as exact differential equation we follow the following procedure

case-1; If $\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \simeq M$ then find $\frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \right) = g(y)$

then $IF = e^{-\int g(y) dy}$ multiply this IF to equation it becomes exact differential equation and we follow the procedure of solving exact differential equation.

case-2; If $\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \simeq N$ then find $\frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \right) = f(x)$

then $IF = e^{\int f(x) dx}$, multiplying this IF to given equation, it becomes exact and we follow the procedure of solving exact D.E

1. solve $(4xy + 3y^2 - x) dx + x(x + 2y) dy = 0$.

$$m = 4xy + 3y^2 - x$$

$$n = x^2 + 2xy$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = 4x + 6y - 0$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = 2x + 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \quad \text{This is not exact D.E.}$$

Consider

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial m}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} &= 4x + 6y - (2x + 2y) \\ &= 2x + 4y = 2(x + 2y) \simeq N \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{x(x+2y)} 2(x+2y) = \frac{2}{x} = f(x)$$

$$I.F. = e^{\int f(x) dx} = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = e^{\log x^2} = x^2$$

$\times$ by x^2

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

$$m = x^2(4xy + 3y^2 - x) \quad n = x^3(x + 2y)$$

$$m = 4x^3y + 3x^2y^2 - x^3 \quad n = x^4 + 2x^3y$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = 4x^3 + 6x^2y - 0 \quad \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = 4x^3 + 6x^2y$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \quad \text{This is exact D.E.}$$

$$C.S. \text{ is given by } \int m(x, y) dx + \int n(y) dy = C$$

$$\int (4x^3y + 3x^2y^2 - x^3) dx + \int 0 dy = C$$

$$4 \frac{x^4}{4}(y) + 3y^2 \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} = C$$

$$\boxed{x^4y + x^3y^2 - \frac{x^4}{4} = C}$$

2. solve $(x^2 + y^2 + x)dx + xy dy = 0$.

$$m = x^2 + y^2 + x$$

$$n = xy$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = y$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \quad \text{This is not exact D.E}$$

Consider,

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = (2y - y) = y \simeq N$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{xy} (y) = \frac{1}{x} = f(x)$$

$$I.F = e^{\int f(x) dx} = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{\log x} = x$$

$\times$ by x in equation

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

$$m = x^3 + xy^2 + x^2$$

$$n = x^2y$$

$$n(y) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = 2xy$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = y \cdot 2x = 2xy$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial x}$$

This is exact D.E

c. s is given by $\int m(x,y)dx + \int n(y)dy = C$

$$\int (x^3 + xy^2 + x^2)dx + \int 0 \cdot dy = C$$

$$\int x^3 dx + \int xy^2 dx + \int x^2 dx = C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^4}{4} + y^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} = C}$$

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

$$m = x^2 + y^3 + 6x \quad n = xy^2$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = 3y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \therefore \text{This is not exact D.E}$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = 3y^2 - y^2 = 2y^2 \approx N$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{xy^2} (2y^2) = \frac{2}{x} \approx f(x)$$

$$I.F = e^{\int f(x) dx} = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = e^{2 \log x} = e^{\log x^2} = x^2$$

$\times$ by x^2 in eqⁿ ①

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

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

$$m = x^4 + x^2y^3 + 6x^3$$

$$n = x^3y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = 3x^2y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = 3x^2y^2$$

$$n(y) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial x}$$

$\therefore$ This is exact D.E

$$C.S \text{ is } \int m(x,y) dx + \int n(y) dy = C$$

$$\int (x^4 + x^2y^3 + 6x^3) dx + \int 0 dy = C$$

$$\frac{x^5}{5} + y^3 \frac{x^3}{3} + 6 \frac{x^4}{4} = C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^5}{5} + y^3 \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^4}{2} = C}$$

$$4. \text{ solve } y(2x-y+1)dx + x(3x-4y+3)dy = 0 \quad |0$$

$$m = 2xy - y^2 + y$$

$$n = 3x^2 - 4xy + 3x$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = 2x - 2y + 1$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = 6x - 4y + 3$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \text{ This is not exact D.E}$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = (2x - 2y + 1) - (6x - 4y + 3)$$

$$= 2x - 2y + 1 - 6x + 4y - 3$$

$$= -4x + 2y - 2$$

$$= 2(-2x + y - 1)$$

$$= -2(2x - y + 1) \simeq M$$

$$\frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{y(2x-y+1)} \cdot -2(2x-y+1) = -\frac{2}{y} = q(y)$$

$$I.F = e^{-\int q(y)dy} = e^{-\int -\frac{2}{y} dy} = e^{\int \frac{2}{y} dy}$$

$$= e^{2 \log y} = e^{\log y^2} = y^2$$

$\times$ by y^2 in the eqⁿ.

$$y^3(2x-y+1)dx + xy^2(3x-4y+3)dy = 0$$

$$m = 2xy^3 - y^4 + y^3$$

$$n = 3x^2y^2 - 4xy^3 + 3xy^2$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = 2x(3y^2) - 4y^3 + 3y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = 3y^2(2x) - 4y^3 + 3y^2$$

$$= 6xy^2 - 4y^3 + 3y^2$$

$$= 6xy^2 - 4y^3 + 3y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \text{ This is exact D.E}$$

$$C.S \text{ is } \int m(x,y)dx + \int n(y)dy = C$$

$$\int (2xy^3 - y^4 + y^3)dx + \int 0 dy = C$$

$$2y^3 \frac{x^2}{2} - y^4 x + y^3 x = C$$

$$\boxed{x^2y^3 - xy^4 + xy^3 = C}$$

$$5. y(2xy+1)dx - xdy = 0$$

$$m = 2xy^2 + y \quad n = -x$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = 4xy + 1 \quad \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \quad \text{This is not exact DE}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial m}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} &= (4xy + 1) - (-1) \\ &= 4xy + 2 \\ &= 2(2xy + 1) \simeq M \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{2xy^2 + y} \cdot 2(2xy + 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{y(2xy+1)} \cdot 2(2xy+1) = \frac{2}{y} = g(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I.F. &= e^{-\int g(y) dy} = e^{-\int \frac{2}{y} dy} = e^{-2 \log y} = e^{\log y^{-2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$\times \frac{1}{y^2}$ in equation

