Class XII : Maths
Chapter 9 : Differential Equations

Questions and Solutions | Exercise 9.1 - NCERT Books

Question 1:

Determine order and degree(if defined) of differential equation $\frac{d^4y}{dx^4}+\sin\left(y'''\right)=0$

Answer

$$\frac{d^4y}{dx^4}+\sin\left(y'''\right)=0$$
$$\Rightarrow y''''+\sin\left(y'''\right)=0$$

The highest order derivative present in the differential equation is y''''. Therefore, its order is four.

The given differential equation is not a polynomial equation in its derivatives. Hence, its degree is not defined.

Question 2:

Determine order and degree(if defined) of differential equation $y'+5y=0$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$y'+5y=0$$

The highest order derivative present in the differential equation is y'. Therefore, its order is one.

It is a polynomial equation in y'. The highest power raised to y' is 1. Hence, its degree is one.

Question 3:

Determine order and degree(if defined) of differential equation $\left(\frac{ds}{dt}\right)^4+3s\frac{d^2s}{dt^2}=0$

Answer

$$\left(\frac{ds}{dt}\right)^4+3\frac{d^2s}{dt^2}=0$$

The highest order derivative present in the given differential equation is $\frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$. Therefore, its order is two.

It is a polynomial equation in $\frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$ and $\frac{ds}{dt}$. The power raised to $\frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$ is 1.
Hence, its degree is one.

Question 4:

Determine order and degree(if defined) of differential equation $\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^2+\cos\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)=0$
Answer

$$\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^2+\cos\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)=0$$

The highest order derivative present in the given differential equation is $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$. Therefore, its order is 2.
The given differential equation is not a polynomial equation in its derivatives. Hence, its degree is not defined.

Question 5:

Determine order and degree(if defined) of differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=\cos 3x+\sin 3x$
Answer

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=\cos 3x+\sin 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-\cos 3x-\sin 3x=0$$

The highest order derivative present in the differential equation is $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$. Therefore, its order is two.

It is a polynomial equation in $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ and the power raised to $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is 1.

Hence, its degree is one.

Question 6:

Determine order and degree(if defined) of differential equation

$(y''')^2 + (y'')^3 + (y')^4 + y^5 = 0$

Answer

$(y''')^2 + (y'')^3 + (y') + y^5 = 0$

The highest order derivative present in the differential equation is y'''. Therefore, its order is three.

The given differential equation is a polynomial equation in y''', y'', and y'.

The highest power raised to y''' is 2. Hence, its degree is 2.

Question 7:

Determine order and degree(if defined) of differential equation $y''' + 2y'' + y' = 0$

Answer

$y''' + 2y'' + y' = 0$

The highest order derivative present in the differential equation is y'''. Therefore, its order is three.

It is a polynomial equation in y''', y'' and y'. The highest power raised to y''' is 1. Hence, its degree is 1.

Question 8:

Determine order and degree(if defined) of differential equation $y' + y = e^x$

Answer

$y' + y = e^x$

$\Rightarrow y' + y - e^x = 0$

The highest order derivative present in the differential equation is y'. Therefore, its order is one.

The given differential equation is a polynomial equation in y' and the highest power raised to y' is one. Hence, its degree is one.

Question 9:

Determine order and degree(if defined) of differential equation $y''+(y')^2+2y=0$

Answer

$y''+(y')^2+2y=0$

The highest order derivative present in the differential equation is y''. Therefore, its order is two.

The given differential equation is a polynomial equation in y'' and y' and the highest power raised to y'' is one.

Hence, its degree is one.

Question 10:

Determine order and degree(if defined) of differential equation $y''+2y'+\sin y=0$

Answer

$y''+2y'+\sin y=0$

The highest order derivative present in the differential equation is y''. Therefore, its order is two.

This is a polynomial equation in y'' and y' and the highest power raised to y'' is one. Hence, its degree is one.

Question 11:

The degree of the differential equation

$\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^3+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2+\sin\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)+1=0$ is

(A) 3 **(B)** 2 **(C)** 1 **(D)** not defined

Answer

$$\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^3+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2+\sin\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)+1=0$$

The given differential equation is not a polynomial equation in its derivatives. Therefore, its degree is not defined.

Hence, the correct answer is D.

Question 12:

The order of the differential equation

$$2x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-3\frac{dy}{dx}+y=0$$ is

(A) 2 **(B)** 1 **(C)** 0 **(D)** not defined

Answer

$$2x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-3\frac{dy}{dx}+y=0$$

The highest order derivative present in the given differential equation is $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$. Therefore, its order is two.

Hence, the correct answer is A.

Class XII : Maths
Chapter 9 : Differential Equations

Questions and Solutions | Exercise 9.2 - NCERT Books

Question 1:

$y = e^x + 1 \quad : \quad y'' - y' = 0$

Answer

$y = e^x + 1$

Differentiating both sides of this equation with respect to *x*, we get:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}\left(e^x + 1\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = e^x \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Now, differentiating equation (1) with respect to *x*, we get:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(y'\right) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(e^x\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = e^x$$

Substituting the values of y' and y'' in the given differential equation, we get the L.H.S. as:

$$y'' - y' = e^x - e^x = 0 = \text{R.H.S.}$$

Thus, the given function is the solution of the corresponding differential equation.

Question 2:

$y = x^2 + 2x + C \quad : \quad y' - 2x - 2 = 0$

Answer

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

Differentiating both sides of this equation with respect to *x*, we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow y' = 2x + 2$$

Substituting the value of y' in the given differential equation, we get:

L.H.S. = $y' - 2x - 2 = 2x + 2 - 2x - 2 = 0$ = R.H.S.

Hence, the given function is the solution of the corresponding differential equation.

Question 3:

$y = \cos x + C \qquad : \quad y' + \sin x = 0$

Answer

$y = \cos x + C$

Differentiating both sides of this equation with respect to *x*, we get:

$$y' = \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x + C)$$
$$\Rightarrow y' = -\sin x$$

Substituting the value of y' in the given differential equation, we get:

L.H.S. = $y' + \sin x = -\sin x + \sin x = 0$ = R.H.S.

Hence, the given function is the solution of the corresponding differential equation.

Question 4:

$y = \sqrt{1 + x^2} \qquad : \quad y' = \frac{xy}{1 + x^2}$

Answer

$y = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$

Differentiating both sides of the equation with respect to *x*, we get:

$$y' = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\sqrt{1+x^2}\right)$$
$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}\left(1+x^2\right)$$
$$y' = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
$$y' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{x}{1+x^2} \times \sqrt{1+x^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{x}{1+x^2} \cdot y$$
$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{xy}{1+x^2}$$

$\therefore$ L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Hence, the given function is the solution of the corresponding differential equation.

Question 5:

$y = Ax \qquad : \quad xy' = y\left(x \neq 0\right)$

Answer

$y = Ax$

Differentiating both sides with respect to *x*, we get:

$$y' = \frac{d}{dx}(Ax)$$
$$\Rightarrow y' = A$$

Substituting the value of y' in the given differential equation, we get:

$\text{L.H.S.} = xy' = x \cdot A = Ax = y = \text{R.H.S.}$

Hence, the given function is the solution of the corresponding differential equation.

Question 6:

$y = x\sin x \qquad : \quad xy' = y + x\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}\ \left(x \neq 0 \text{ and } x > y \text{ or } x < -y\right)$

Answer

$y = x\sin x$

Differentiating both sides of this equation with respect to *x*, we get:

$$y' = \frac{d}{dx}(x\sin x)$$
$$\Rightarrow y' = \sin x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x) + x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)$$
$$\Rightarrow y' = \sin x + x\cos x$$

Substituting the value of y' in the given differential equation, we get:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = xy' = x(\sin x + x\cos x)$$
$$= x\sin x + x^2 \cos x$$
$$= y + x^2 \cdot \sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}$$
$$= y + x^2\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}$$
$$= y + x\sqrt{y^2 - x^2}$$
$$= \text{R.H.S.}$$

Hence, the given function is the solution of the corresponding differential equation.

Question 7:

$xy = \log y + C$: $y' = \dfrac{y^2}{1-xy}\ (xy \neq 1)$

Answer

$xy = \log y + C$

Differentiating both sides of this equation with respect to *x*, we get:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(xy)=\frac{d}{dx}(\log y)$$
$$\Rightarrow y\cdot\frac{d}{dx}(x)+x\cdot\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{1}{y}\frac{dy}{dx}$$
$$\Rightarrow y+xy'=\frac{1}{y}y'$$
$$\Rightarrow y^2+xy\,y'=y'$$
$$\Rightarrow (xy-1)y'=-y^2$$
$$\Rightarrow y'=\frac{y^2}{1-xy}$$

$\therefore$ L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Hence, the given function is the solution of the corresponding differential equation.

Question 8:

$y-\cos y=x$: $(y\sin y+\cos y+x)y'=y$

Answer

$$y-\cos y=x \quad \ldots(1)$$

Differentiating both sides of the equation with respect to *x*, we get:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}-\frac{d}{dx}(\cos y)=\frac{d}{dx}(x)$$
$$\Rightarrow y'+\sin y\cdot y'=1$$
$$\Rightarrow y'(1+\sin y)=1$$
$$\Rightarrow y'=\frac{1}{1+\sin y}$$

Substituting the value of y' in equation (1), we get:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = (y\sin y + \cos y + x)y'$$
$$= (y\sin y + \cos y + y - \cos y) \times \frac{1}{1+\sin y}$$
$$= y(1+\sin y)\cdot\frac{1}{1+\sin y}$$
$$= y$$
$$= \text{R.H.S.}$$

Hence, the given function is the solution of the corresponding differential equation.

Question 9:

$x + y = \tan^{-1} y$: $y^2 y' + y^2 + 1 = 0$

Answer

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

Differentiating both sides of this equation with respect to *x*, we get:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x+y) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\tan^{-1} y\right)$$
$$\Rightarrow 1 + y' = \left[\frac{1}{1+y^2}\right]y'$$
$$\Rightarrow y'\left[\frac{1}{1+y^2} - 1\right] = 1$$
$$\Rightarrow y'\left[\frac{1-(1+y^2)}{1+y^2}\right] = 1$$
$$\Rightarrow y'\left[\frac{-y^2}{1+y^2}\right] = 1$$
$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{-(1+y^2)}{y^2}$$

Substituting the value of y' in the given differential equation, we get:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = y^2 y' + y^2 + 1 = y^2\left[\frac{-\left(1+y^2\right)}{y^2}\right] + y^2 + 1$$
$$= -1 - y^2 + y^2 + 1$$
$$= 0$$
$$= \text{R.H.S.}$$

Hence, the given function is the solution of the corresponding differential equation.

Question 10:

$y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\, x \in (-a, a) \quad : \quad x + y\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 0\,(y \neq 0)$

Answer

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

Differentiating both sides of this equation with respect to *x*, we get:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\right)$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}\left(a^2 - x^2\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}(-2x)$$
$$= \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

Substituting the value of $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ in the given differential equation, we get:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = x + y\frac{dy}{dx} = x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \times \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$
$$= x - x$$
$$= 0$$
$$= \text{R.H.S.}$$

Hence, the given function is the solution of the corresponding differential equation.

Question 11:

The numbers of arbitrary constants in the general solution of a differential equation of fourth order are:

(A) 0 **(B)** 2 **(C)** 3 **(D)** 4

Answer

We know that the number of constants in the general solution of a differential equation of order *n* is equal to its order.