$$\frac{1}{y^2} y(2xy+1) dx - \frac{x}{y^2} dy = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{2xy}{y} + \frac{1}{y} \right) dx - \frac{x}{y^2} dy = 0$$

$$m = \left(2x + \frac{1}{y} \right) \quad n = -\frac{x}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{y^2} \quad \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \quad \text{This is exact D.E.} \quad 11$$

$$\text{C.S is } \int m(x, y) dx + \int n(y) dy = C$$

$$\int (2x + \frac{1}{y}) dx + \int 0 dy = C$$

$$2 \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{y} = C$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + \frac{x}{y} = C}$$

$$6. y(x+y)dx + (x+2y-1)dy = 0$$

$$m = xy + y^2 \quad n = x + 2y - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = x + 2y \quad \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \quad \text{This is not exact D.E.}$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = (x + 2y - 1) \simeq N$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{(x+2y-1)} (x+2y-1) = 1 = f(x)$$

$$I.F = e^{\int f(x) dx} = e^{\int dx} = e^x$$

$\times$ ly e^x in equation.

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

$$m = e^x xy + e^x y^2 \quad n = e^x x + 2e^x y - e^x$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = e^x x + 2ye^x \quad \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} = e^x x + 2e^x y$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \quad \text{This is exact D.E.}$$

$$\int m(x,y) dx + \int n(y) dy = C$$

$$\int (e^x xy + e^x y^2) dx + \int 0 dy = C$$

$$y \int e^x x dx + y^2 \int e^x dx = C$$

$$y \int e^x - x e^x dx + y^2 \int e^x dx = C$$

$$y \int e^x (1-x) dx + y^2 \int e^x dx = C$$

$$y e^x (x) + y^2 e^x - y = C$$

$$\boxed{e^x (xy + y^2 - y) = C}$$

ORTHOGONAL TRAJECTORIES

If two family of curves are such that every member of one family intercepts with every member of another family at right angle then they are said to be orthogonal trajectories of each other.

CARTESIAN FORM

Working procedure:

Step 1; Given $f(x,y) = C$ differentiate wrt x and eliminate the parameter

Step 2; Replace $\frac{dy}{dx}$ by $-\frac{dx}{dy}$ and solve the

resulting differential equation which gives orthogonal trajectories of given family.

SELF ORTHOGONAL FAMILY:

If the differential equation of the given family remains unaltered after replacing dy/dx by $-dx/dy$ then the given family of curve is said to be self orthogonal.

1. find orthogonal trajectories of the circles ¹²

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \rightarrow (1)$$

diff wot x .

$$2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad (\text{parameter } a \text{ is eliminated})$$

replace $\frac{dy}{dx}$ by $-\frac{dx}{dy}$

$$2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad \div 2$$

$$x + y \left(-\frac{dx}{dy} \right) = 0$$

$$x = y \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\log y = \log x + \log m$$

$$\log y = \log(mx)$$

$$\boxed{y = mx}$$

$$2. \quad x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$$

$$x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3} \rightarrow (1)$$

diff wot x .

$$\frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3} + \frac{2}{3} y^{-1/3} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad (\text{parameter is eliminated})$$

replace $\frac{dy}{dx}$ as $-\frac{dx}{dy}$

$$x^{-1/3} + y^{-1/3} \left(-\frac{dx}{dy} \right) = 0$$

$$x^{-1/3} = y^{-1/3} \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$x^{-1/3} dy = y^{-1/3} dx$$

$$y^{1/3} dy = x^{1/3} dx$$

$$\int y^{1/3} dy = \int x^{1/3} dx = C$$

$$\frac{y^{4/3}}{4/3} = \frac{x^{4/3}}{4/3} = C$$

$$3 \frac{y^{4/3}}{4} = 3 \frac{x^{4/3}}{4} = C$$

$$\boxed{x^{4/3} - y^{4/3} = C} \quad \text{where } \frac{4}{3} = K$$

3. $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 + \lambda} = 1$ where λ is parameter.

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 + \lambda} = 1 \longrightarrow (1)$$

diff (1) w.r.t x

$$\frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2y}{b^2 + \lambda} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$\div 2$

$$\frac{x}{a^2} + \frac{y}{b^2 + \lambda} y_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{x}{a^2} = -\frac{yy_1}{b^2 + \lambda}$$

$$\frac{-x}{a^2 y_1} = \frac{y}{b^2 + 1} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{from (1)} \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 + 1} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - 1 = -\frac{y^2}{b^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - a^2}{a^2} = -\frac{y y}{b^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - a^2}{-y a^2} = \frac{y}{b^2 + 1}$$

$\therefore$ (2) becomes

$$\frac{x}{a^2 y_1} = \frac{x^2 - a^2}{-y a^2} \quad (\lambda \text{ eliminated})$$

$$\text{Replace } \frac{dy}{dx} \rightarrow -\frac{dx}{dy} \quad \left[y_1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{y_1} \right]$$

$$\frac{x}{-1/y_1} = \frac{x^2 - a^2}{y}$$

$$-x y_1 = \frac{x^2 - a^2}{y}$$

$$-x \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 - a^2}{y}$$

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

$$\int y dy = \int -x dx + \int \frac{a^2}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + a^2 \log x + C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} = a^2 \log x + C}$$

4. prove that family of parabola $y^2 = 4a(x+a)$ is self orthogonal.

$$y^2 = 4a(x+a) \rightarrow (1)$$

$$y^2 = 4ax + 4a^2$$

D wot x .