Therefore, the number of constants in the general equation of fourth order differential equation is four.

Hence, the correct answer is D.

Question 12:

The numbers of arbitrary constants in the particular solution of a differential equation of third order are:

(A) 3 (B) 2 (C) 1 (D) 0

Answer

In a particular solution of a differential equation, there are no arbitrary constants.

Hence, the correct answer is D.

Class XII : Maths
Chapter 9 : Differential Equations

Questions and Solutions | Exercise 9.3 - NCERT Books

Question 1:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x}$$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{2\sin^2\frac{x}{2}}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}=\tan^2\frac{x}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=\left(\sec^2\frac{x}{2}-1\right)$$

Separating the variables,we get:

$$dy=\left(\sec^2\frac{x}{2}-1\right)dx$$

Now, integrating both sides of this equation, we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow y=2\tan\frac{x}{2}-x+C$$

This is the required general solution of the given differential equation.

Question 2:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}=\sqrt{4-y^2}\ \left(-2<y<2\right)$$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}=\sqrt{4-y^2}$$

Separating the variables, we get:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{\sqrt{4-y^2}}=dx$$

Now, integrating both sides of this equation, we get:

$$\int\frac{dy}{\sqrt{4-y^2}}=\int dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^{-1}\frac{y}{2}=x+C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{2}=\sin(x+C)$$

$$\Rightarrow y=2\sin(x+C)$$

This is the required general solution of the given differential equation.

Question 3:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}+y=1\ (y\neq 1)$$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

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

$$\Rightarrow dy+y\ dx=dx$$

$$\Rightarrow dy=(1-y)dx$$

Separating the variables, we get:

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

Now, integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int \frac{dy}{1-y} = \int dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \log(1-y) = x + \log C$$
$$\Rightarrow -\log C - \log(1-y) = x$$
$$\Rightarrow \log C(1-y) = -x$$
$$\Rightarrow C(1-y) = e^{-x}$$
$$\Rightarrow 1-y = \frac{1}{C}e^{-x}$$
$$\Rightarrow y = 1 - \frac{1}{C}e^{-x}$$
$$\Rightarrow y = 1 + Ae^{-x} \text{ (where } A = -\frac{1}{C})$$

This is the required general solution of the given differential equation.

Question 4:

$$\sec^2 x \tan y\, dx + \sec^2 y \tan x\, dy = 0$$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$\sec^2 x \tan y\, dx + \sec^2 y \tan x\, dy = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sec^2 x \tan y\, dx + \sec^2 y \tan x\, dy}{\tan x \tan y} = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x}dx + \frac{\sec^2 y}{\tan y}dy = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x}dx = -\frac{\sec^2 y}{\tan y}dy$$

Integrating both sides of this equation, we get:

$$\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x}dx = -\int \frac{\sec^2 y}{\tan y}dy \qquad ...(1)$$

Let $\tan x = t$.

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec^2 x = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec^2 x\, dx = dt$$

Now, $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} dx = \int \frac{1}{t} dt.$

$$= \log t$$

$$= \log(\tan x)$$

Similarly, $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} dy = \log(\tan y).$

Substituting these values in equation (1), we get:

$$\log(\tan x) = -\log(\tan y) + \log C$$

$$\Rightarrow \log(\tan x) = \log\left(\frac{C}{\tan y}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan x = \frac{C}{\tan y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan x \tan y = C$$

This is the required general solution of the given differential equation.

Question 5:

$$\left(e^x + e^{-x}\right)dy - \left(e^x - e^{-x}\right)dx = 0$$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$\left(e^x + e^{-x}\right)dy - \left(e^x - e^{-x}\right)dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(e^x + e^{-x}\right)dy = \left(e^x - e^{-x}\right)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow dy = \left[\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}\right]dx$$

Integrating both sides of this equation, we get:

$$\int dy = \int\left[\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}\right]dx + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \int\left[\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}\right]dx + C \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Let $(e^x + e^{-x}) = t$.

Differentiating both sides with respect to x, we get:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(e^x + e^{-x}\right) = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^x - e^{-x} = \frac{dt}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(e^x - e^{-x}\right)dx = dt$$

Substituting this value in equation (1), we get:

$$y = \int \frac{1}{t}dt + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \log(t) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \log\left(e^x + e^{-x}\right) + C$$

This is the required general solution of the given differential equation.

Question 6:

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

Answer

The given differential equation is:

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

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

Integrating both sides of this equation, we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1} y = \int dx + \int x^2 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1} y = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

This is the required general solution of the given differential equation.

Question 7:

$$y \log y \, dx - x \, dy = 0$$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$y \log y \, dx - x \, dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y \log y \, dx = x \, dy$$

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

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int \frac{dy}{y \log y} = \int \frac{dx}{x} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Let $\log y = t$.

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dy}\left(\log y\right) = \frac{dt}{dy}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = \frac{dt}{dy}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} dy = dt$$

Substituting this value in equation (1), we get:

$$\int\frac{dt}{t}=\int\frac{dx}{x}$$
$$\Rightarrow \log t=\log x+\log C$$
$$\Rightarrow \log(\log y)=\log Cx$$
$$\Rightarrow \log y=Cx$$
$$\Rightarrow y=e^{Cx}$$

This is the required general solution of the given differential equation.

Question 8:

$$x^5\frac{dy}{dx}=-y^5$$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$x^5\frac{dy}{dx}=-y^5$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y^5}=-\frac{dx}{x^5}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x^5}+\frac{dy}{y^5}=0$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int\frac{dx}{x^5}+\int\frac{dy}{y^5}=k \quad (\text{where } k \text{ is any constant})$$
$$\Rightarrow \int x^{-5}dx+\int y^{-5}dy=k$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^{-4}}{-4}+\frac{y^{-4}}{-4}=k$$
$$\Rightarrow x^{-4}+y^{-4}=-4k$$
$$\Rightarrow x^{-4}+y^{-4}=C \qquad (C=-4k)$$

This is the required general solution of the given differential equation.

Question 9:

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

Answer

The given differential equation is:

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

$$\Rightarrow dy=\sin^{-1}x\,dx$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int dy=\int \sin^{-1}x\,dx$$

$$\Rightarrow y=\int\left(\sin^{-1}x\cdot 1\right)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow y=\sin^{-1}x\cdot\int(1)\,dx-\int\left[\left(\frac{d}{dx}\left(\sin^{-1}x\right)\cdot\int(1)\,dx\right)\right]dx$$

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

$$\Rightarrow y=x\sin^{-1}x+\int\frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx \quad \ldots(1)$$

Let $1-x^2=t$.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}\left(1-x^2\right)=\frac{dt}{dx}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x\,dx=-\frac{1}{2}dt$$

Substituting this value in equation (1), we get:

$$y = x\sin^{-1}x + \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}\,dt$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x\sin^{-1}x + \frac{1}{2}\cdot\int (t)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\,dt$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x\sin^{-1}x + \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x\sin^{-1}x + \sqrt{t} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x\sin^{-1}x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

This is the required general solution of the given differential equation.

Question 10:

$$e^x \tan y\,dx + \left(1-e^x\right)\sec^2 y\,dy = 0$$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$e^x \tan y\,dx + \left(1-e^x\right)\sec^2 y\,dy = 0$$

$$\left(1-e^x\right)\sec^2 y\,dy = -e^x \tan y\,dx$$

Separating the variables, we get:

$$\frac{\sec^2 y}{\tan y}\,dy = \frac{-e^x}{1-e^x}\,dx$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int \frac{\sec^2 y}{\tan y}\,dy = \int \frac{-e^x}{1-e^x}\,dx \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Let $\tan y = u$.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy}(\tan y) = \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec^2 y = \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec^2 y\,dy = du$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\sec^2 y}{\tan y}\,dy = \int \frac{du}{u} = \log u = \log(\tan y)$$

Now, let $1-e^x=t$.

$\therefore \frac{d}{dx}\left(1-e^x\right)=\frac{dt}{dx}$

$\Rightarrow -e^x=\frac{dt}{dx}$

$\Rightarrow -e^x dx=dt$

$\Rightarrow \int\frac{-e^x}{1-e^x}dx=\int\frac{dt}{t}=\log t=\log\left(1-e^x\right)$

Substituting the values of $\int\frac{\sec^2 y}{\tan y}dy$ and $\int\frac{-e^x}{1-e^x}dx$ in equation (1), we get:

$\Rightarrow \log(\tan y)=\log\left(1-e^x\right)+\log C$

$\Rightarrow \log(\tan y)=\log\left[C\left(1-e^x\right)\right]$

$\Rightarrow \tan y=C\left(1-e^x\right)$

This is the required general solution of the given differential equation.

Question 11:

$\left(x^3+x^2+x+1\right)\frac{dy}{dx}=2x^2+x;\ y=1$ when $x=0$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$\left(x^3+x^2+x+1\right)\frac{dy}{dx}=2x^2+x$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{2x^2+x}{\left(x^3+x^2+x+1\right)}$

$\Rightarrow dy=\frac{2x^2+x}{(x+1)\left(x^2+1\right)}dx$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int dy = \int \frac{2x^2 + x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} dx \quad ...(1)$$

Let $\dfrac{2x^2 + x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \dfrac{A}{x+1} + \dfrac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 1}. \quad ...(2)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x^2 + x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{Ax^2 + A + (Bx + C)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x^2+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + x = Ax^2 + A + Bx^2 + Bx + Cx + C$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + x = (A+B)x^2 + (B+C)x + (A+C)$$

Comparing the coefficients of x^2 and x, we get:

$A + B = 2$

$B + C = 1$

$A + C = 0$

Solving these equations, we get:

$A = \dfrac{1}{2}$, $B = \dfrac{3}{2}$ and $C = \dfrac{-1}{2}$

Substituting the values of A, B, and C in equation (2), we get:

$$\frac{2x^2 + x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(3x-1)}{(x^2+1)}$$

Therefore, equation (1) becomes:

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

$$\Rightarrow y=\frac{1}{2}\log(x+1)+\frac{3}{2}\int\frac{x}{x^2+1}dx-\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{1}{x^2+1}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow y=\frac{1}{2}\log(x+1)+\frac{3}{4}\cdot\int\frac{2x}{x^2+1}dx-\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x+C$$

$$\Rightarrow y=\frac{1}{2}\log(x+1)+\frac{3}{4}\log(x^2+1)-\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x+C$$

$$\Rightarrow y=\frac{1}{4}\left[2\log(x+1)+3\log(x^2+1)\right]-\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x+C$$

$$\Rightarrow y=\frac{1}{4}\left[(x+1)^2(x^2+1)^3\right]-\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x+C \qquad ...(3)$$

Now, $y=1$ when $x=0$.

$$\Rightarrow 1=\frac{1}{4}\log(1)-\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}0+C$$

$$\Rightarrow 1=\frac{1}{4}\times 0-\frac{1}{2}\times 0+C$$

$$\Rightarrow C=1$$

Substituting C = 1 in equation (3), we get:

$$y=\frac{1}{4}\left[\log(x+1)^2(x^2+1)^3\right]-\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x+1$$

Question 12:

$$x(x^2-1)\frac{dy}{dx}=1;\ y=0 \text{ when } x=2$$

Answer

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

$$\Rightarrow dy=\frac{dx}{x(x^2-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow dy=\frac{1}{x(x-1)(x+1)}dx$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int dy = \int \frac{1}{x(x-1)(x+1)} dx \qquad \text{...(1)}$$

Let $\frac{1}{x(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x+1}$. ...(2)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{A(x-1)(x+1) + Bx(x+1) + Cx(x-1)}{x(x-1)(x+1)}$$

$$= \frac{(A+B+C)x^2 + (B-C)x - A}{x(x-1)(x+1)}$$

Comparing the coefficients of x^2, x, and constant, we get:

$A = -1$

$B - C = 0$

$A + B + C = 0$

Solving these equations, we get $B = \frac{1}{2}$ and $C = \frac{1}{2}$.