$$2yy_1 = 4a$$

$$\boxed{a = \frac{yy_1}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ becomes } y^2 = 4 \left(\frac{yy_1}{2} \right) \left(x + \frac{yy_1}{2} \right)$$

$$y^2 = 2yy_1 \left(\frac{2x + yy_1}{2} \right)$$

$$y^2 = yy_1 (2x + yy_1)$$

$$y = y_1 (2x + yy_1) \rightarrow (2)$$

(parameter is eliminated)

Replace y_1 by $-\frac{1}{y_1}$

$$y = -\frac{1}{y_1} \left(2x + y \left(-\frac{1}{y_1} \right) \right)$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{y_1} \left(2x - \frac{y}{y_1} \right)$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{y_1} \left(\frac{2xy_1 - y}{y_1} \right)$$

$$y_1^2 y = -2xy_1 + y$$

$$y_1^2 y + 2xy_1 = y$$

$$y = y_1 (yy_1 + 2x) \rightarrow (3)$$

Since $\textcircled{2}$ & $\textcircled{3}$ are same

$\therefore \textcircled{1}$ is self orthogonal.

5. find orthogonal trajectory for $\frac{x^2}{a^2+\lambda} + \frac{y^2}{b^2+\lambda} = 1$ 14

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2+\lambda} + \frac{y^2}{b^2+\lambda} = 1 \rightarrow (1)$$

Diff w.r.t x

$$\frac{2x}{a^2+\lambda} + \frac{2y}{b^2+\lambda} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$\div 2$

$$\frac{x}{a^2+\lambda} = -\frac{yy_1}{b^2+\lambda}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

$$\left(\frac{a-c}{b-d}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$$

$$\frac{a-c}{b-d} = \frac{c}{d}$$

$$\frac{a-c}{b-d} = \frac{a}{b}$$

Consider

$$\frac{x - (yy_1)}{a^2+\lambda - (b^2+\lambda)} = \frac{x}{a^2+\lambda}$$

$$\frac{x+yy_1}{a^2+\lambda - b^2 - \lambda} = \frac{x}{a^2+\lambda}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x+yy_1}{a^2-b^2} = \frac{x}{a^2+\lambda}} \rightarrow (2)$$

Consider $\left(\frac{a-c}{b-d} = \frac{c}{d}\right)$

$$\frac{x+yy_1}{a^2-b^2} = -\frac{yy_1}{b^2+\lambda}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x+yy_1}{-y_1(a^2-b^2)} = \frac{y}{b^2+\lambda}} \rightarrow (3)$$

② & ③ in ①

$$x \left(\frac{x}{a^2+\lambda} \right) + y \left(\frac{y}{b^2+\lambda} \right) = 1$$

$$\frac{x(x+yy_1)}{a^2-b^2} + \frac{y(x+yy_1)}{-y_1(a^2-b^2)} = 1$$

$$(x+yy_1) \frac{(xy_1-y)}{y_1(a^2-b^2)} = 1$$

$$(x+yy_1)(xy_1-y) = y_1(a^2-b^2) \rightarrow (4)$$

Replace y_1 by $-\frac{1}{y_1}$

$$(x+y(-\frac{1}{y_1}))(x(-\frac{1}{y_1})-y) = -\frac{1}{y_1}(a^2-b^2)$$

$$\left(\frac{xy-y}{y_1}\right)(-1) \left(\frac{x+yy_1}{y_1}\right) = -\frac{1}{y_1}(a^2-b^2)$$

$$(x+yy_1)(xy_1-y) = y(a^2-b^2) \rightarrow (5)$$

$\therefore$ (1) is self orthogonal.

ORTHOGONAL TRAJECTORIES IN POLAR FORM.

Working procedure;

- Given polar family curve $f(r, \theta) = C$ take log on both sides and diff wrt θ and eliminate the parameter

- Replace $\frac{dr}{d\theta}$ by $-r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dr}$ and solve resulting differential equation which gives orthogonal trajectories of given family of curve

1. find orthogonal trajectories of following curves $r = a(1 + \sin \theta)$

$$r = a(1 + \sin \theta)$$

$$\log r = \log a + \log(1 + \sin \theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = 0 + \frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} \quad (\text{parameter } a \text{ is eliminated})$$

$$\text{Replace } \frac{dr}{d\theta} \rightarrow -r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dr}$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dr} = \frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta}$$

$$-r \frac{d\theta}{dr} = \frac{\cos \theta}{(1 + \sin \theta)}$$

$$\left(\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right) d\theta = -\frac{1}{r} dr$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right) d\theta = -\frac{1}{x} dx$$

Jobs

$$\int \sec \theta d\theta + \int \tan \theta d\theta = -\int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\log(\sec \theta + \tan \theta) + \log(\sec \theta) = -\log x + \log C$$

$$\log((\sec \theta + \tan \theta) \sec \theta) = \log\left(\frac{C}{x}\right)$$

$$\sec^2 \theta + \sec \theta \tan \theta = \frac{C}{x}$$

$$\boxed{x(\sec^2 \theta + \sec \theta \tan \theta) = C}$$

$$2. x^n \cos \theta = a^n$$

$$\log x^n + \log(\cos \theta) = \log a^n$$

$$n \cdot \log x + \log(\cos \theta) = n \cdot \log a$$

$$n \frac{1}{x} \frac{dx}{d\theta} + \frac{n(-\sin \theta)}{\cos \theta} = n(0)$$

$$n \frac{1}{x} \frac{dx}{d\theta} = n \tan \theta \quad (\text{parameter } a \text{ is eliminated})$$

$$\text{Replace } \frac{dx}{d\theta} \rightarrow -x^2 \frac{d\theta}{dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - x^2 \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \tan \theta$$

$$-x d\theta = dx \tan \theta$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{\tan \theta} = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\tan \theta} d\theta = -\int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int \cot \theta d\theta = -\int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{\log(\sin \theta)}{n} = -\log x + \log C$$