Substituting the values of A, B, and C in equation (2), we get:

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

Therefore, equation (1) becomes:

$$\int dy = -\int \frac{1}{x}dx + \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{x-1}dx + \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{x+1}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\log x + \frac{1}{2}\log(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}\log(x+1) + \log k$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}\log\left[\frac{k^2(x-1)(x+1)}{x^2}\right] \qquad ...(3)$$

Now, $y = 0$ when $x = 2$.

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{2}\log\left[\frac{k^2(2-1)(2+1)}{4}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \log\left(\frac{3k^2}{4}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3k^2}{4} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 3k^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

Substituting the value of k^2 in equation (3), we get:

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\log\left[\frac{4(x-1)(x+1)}{3x^2}\right]$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\log\left[\frac{4(x^2-1)}{3x^2}\right]$$

Question 13:

$$\cos\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = a\,(a \in R);\, y = 1 \text{ when } x = 0$$

Answer

$$\cos\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)=a$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=\cos^{-1}a$$
$$\Rightarrow dy=\cos^{-1}a\,dx$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int dy=\cos^{-1}a\int dx$$
$$\Rightarrow y=\cos^{-1}a\cdot x+C$$
$$\Rightarrow y=x\cos^{-1}a+C \qquad ...(1)$$

Now, $y=1$ when $x=0$.

$$\Rightarrow 1=0\cdot\cos^{-1}a+C$$
$$\Rightarrow C=1$$

Substituting C = 1 in equation (1), we get:

$$y=x\cos^{-1}a+1$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{y-1}{x}=\cos^{-1}a$$
$$\Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{y-1}{x}\right)=a$$

Question 14:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}=y\tan x;\ y=1 \text{ when } x=0$$

Answer

$$\frac{dy}{dx}=y\tan x$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y}=\tan x\,dx$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = -\int \tan x\, dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \log y = \log(\sec x) + \log C$$
$$\Rightarrow \log y = \log(C \sec x)$$
$$\Rightarrow y = C \sec x \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Now, $y = 1$ when $x = 0$.
$$\Rightarrow 1 = C \times \sec 0$$
$$\Rightarrow 1 = C \times 1$$
$$\Rightarrow C = 1$$

Substituting C = 1 in equation (1), we get:

$y = \sec x$

Question 15:

Find the equation of a curve passing through the point (0, 0) and whose differential equation is $y' = e^x \sin x$.

Answer

The differential equation of the curve is:

$$y' = e^x \sin x$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = e^x \sin x$$
$$\Rightarrow dy = e^x \sin x$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int dy = \int e^x \sin x\, dx \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Let $I = \int e^x \sin x\, dx$.

$$\Rightarrow I = \sin x \int e^x dx - \int \left(\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) \cdot \int e^x dx \right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \sin x \cdot e^x - \int \cos x \cdot e^x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \sin x \cdot e^x - \left[\cos x \cdot \int e^x dx - \int\left(\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) \cdot \int e^x dx\right) dx\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \sin x \cdot e^x - \left[\cos x \cdot e^x - \int(-\sin x) \cdot e^x dx\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I = e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x - I$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = e^x (\sin x - \cos x)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{e^x (\sin x - \cos x)}{2}$$

Substituting this value in equation (1), we get:

$$y = \frac{e^x (\sin x - \cos x)}{2} + C \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Now, the curve passes through point (0, 0).

$$\therefore 0 = \frac{e^0 (\sin 0 - \cos 0)}{2} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{1(0-1)}{2} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2}$$

Substituting $C = \frac{1}{2}$ in equation (2), we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow 2y = e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y - 1 = e^x (\sin x - \cos x)$$

Hence, the required equation of the curve is $2y - 1 = e^x (\sin x - \cos x)$.

Question 16:

For the differential equation $xy\frac{dy}{dx} = (x+2)(y+2)$, find the solution curve passing through the point (1, –1).

Answer

The differential equation of the given curve is:

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

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int\left(1-\frac{2}{y+2}\right)dy=\int\left(1+\frac{2}{x}\right)dx$$
$$\Rightarrow\int dy-2\int\frac{1}{y+2}dy=\int dx+2\int\frac{1}{x}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow y-2\log(y+2)=x+2\log x+C$$
$$\Rightarrow y-x-C=\log x^2+\log(y+2)^2$$
$$\Rightarrow y-x-C=\log\left[x^2(y+2)^2\right] \quad ...(1)$$

Now, the curve passes through point (1, −1).

$$\Rightarrow -1-1-C=\log\left[(1)^2(-1+2)^2\right]$$
$$\Rightarrow -2-C=\log 1=0$$
$$\Rightarrow C=-2$$

Substituting C = −2 in equation (1), we get:

$$y-x+2=\log\left[x^2(y+2)^2\right]$$

This is the required solution of the given curve.

Question 17:

Find the equation of a curve passing through the point (0, −2) given that at any point (x,y) on the curve, the product of the slope of its tangent and *y*-coordinate of the point is equal to the *x*-coordinate of the point.

Answer

Let *x* and *y* be the *x*-coordinate and *y*-coordinate of the curve respectively.

We know that the slope of a tangent to the curve in the coordinate axis is given by the relation,

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

According to the given information, we get:

$$y\cdot\frac{dy}{dx}=x$$
$$\Rightarrow y\,dy=x\,dx$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int y\,dy=\int x\,dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2}=\frac{x^2}{2}+C$$
$$\Rightarrow y^2-x^2=2C \qquad ...(1)$$

Now, the curve passes through point (0, –2).

$\therefore (-2)^2 - 0^2 = 2C$

$\Rightarrow 2C = 4$

Substituting 2C = 4 in equation (1), we get:

$y^2 - x^2 = 4$

This is the required equation of the curve.

Question 18:

At any point (x, y) of a curve, the slope of the tangent is twice the slope of the line segment joining the point of contact to the point (–4, –3). Find the equation of the curve given that it passes through (–2, 1).

Answer

It is given that (x, y) is the point of contact of the curve and its tangent.

The slope (m_1) of the line segment joining (x, y) and (−4, −3) is $\frac{y+3}{x+4}$.

We know that the slope of the tangent to the curve is given by the relation,

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\therefore \text{Slope } (m_2) \text{ of the tangent } = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

According to the given information:

$$m_2 = 2m_1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y+3} = \frac{2dx}{x+4}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int \frac{dy}{y+3} = 2\int \frac{dx}{x+4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log(y+3) = 2\log(x+4) + \log C$$

$$\Rightarrow \log(y+3) \log C(x+4)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y+3 = C(x+4)^2 \qquad \ldots(1)$$

This is the general equation of the curve.

It is given that it passes through point (−2, 1).

$$\Rightarrow 1+3 = C(-2+4)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 = 4C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 1$$

Substituting C = 1 in equation (1), we get:

$y + 3 = (x + 4)^2$

This is the required equation of the curve.

Question 19:

The volume of spherical balloon being inflated changes at a constant rate. If initially its radius is 3 units and after 3 seconds it is 6 units. Find the radius of balloon after *t* seconds.

Answer

Let the rate of change of the volume of the balloon be *k* (where *k* is a constant).

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = k$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3\right) = k \qquad \left[\text{Volume of sphere} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot 3r^2 \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} = k$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\pi r^2\, dr = k\, dt$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$4\pi \int r^2 dr = k \int dt$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\pi \cdot \frac{r^3}{3} = kt + C$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\pi r^3 = 3(kt + C) \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Now, at $t = 0$, $r = 3$:

$\Rightarrow 4\pi \times 3^3 = 3\ (k \times 0 + C)$

$\Rightarrow 108\pi = 3C$

$\Rightarrow C = 36\pi$

At t = 3, r = 6:

⇒ 4π × 6^3 = 3 (k × 3 + C)

⇒ 864π = 3 (3k + 36π)

⇒ 3k = –288π – 36π = 252π

⇒ k = 84π

Substituting the values of k and C in equation (1), we get:

$$4\pi r^3 = 3[84\pi t + 36\pi]$$
$$\Rightarrow 4\pi r^3 = 4\pi(63t + 27)$$
$$\Rightarrow r^3 = 63t + 27$$
$$\Rightarrow r = (63t + 27)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Thus, the radius of the balloon after t seconds is $(63t + 27)^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

Question 20:

In a bank, principal increases continuously at the rate of r% per year. Find the value of r if Rs 100 doubles itself in 10 years ($\log_e 2$ = 0.6931).

Answer

Let p, t, and r represent the principal, time, and rate of interest respectively.

It is given that the principal increases continuously at the rate of r% per year.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dt} = \left(\frac{r}{100}\right)p$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p} = \left(\frac{r}{100}\right)dt$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int \frac{dp}{p} = \frac{r}{100}\int dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \log p = \frac{rt}{100} + k$$

$$\Rightarrow p = e^{\frac{rt}{100}+k} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

It is given that when $t = 0$, $p = 100$.

$\Rightarrow 100 = e^k$ … (2)

Now, if $t = 10$, then $p = 2 \times 100 = 200$.

Therefore, equation (1) becomes:

$$200 = e^{\frac{r}{10}+k}$$

$$\Rightarrow 200 = e^{\frac{r}{10}} \cdot e^k$$

$$\Rightarrow 200 = e^{\frac{r}{10}} \cdot 100 \qquad (\text{From } (2))$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{r}{10}} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{10} = \log_e 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{10} = 0.6931$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 6.931$$

Hence, the value of r is 6.93%.

Question 21:

In a bank, principal increases continuously at the rate of 5% per year. An amount of Rs 1000 is deposited with this bank, how much will it worth after 10 years $\left(e^{0.5}=1.648\right)$.

Answer

Let p and t be the principal and time respectively.

It is given that the principal increases continuously at the rate of 5% per year.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dt}=\left(\frac{5}{100}\right)p$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dt}=\frac{p}{20}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p}=\frac{dt}{20}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int\frac{dp}{p}=\frac{1}{20}\int dt$$
$$\Rightarrow \log p=\frac{t}{20}+C$$
$$\Rightarrow p=e^{\frac{t}{20}+C} \quad \ldots(1)$$

Now, when $t = 0$, $p = 1000$.

$\Rightarrow 1000 = e^{C}$ … (2)

At $t = 10$, equation (1) becomes:

$$p=e^{\frac{1}{2}+C}$$
$$\Rightarrow p=e^{0.5}\times e^{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow p=1.648\times 1000$$
$$\Rightarrow p=1648$$

Hence, after 10 years the amount will worth Rs 1648.

Question 22:

In a culture, the bacteria count is 1,00,000. The number is increased by 10% in 2 hours. In how many hours will the count reach 2,00,000, if the rate of growth of bacteria is proportional to the number present?