$$-\log r = \log(\sin n\theta) + \log c$$

$$-\log r = \log(\sin n\theta)^{1/n} + \log c$$

$$-(\log r + \log c) = \log(\sin n\theta)^{1/n}$$

$$(\log rc)^{-1} = \log(\sin n\theta)^{1/n}$$

$$(rc)^{-1} = (\sin n\theta)^{1/n}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} c^{-1} = \sin^{1/n} n\theta$$

$$c^{-1} = b$$

$$\frac{b}{r} = \sin^{1/n} n\theta$$

$$\boxed{b = r \sin^{1/n} n\theta}$$

$$3. r = a(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\log r = \log a + \log(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = 0 + \frac{\sin \theta}{(1 - \cos \theta)}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{(1 - \cos \theta)}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = \frac{\cancel{2} \sin \theta/2 \cos \theta/2}{\cancel{2} \sin^2 \theta/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = \cot \theta/2$$

$$\frac{1}{r} - r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dr} = \cot \theta/2$$

$$-r d\theta = \cot \theta/2 dr$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{\cot \theta/2} = - \frac{dr}{r}$$

$$\int \tan \theta/2 d\theta = - \int \frac{1}{r} dr$$

$$\frac{\log(\sec \theta/2)}{1/2} = - \log r + \log c$$

$$\log(\sec\theta/2)^2 = \log\left(\frac{c}{r}\right)$$

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$$\boxed{r \sec^2\theta/2 = C}$$

$$4. \quad r = 4a \sec\theta \cdot \tan\theta$$

$$\log r = \log 4a + \log(\sec\theta) + \log(\tan\theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = 0 + \frac{\sec\theta \cdot \tan\theta}{\sec\theta} + \frac{\sec^2\theta}{\tan\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = \tan\theta + \frac{\sec^2\theta}{\tan\theta} \quad (\text{parameter is eliminated})$$

$$\text{Replace } \frac{dr}{d\theta} \rightarrow -\frac{r^2 d\theta}{dr}$$

$$-\frac{r d\theta}{dr} = \frac{\tan^2\theta + \sec^2\theta}{\tan\theta}$$

$$\frac{\tan\theta d\theta}{\tan^2\theta + \sec^2\theta} = -\frac{1}{r} dr$$

$$\int \frac{\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}}{\frac{\sin^2\theta}{\cos^2\theta} + \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta}} d\theta = -\int \frac{1}{r} dr$$

$$\int \frac{\sin\theta \cdot \frac{\cos^2\theta}{(1+\sin^2\theta)}}{\cos\theta} d\theta = -\int \frac{1}{r} dr$$

$$\int \frac{\sin\theta \cos\theta}{(1+\sin^2\theta)} d\theta = -\int \frac{1}{r} dr$$

$$\text{put } 1 + \sin^2\theta = t$$

$$2 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta = dt$$

$$\sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta = \frac{dt}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{2t} = -\int \frac{1}{r} dr$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log t = -\log r + \log c$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log(1 + \sin^2\theta) = \log\left(\frac{c}{r}\right)$$

$$\log(1 + \sin^2 \theta) = 2 \log\left(\frac{c}{r}\right)$$

$$\log(1 + \sin^2 \theta) = \log\left(\frac{c}{r}\right)^2$$

$$(1 + \sin^2 \theta) = \frac{c^2}{r^2}$$

$$\boxed{r^2(1 + \sin^2 \theta) = c^2}$$

$$5. r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$$

$$\log r^2 = \log a^2 + \log(\cos 2\theta)$$

$$2 \log r = 2 \log a + \log(\cos 2\theta)$$

$$2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = -\frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta} (2)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = -\tan 2\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{r} + r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dr} = +\tan 2\theta$$

$$r d\theta = \tan 2\theta dr$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{\tan 2\theta} = \frac{dr}{r}$$

$$\int \cot 2\theta d\theta = \int \frac{1}{r} dr$$

$$\frac{\log(\sin 2\theta)}{2} = \log r + \log c$$

$$\log(\sin 2\theta) = 2 \log(r c)$$

$$\log(\sin 2\theta) = \log(r c)^2$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\sin 2\theta}{c^2} = r^2}$$

$$6. \quad x(1+\cos\theta) = 2a$$

$$\log x + \log(1+\cos\theta) = \log 2a$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{dx}{d\theta} + \frac{(-\sin\theta)}{(1+\cos\theta)} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{\sin\theta}{(1+\cos\theta)}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - x' \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{\sin\theta}{(1+\cos\theta)}$$

$$-x \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{\sin\theta}{(1+\cos\theta)}$$

$$\left(\frac{1+\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\right) d\theta = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec}\theta d\theta + \int \cot\theta d\theta = -\int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\log(\operatorname{cosec}\theta - \cot\theta) + \log(\sin\theta) = -\log x + \log c$$

$$\log((\operatorname{cosec}\theta - \cot\theta) \sin\theta) = \log\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)$$

$$\log(\sin\theta \operatorname{cosec}\theta - \sin\theta \cot\theta) = \log\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)$$

$$\log\left(\frac{\sin\theta}{\sin\theta} - \frac{\cos\theta \sin\theta}{\sin\theta}\right) = \log\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)$$

$$\log(1 - \cos\theta) = \log\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)$$

$$\boxed{x(1 - \cos\theta) = C}$$

NEWTONS LAW OF COOLING.

Acc to law, the temperature of body changes at a rate proportional to the difference in temperature between that of surrounding medium and the body itself.

If θ_0 is the temperature of the surroundings and θ is the temperature of the body at any time t , then $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = -K(\theta - \theta_0)$ where K is constant

therefore, solving this differential equation
we get $\theta = \theta_0 + (\theta - \theta_0) e^{-kt}$

1. A body originally at 80°C cools down to 60°C in 20 minutes. the temperature of the air being 40°C . what will be temperature of body after 40 minutes from original.

If θ is temperature of body at any time t ,
then $\theta = 80^\circ\text{C}$

temperature of surrounding $\theta_0 = 40^\circ$.