Answer

Let *y* be the number of bacteria at any instant *t*.

It is given that the rate of growth of the bacteria is proportional to the number present.

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dt} \propto y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = ky \text{ (where } k \text{ is a constant)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = kdt$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = k \int dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \log y = kt + C \qquad \text{...(1)}$$

Let y_0 be the number of bacteria at $t = 0$.

$\Rightarrow \log y_0 = C$

Substituting the value of C in equation (1), we get:

$$\log y = kt + \log y_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \log y - \log y_0 = kt$$

$$\Rightarrow \log\left(\frac{y}{y_0}\right) = kt$$

$$\Rightarrow kt = \log\left(\frac{y}{y_0}\right) \qquad \text{...(2)}$$

Also, it is given that the number of bacteria increases by 10% in 2 hours.

$$\Rightarrow y=\frac{110}{100}y_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{y_0}=\frac{11}{10} \qquad \ldots(3)$$

Substituting this value in equation (2), we get:

$$k\cdot 2=\log\left(\frac{11}{10}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow k=\frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{11}{10}\right)$$

Therefore, equation (2) becomes:

$$\frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{11}{10}\right)\cdot t=\log\left(\frac{y}{y_0}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow t=\frac{2\log\left(\frac{y}{y_0}\right)}{\log\left(\frac{11}{10}\right)} \qquad \ldots(4)$$

Now, let the time when the number of bacteria increases from 100000 to 200000 be t_1.

$\Rightarrow y = 2y_0$ at $t = t_1$

From equation (4), we get:

$$t_1=\frac{2\log\left(\frac{y}{y_0}\right)}{\log\left(\frac{11}{10}\right)}=\frac{2\log 2}{\log\left(\frac{11}{10}\right)}$$

Hence, in $\frac{2\log 2}{\log\left(\frac{11}{10}\right)}$ hours the number of bacteria increases from 100000 to 200000.

Question 23:

The general solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x+y}$ is

A. $e^{x} + e^{-y} = C$

B. $e^{x} + e^{y} = C$

C. $e^{-x} + e^{y} = C$

D. $e^{-x} + e^{-y} = C$

Answer

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x+y} = e^{x} \cdot e^{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{e^{y}} = e^{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-y} dy = e^{x} dx$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int e^{-y} dy = \int e^{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow -e^{-y} = e^{x} + k$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{x} + e^{-y} = -k$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{x} + e^{-y} = c \qquad (c = -k)$$

Hence, the correct answer is A.

Class XII : Maths
Chapter 9 : Differential Equations

Questions and Solutions | Exercise 9.4 - NCERT Books

Question 1:

$$\left(x^2+xy\right)dy=\left(x^2+y^2\right)dx$$

Answer

The given differential equation i.e., $(x^2 + xy)\,dy = (x^2 + y^2)\,dx$ can be written as:

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

Let $F(x,y)=\dfrac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+xy}$.

Now, $F(\lambda x,\lambda y)=\dfrac{(\lambda x)^2+(\lambda y)^2}{(\lambda x)^2+(\lambda x)(\lambda y)}=\dfrac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+xy}=\lambda^0\cdot F(x,y)$

This shows that equation (1) is a homogeneous equation.

To solve it, we make the substitution as:

$y = vx$

Differentiating both sides with respect to x, we get:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}=v+x\frac{dv}{dx}$$

Substituting the values of v and $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{x^2+(vx)^2}{x^2+x(vx)}$$

$$\Rightarrow v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{1+v^2}{1+v}$$

$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{1+v^2}{1+v}-v=\frac{(1+v^2)-v(1+v)}{1+v}$$

$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{1-v}{1+v}$$

$$\Rightarrow\left(\frac{1+v}{1-v}\right)=dv=\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow\left(\frac{2-1+v}{1-v}\right)dv=\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow\left(\frac{2}{1-v}-1\right)dv=\frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$-2\log(1-v)-v=\log x-\log k$$

$$\Rightarrow v=-2\log(1-v)-\log x+\log k$$

$$\Rightarrow v=\log\left[\frac{k}{x(1-v)^2}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{x}=\log\left[\frac{k}{x\left(1-\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{x}=\log\left[\frac{kx}{(x-y)^2}\right]$$

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

$$\Rightarrow (x-y)^2=kxe^{-\frac{y}{x}}$$

This is the required solution of the given differential equation.

Question 2:

$$y' = \frac{x+y}{x}$$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$y' = \frac{x+y}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$\text{Let } F(x,y) = \frac{x+y}{x}.$$

$$\text{Now, } F(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \frac{\lambda x + \lambda y}{\lambda x} = \frac{x+y}{x} = \lambda^0 F(x,y)$$

Thus, the given equation is a homogeneous equation.

To solve it, we make the substitution as:

$y = vx$

Differentiating both sides with respect to x, we get:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = v + x\frac{dv}{dx}$$

Substituting the values of y and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$v + x\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{x+vx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow v + x\frac{dv}{dx} = 1 + v$$

$$x\frac{dv}{dx} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow dv = \frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$v = \log x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = \log x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x\log x + Cx$$

This is the required solution of the given differential equation.

Question 3:

$$(x-y)dy-(x+y)dx=0$$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$(x-y)dy-(x+y)dx=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{x+y}{x-y} \qquad ...(1)$$

$$\text{Let } F(x,y)=\frac{x+y}{x-y}.$$

$$\therefore\ F(\lambda x,\lambda y)=\frac{\lambda x+\lambda y}{\lambda x-\lambda y}=\frac{x+y}{x-y}=\lambda^0\cdot F(x,y)$$

Thus, the given differential equation is a homogeneous equation.