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = -k(\theta - \theta_0)$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = -k(\theta - 40)$$

$$\int \frac{d\theta}{(\theta - 40)} = -k \int dt$$

$$\log(\theta - 40) = -kt + C$$

$$\theta - 40 = e^{-kt} + C$$

$$\boxed{\theta = 40 + e^{-kt} + C}$$

where $a = e^C$

$$\theta = 40 + e^{-kt} a \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\text{at } t=0, \theta=80$$

$$80 = 40 + e^{-k(0)} a$$

$$\boxed{a = 40}$$

$$\text{at } t=20, \theta=60$$

$$60 = 40 + e^{-k(20)} 40$$

$$\frac{20}{40} = e^{-20k}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = e^{-20k}$$

$$\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \log e^{-20k}$$

$$\log \frac{1}{2} = -20k$$

$$k = -\frac{1}{20} \log \frac{1}{2} = 0.0346$$

$$\boxed{k = 0.0346}$$

when $t = 40$ $\theta = ?$ $\Rightarrow \theta = 40 + e^{-(0.0346)(40)}(40)$

$$\boxed{\theta \approx 50^\circ}$$

2. A body in air at 25°C cools from 100°C to 75°C in 1 minute. find temperature of body at the end of 3 minutes.

temperature of surrounding medium $\theta_0 = 25^\circ\text{C}$

at $t = 0$ $\theta = 100^\circ\text{C}$

at $t = 1$ $\theta = 75^\circ\text{C}$

at $t = 3$ $\theta = ?$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = -k(\theta - \theta_0)$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = -k(\theta - 25)$$

$$\int \frac{d\theta}{(\theta - 25)} = -k \int dt$$

$$\log(\theta - 25) = -kt + C$$

$$\theta - 25 = e^{-kt} a$$

$$\boxed{\theta = 25 + e^{-kt} a}$$

at $t = 0 \Rightarrow 100 = 25 + e^0 a$

$$100 - 25 = a$$

$$\boxed{a = 75}$$

at $t = 1$, $\theta = 75$

$$75 = 25 + e^{-k}(75)$$

$$50 = 75e^{-k}$$

$$e^{-k} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$e^k = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$k = \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$\boxed{k = 0.4054}$$

$$\text{at } t = 3, \theta = 25 + e^{(-0.4054)(3)} 75$$

$$\boxed{\theta = 47.22}$$

$\therefore$ temperature of body at $t = 3$ min is 47.22°C

NON-LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

Here we study differential equation of first order and n^{th} degree. Generally equation can be written in the form of

$$A_0\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^n + A_1\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{n-1} + A_2\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{n-2} + \dots \rightarrow \text{①}$$

where A_0, A_1, A_2 are functions of x & y

$$\text{let } \frac{dy}{dx} = p \Rightarrow A_0 p^n + A_1 p^{n-1} + A_2 p^{n-2} + \dots = 0$$

$$1. \text{ solve } p^2 - 2p + 1 = 0$$

$$(p-1)^2 = 0$$

$$p-1=0 \quad p-1=0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$dy = dx \quad dy = dx$$

Integrate

$$y = x + c$$

$$y = x + c$$

$$y - x - c = 0$$

$$y - x - c = 0$$

$$\text{solution of equation is } (y-x-c)(y-x-c) = 0$$

2. solve $p^2 - 5p - 6 = 0$

$$p^2 - 6p + 1p - 6 = 0$$

$$p(p-6) + 1(p-6) = 0$$

$$(p-6) = 0 \quad (p+1) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6$$

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

$$dy = 6 dx$$

$$dy = -dx$$

$$\int dy = 6 \int dx$$

$$\int dy = - \int dx$$

$$y = 6x + c$$

$$y = -x + c$$

$$\boxed{y - 6x - c = 0}$$

$$\boxed{y + x - c = 0}$$

$$(y - 6x - c)(y + x - c) = 0$$

3. find general solution of equation.

$$yp^2 + (x-y)p - x = 0$$

$$yp^2 + (x-y)p - x = 0$$

$$yp^2 + px - yp - x = 0$$

$$yp(p-1) + x(p-1) = 0$$

$$(yp+x) = 0 \quad (p-1) = 0$$

$$yp = -x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - 1 = 0$$

$$y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = -x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$y dy = -x dx$$

$$dy = dx$$

$$\int y dy = - \int x dx$$

$$\int dy = \int dx$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

$$y = x + c$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} - c = 0}$$

$$\boxed{y - x - c = 0}$$

$$\therefore \text{general solution is } \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} - c \right) (y - x - c) = 0$$

$$4. \text{ Solve } p^2 + 2py \cot x = y^2$$

$$p^2 + 2py \cot x - y^2 = 0$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$[ap^2 + bp + c = 0]$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = 2y \cot x \quad c = -y^2$$

$$p = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$p = \frac{-2y \cot x \pm \sqrt{(2y \cot x)^2 - 4(-y^2)}}{2(1)}$$

$$p = \frac{-2y \cot x \pm \sqrt{4y^2 \cot^2 x + 4y^2}}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{-2y \cot x \pm \sqrt{4y^2} (\sqrt{\cot^2 x + 1})}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{-2y \cot x \pm 2y (\sqrt{\csc^2 x})}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{-2y \cot x \pm 2y \csc x}{2}$$

$$p = -y \cot x \pm y \csc x$$

$$p = -y \cot x + y \csc x$$

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

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int (\csc x - \cot x) dx$$

$$\log y = \log(\csc x - \cot x) - \log(\sin x) + \log c$$

$$\log y - \log c = \log(\csc x - \cot x) - \log(\sin x)$$

$$p = -y \cot x - y \csc x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\cot x - \csc x$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = -\int \cot x dx - \int \csc x dx$$

$$\log y = -\log(\sin x) - \log(\csc x - \cot x) + \log c$$

$$\log y - \log c = -[\log(\sin x) + \log(\csc x - \cot x)]$$

$$\log\left(\frac{y}{c}\right) = -[\log(\sin x) + \log(\csc x - \cot x)]$$

$$\log\left(\frac{y}{c}\right) = \log\left(\frac{\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x}{\sin x}\right) \quad \frac{y}{c} = -\left(\frac{\sin x \operatorname{cosec} x - 1}{\sin x \cot x}\right)$$

$$y = C \left(\frac{\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x}{\sin x} \right)$$

$$\frac{y}{c} = -\left(\frac{\sin x \cdot 1 - \sin x}{\sin x}\right)$$

$$y = C \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} \right)$$

$$y = C \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} \right)$$

$$\frac{y}{c} = -(1 - \cos x)$$

$$y = c \frac{(1 - \cos x)}{(1 + \cos^2 x)}$$

$$\frac{y}{c} = -1 + \cos x$$

$$y = c \frac{(1 - \cos x)}{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)}$$

$$y - \cos x + 1 - c = 0$$

$$y(1 - \cos x) - c = 0$$

$$y(1 + \cos x) = C$$

General solution $(y \cos x - 1) - c$

$$(y(1 + \cos x) - c)(y(1 - \cos x) - c) = 0$$

4. solve $xy p^2 - (x^2 + y^2)p + xy = 0$

$$a = xy \quad b = -(x^2 + y^2) \quad c = xy$$

$$p = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$p = \frac{+(x^2 + y^2) \pm \sqrt{(-(x^2 + y^2))^2 - 4(xy)(xy)}}{2xy}$$

$$p = \frac{(x^2 + y^2) \pm \sqrt{x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2y^2 - 4x^2y^2}}{2xy}$$

$$p = \frac{(x^2 + y^2) \pm \sqrt{x^4 + y^4 - 2x^2y^2}}{2xy}$$

$$P = \frac{(x^2 + y^2) \pm (\sqrt{x^2 - y^2})^2}{2xy}$$

$$P = \frac{(x^2 + y^2) \pm (x^2 - y^2)}{2xy}$$

$$P = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + x^2 - y^2}{2xy}$$

$$P = \frac{2x^2}{2xy} = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$P = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$dy \cdot y = dx \cdot x$$

$$\int y \, dy = \int x \, dx$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} + c = 0}$$

General solution is $\left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} + c\right)(y - xc) = 0$

$$5. p^3 + 2xp^2 - y^2p^2 - 2xy^2p = 0$$

consider

$$p^3 + 2xp^2 - y^2p^2 - 2xy^2p = 0$$

$$p(p^2 + 2xp - y^2p - 2xy^2) = 0$$

$$\boxed{p = 0}$$

$$p^2 + 2xp - y^2p - 2xy^2 = 0$$

$$p^2 + (2x - y^2)p - 2xy^2 = 0$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = 2x - y^2 \quad c = -2xy^2$$

$$P = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - x^2 + y^2}{2xy}$$

$$P = \frac{2y^2}{2xy} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$P = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\log y = \log x + \log c$$

$$\boxed{y = xc}$$

$$\underline{y - xc = 0}$$

$$P = \frac{-(2x - y^2) \pm \sqrt{(2x - y^2)^2 - 4(-2xy^2)}}{2(1)}$$

$$P = \frac{-(2x - y^2) \pm \sqrt{4x^2 + y^4 - 4xy^2 + 8xy^2}}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{-(2x - y^2) \pm \sqrt{4x^2 + y^4 + 4xy^2}}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{-2x + y^2 \pm \sqrt{(2x + y^2)^2}}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{-2x + y^2 \pm (2x + y^2)}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{-\cancel{2x} + y^2 + \cancel{2x} + y^2}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{2y^2}{2} = y^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{y^2} = dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y^2} dy = \int dx$$

$$\int y^{-2} dy = \int dx$$

$$\frac{y^{-1}}{-1} = x + c$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = x + c$$

$$\boxed{x + \frac{1}{y} + c = 0}$$

$$P = \frac{-2x + y^2 - \cancel{2x} - y^2}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{-4x}{2} = -2x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2x$$

$$dy = -2x dx$$

$$\int dy = -2 \int x dx$$

$$y = -2 \frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + y - c = 0}$$

$\therefore$ General solution is

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{y} + c\right)(x^2 + y - c)(y - c) = 0$$

$$6. P(p+y) = x(x+y)$$

$$p^2 + py - x(x+y) = 0$$

$$a=1 \quad b=y \quad c=-x(x+y)$$

$$p = \frac{-y \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 4(-x(x+y))}}{2(1)}$$

$$p = \frac{-y \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 4(-x^2 - y)}}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{-y \pm \sqrt{y^2 + 4x^2 + 4y}}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{-y \pm \sqrt{(2x+y)^2}}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{-y \pm (2x+y)}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{-y - (2x+y)}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{-y - 2x - y}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{-2y - 2x}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{-2(x+y)}{2}$$

$$p = -(x+y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -(x+y)$$

$$p = \frac{-y + (2x+y)}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{-y + 2x + y}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{2x}{2}$$

$$p = x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x$$

$$dy = x \cdot dx$$

$$\int dy = \int x \int dx$$

$$y = \frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^2}{2} - y + c = 0}$$

$$dy = -(x+y) dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{-(x+y)} = dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -x-y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y = -x$$

$$P(x)=1 \quad Q(x)=-x$$

$$I.F = e^{\int P(x) dx} = e^x$$

$$y(IF) = \int IF Q(x) dx + C$$

$$y(e^x) = \int e^x (-x) dx + C$$

$$ye^x = -\int x e^x dx + C$$

$$ye^x = -(x e^x - e^x) + C$$

$$ye^x = -e^x(x-1) + C$$

$$e^x y + e^x(x-1) - C = 0$$

$$e^x(y+x-1) - C = 0$$

$$\text{General solution is } (2y-x^2-C)(e^x(y+x-1)-C) = 0$$

$$7. \text{ solve } \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{P} = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{P^2-1}{P} = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x}$$

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

$$P^2 - P\left(\frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x}\right) - 1 = 0$$

$$a=1 \quad b=-\left(\frac{x}{y}-\frac{y}{x}\right) \quad c=-1$$

$$P = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{\left(\frac{x}{y}-\frac{y}{x}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}-\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - 4(-1)}}{2(1)}$$

$$P = \left(\frac{x}{y}-\frac{y}{x}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + 4}$$

$$P = \frac{\left(\frac{x}{y}-\frac{y}{x}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}\right)^2}}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} \pm \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} \right) \right) \quad P = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} - \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} \right)$$

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

$$P = -\frac{2y}{2x} = -\frac{y}{x}$$

$$P = \frac{2x}{2y} = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$P = -\frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x}$$

$$y dy = x dx$$

$$-\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int y dy = \int x dx$$

$$\int -\frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

$$-\log y = \log x + \log c$$

$$-\log y = \log(xc)$$

$$-y = xc$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} - c = 0}$$

$$\boxed{xc + y = 0}$$

$$\text{General solution is } \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} - c\right)(xc + y) = 0$$

NOTE: The family of curve $G(x, y, c) = 0$ possess an envelop then an equation of the envelop is the singular solution of differential equation.

ENVELOP: An envelop of a family of curves is a curve which touches each member of family

CLAIRAUTS EQUATION

It is in the equation of the form

$$y = p(x) + f(p)$$

Working procedure to find solution

- i) Replace p by arbitrary constant C to get the general solution of the given equation
- ii) To obtain singular solution differentiate the given equation partially with respect to C between the given equation and equation obtained solve for C and replace C by value of C obtained.

The general solution of Clairauts equation is of the form $y = c(x) + f(c)$

1. find general solution of equation $p = \sin(y - xp)$

$$p = \sin(y - xp)$$

$$\sin^{-1} p = y - xp$$

$$y = xp + \sin^{-1} p$$

Replace $p \rightarrow C$

$y = xc + \sin^{-1} c$ is general solution

2. find singular solution of equation

$$p = \log(px - y)$$

$$p = \log(px - y) \text{ --- (1)}$$

$$e^p = px - y$$

$$y = px - e^p$$

Replace $p \rightarrow c$

$$\boxed{y = cx - e^c} \rightarrow \text{is general solution} \rightarrow (2)$$

Diff (2) w.r.t c

$$0 = x - e^c$$

$$x = e^c$$

$$\log x = \log e^c$$

$$\boxed{c = \log x}$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow y = \log x(x) - e^{\log x}$$

$$\boxed{y = \log x(x) - x} \text{ is singular solution}$$

3. find singular solution for $\sin px \cos y = \cos px$
 $\sin y + p$

$$\sin px \cos y - \cos px \sin y = p \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\sin(px - y) = p$$

$$px - y = \sin^{-1} p$$

$$\sin^{-1} p = px - y$$

$$y = px - \sin^{-1} p$$

$$\boxed{y = xc - \sin^{-1} c} \text{ is general solution} \rightarrow (2)$$

Diff w.r.t c .

$$0 = x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-c^2}}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-c^2}}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{(1-c^2)^2}$$

$$1 - c^2 = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = c^2$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2} = c^2$$

$$c = \pm \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2}}$$

$$c = \pm \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x} \therefore \textcircled{2} \text{ becomes}$$

$$y = \frac{x(\sqrt{x^2 - 1})}{x} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x} \right)$$

4. Prove that $xp^2 + px - py + 1 - y = 0$ is Clairault's equation and hence its singular solution.

$$xp^2 + px - py + 1 - y = 0$$

$$px(p+1) - y(p+1) = -1$$

$$(p+1)(px - y) = -1$$

$$xp - y = -\frac{1}{p+1}$$

$$y = xp + \frac{1}{p+1} \rightarrow (1)$$

General solution is $y = cx + \frac{1}{c+1} \rightarrow (2)$

to find singular solution,
Dp w.r.t c $\textcircled{2}$

$$0 = x + \left(-\frac{1}{(c+1)^2} \right)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{(c+1)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{(c+1)}$$

$$(c+1) = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1$$

$$\boxed{C = \frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}}$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{2} \text{ becomes } y = \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \right) x + \sqrt{x}$$

$$y = \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \right) \cancel{\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x} - x + \sqrt{x}$$

$$y = 2\sqrt{x} - x$$

$$\boxed{x + y = 2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$5. (a^2 - x^2)p^2 + 2xyp + b^2 - y^2 = 0$$

$$a^2 p^2 - \underline{x p^2} + 2xyp + b^2 - \underline{y^2} = 0$$

$$a^2 p^2 + b^2 - (x^2 p^2 - 2xyp + y^2) = 0$$

$$a^2 p^2 + b^2 - (xp - y)^2 = 0$$

$$a^2 p^2 + b^2 = (xp - y)^2$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 p^2 + b^2} = xp - y$$

$$y = xp - \sqrt{a^2 p^2 + b^2}$$

Replace $p \rightarrow c$

$$\boxed{y = xc - \sqrt{a^2 c^2 + b^2}} \text{ is general solution}$$

$$y = xc - \sqrt{a^2 c^2 + b^2} \quad \text{D.p w.r.t } c$$

$$0 = x - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 c^2 + b^2}} (a^2 \cdot 2c) + 0$$

$$0 = x - \frac{a^2 c}{\sqrt{a^2 c^2 + b^2}}$$

$$x = \frac{a^2 c}{\sqrt{a^2 c^2 + b^2}}$$

$$x(\sqrt{a^2 c^2 + b^2}) = a^2 c$$

SBS

$$x^2(a^2 c^2 + b^2) = a^4 c^2$$

$$x^2 a^2 c^2 + x^2 b^2 = a^4 c^2$$

$$x^2 a^2 c^2 + x^2 b^2 - a^4 c^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 a^2 c^2 - a^4 c^2 = -x^2 b^2$$

$$c^2(x^2 a^2 - a^4) = -x^2 b^2$$

$$c^2 = \frac{-x^2 b^2}{(x^2 a^2 - a^4)}$$

$$c^2 = \frac{-x^2 b^2}{a^2(x^2 - a^2)}$$

$$c = \frac{x b}{a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 c^2 + b^2} = \frac{a^2 c}{x}$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{x} \left(\frac{x b}{a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \right) = \frac{a b}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x \cdot \frac{x b}{a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} - \frac{a b}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$y = \frac{x^2 b - a^2 b}{a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$a y \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = b(x^2 - a^2)$$

S.B.S

$$a^2 y^2 (\sqrt{a^2 - x^2})^2 = b^2 (x^2 - a^2)^2$$

$$a^2 y^2 (a^2 - x^2) = b^2 (a^2 - x^2)^2$$

$$a^2 y^2 = b^2 (a^2 - x^2)$$

$$a^2 y^2 = b^2 a^2 - b^2 x^2$$

$$a^2 y^2 + b^2 x^2 = a^2 b^2 \quad \div a^2 b^2$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1}$$

EQUATIONS REDUCIBLE TO CLAIRAUT'S

1. find general solution of equation $(px - y)(py + x) = a^2 p$ by reducing into clairauts form. taking substitution $X = x^2$ & $Y = y^2$.

$$p = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dY} \left(\frac{dY}{dX} \right) \frac{dX}{dx}$$

$$X = x^2 \quad Y = y^2$$

$$\sqrt{X} = x \quad \sqrt{Y} = y$$

Deriv w.r.t X

Deriv w.r.t Y

$$\frac{dx}{dX} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{X}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dY} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{Y}}$$

$$\text{let } \frac{dY}{dX} = p$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{X}} \quad p \neq \sqrt{X} \Rightarrow p = \frac{\sqrt{X}}{\sqrt{Y}} p$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{X}}{\sqrt{Y}} p \sqrt{X} - \sqrt{Y} \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{X}}{\sqrt{Y}} p \sqrt{Y} + \sqrt{X} \right) = a^2 \frac{\sqrt{X}}{\sqrt{Y}} p$$

$$\left(\frac{Xp - Y}{\sqrt{Y}} \right) (\sqrt{X}p + \sqrt{X}) = a^2 \frac{\sqrt{X}}{\sqrt{Y}} p$$

$$(xp - y)\sqrt{x}(p+1) = a^2 \sqrt{x} p$$

$$(xp - y)(p+1) = a^2 p$$

$$xp - y = \frac{a^2 p}{p+1}$$

$$y = xp - \frac{a^2 p}{p+1}$$

Replace $p \rightarrow c$

$$y = xc - \frac{a^2 c}{c+1}$$

$$\boxed{y^2 = x^2 c - \frac{a^2 c}{c+1}}$$

2. solve $e^{4x}(p-1) + e^{2y}p^2 = 0$ by using the substitution $u = e^{2x}$ $v = e^{2y}$

$$u = e^{2x} \quad v = e^{2y}$$

$$p = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dv} \frac{dv}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$u = e^{2x}$$

dwrt u .

$$1 = e^{2x} \frac{dx}{du}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{du}{dx} = 2e^{2x}}$$

$$v = e^{2y}$$

dwrt v

$$1 = e^{2y} (2) \frac{dy}{dv}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dv}{dy} = \frac{1}{2e^{2y}}}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2e^{2y}} \cdot 2e^{2x} p$$

$$p = \frac{u}{v} p$$

$$e^{4x} = u^2$$

$\therefore$ ① becomes

$$u^2 \left(\frac{u}{v} p - 1 \right) + \sqrt{\frac{u^2}{v^2}} p^2 = 0$$

$$u^2 \left(\frac{up - v}{v} \right) + \frac{u^2 p^2}{v} = 0$$

$$u^2 \frac{(up - v) + p^2}{v} = 0$$

$$u^2 (up - v) + u^2 p^2 = 0$$

$$u^2 [(up - v) + p^2] = 0$$

$$up - v + p^2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{v = up + p^2}$$

$$v = cu + p^2$$

$e^{2y} = e^{2x} c + c^2$ is general solution

3. Solve $x^2(y - px) = p^2 y$ by reducing to the Clairaults form using substitution $x = x^2$ & $y = y^2$

$$x^2(y - px) = p^2 y \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$x = x^2 \quad y = y^2$$

$$p = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dY} \frac{dY}{dx} \frac{dx}{dX}$$

$$x = x^2$$

$$Y = y^2$$

$$\sqrt{x} = x$$

$$\sqrt{Y} = y$$

d wrt x

d wrt Y

$$\frac{dx}{dX} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dY} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{Y}}$$

$$\text{let } \frac{dX}{dY} = P$$

$$P = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{Y}} \right) P (2\sqrt{x})$$

$$P = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}} p$$

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① becomes $x(\sqrt{y} - p\sqrt{x}) = p^2(\sqrt{y})$

$$x\left(\sqrt{y} - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}} p\sqrt{x}\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}}\right)^2 p^2(\sqrt{y})$$

$$x\left(y - \frac{x^2 p}{\sqrt{y}}\right) = p^2 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{y}}$$

$$y - x^2 p = p^2$$

$$y = p^2 + x^2 p \quad \text{Replace } p \rightarrow C$$

$$\boxed{y = C^2 + x^2 C}$$

$y^2 = C^2 + x^2 C$ is general solution
d w r to C

$$0 = 2C + x^2$$

$$-2C = x^2$$

$$\boxed{C = -\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

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

$$y^2 = -\frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4}$$

$$y^2 = \frac{-4x^4 + 2x^4}{8}$$

$$y^2 = \frac{-2x^4}{8}$$

$$y^2 = -\frac{x^4}{4}$$

$$\frac{x^4}{4} + y^2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x^4 + 4y^2 = 0}$$