To solve it, we make the substitution as:

y = *vx*

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(y)=\frac{d}{dx}(vx)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=v+x\frac{dv}{dx}$$

Substituting the values of *y* and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{x+vx}{x-vx}=\frac{1+v}{1-v}$$

$$x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{1+v}{1-v}-v=\frac{1+v-v(1-v)}{1-v}$$

$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{1+v^2}{1-v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1-v}{(1+v^2)}dv=\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{1+v^2}-\frac{v}{1-v^2}\right)dv=\frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\tan^{-1} v - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(1+v^2\right) = \log x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left[1+\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2\right] = \log x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2}\right) = \log x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left[\log\left(x^2+y^2\right) - \log x^2\right] = \log x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+y^2\right) + C$$

This is the required solution of the given differential equation.

Question 4:

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

Answer

The given differential equation is:

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\left(x^2-y^2\right)}{2xy} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$\text{Let } F(x,y) = \frac{-\left(x^2-y^2\right)}{2xy}.$$

$$\therefore\ F(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \left[\frac{(\lambda x)^2-(\lambda y)^2}{2(\lambda x)(\lambda y)}\right] = \frac{-\left(x^2-y^2\right)}{2xy} = \lambda^0 \cdot F(x,y)$$

Therefore, the given differential equation is a homogeneous equation.

To solve it, we make the substitution as:

$y = vx$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(y)=\frac{d}{dx}(vx)$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=v+x\frac{dv}{dx}$$

Substituting the values of *y* and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=-\left[\frac{x^2-(vx)^2}{2x\cdot(vx)}\right]$$
$$v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{v^2-1}{2v}$$
$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{v^2-1}{2v}-v=\frac{v^2-1-2v^2}{2v}$$
$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx}=-\frac{\left(1+v^2\right)}{2v}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{2v}{1+v^2}dv=-\frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\log\left(1+v^2\right)=-\log x+\log C=\log\frac{C}{x}$$
$$\Rightarrow 1+v^2=\frac{C}{x}$$
$$\Rightarrow \left[1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}\right]=\frac{C}{x}$$
$$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2=Cx$$

This is the required solution of the given differential equation.

Question 5:

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

Answer

The given differential equation is:

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

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

Let $F(x,y)=\frac{x^2-2y^2+xy}{x^2}$.

$$\therefore\ F(\lambda x,\lambda y)=\frac{(\lambda x)^2-2(\lambda y)^2+(\lambda x)(\lambda y)}{(\lambda x)^2}=\frac{x^2-2y^2+xy}{x^2}=\lambda^0\cdot F(x,y)$$

Therefore, the given differential equation is a homogeneous equation.

To solve it, we make the substitution as:

$y = vx$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=v+x\frac{dv}{dx}$$

Substituting the values of y and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{x^2-2(vx)^2+x\cdot(vx)}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=1-2v^2+v$$

$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx}=1-2v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{1-2v^2}=\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{dv}{\frac{1}{2}-v^2}=\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\cdot\left[\frac{dv}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2-v^2}\right]=\frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2\times\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}\log\left|\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}+v}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-v}\right|=\log|x|+C$$

$$\Rightarrow\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\log\left|\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{y}{x}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{y}{x}}\right|=\log|x|+C$$

$$\Rightarrow\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\log\left|\frac{x+\sqrt{2}y}{x-\sqrt{2}y}\right|=\log|x|+C$$

This is the required solution for the given differential equation.

Question 6:

$$xdy-ydx=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\,dx$$

Answer

$$xdy-ydx=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\,dx$$

$$\Rightarrow xdy=\left[y+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right]dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{y+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{x^2} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Let $F(x,y)=\dfrac{y+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{x^2}$.

$$\therefore\ F(\lambda x,\lambda y)=\frac{\lambda x+\sqrt{(\lambda x)^2+(\lambda y)^2}}{\lambda x}=\frac{y+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{x}=\lambda^0\cdot F(x,y)$$

Therefore, the given differential equation is a homogeneous equation.

To solve it, we make the substitution as:

$y = vx$

$$\Rightarrow\frac{d}{dx}(y)=\frac{d}{dx}(vx)$$

$$\Rightarrow\frac{dy}{dx}=v+x\frac{dv}{dx}$$

Substituting the values of *v* and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{vx+\sqrt{x^2+(vx)^2}}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=v+\sqrt{1+v^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{\sqrt{1+v^2}}=\frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\log\left|v+\sqrt{1+v^2}\right|=\log|x|+\log C$$

$$\Rightarrow \log\left|\frac{y}{x}+\sqrt{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}}\right|=\log|Cx|$$

$$\Rightarrow \log\left|\frac{y+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{x}\right|=\log|Cx|$$

$$\Rightarrow y+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=Cx^2$$

This is the required solution of the given differential equation.

Question 7:

$$\left\{x\cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)+y\sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right\}ydx=\left\{y\sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)-x\cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right\}xdy$$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$\left\{x\cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)+y\sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right\}ydx=\left\{y\sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)-x\cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right\}xdy$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{\left\{x\cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)+y\sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right\}y}{\left\{y\sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)-x\cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right\}x} \qquad ...(1)$$

$$\text{Let } F(x,y)=\frac{\left\{x\cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)+y\sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right\}y}{\left\{y\sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)-x\cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right\}x}.$$

$$\therefore\ F(\lambda x,\lambda y)=\frac{\left\{\lambda x\cos\left(\frac{\lambda y}{\lambda x}\right)+\lambda y\sin\left(\frac{\lambda y}{\lambda x}\right)\right\}\lambda y}{\left\{\lambda y\sin\left(\frac{\lambda y}{\lambda x}\right)-\lambda x\sin\left(\frac{\lambda y}{\lambda x}\right)\right\}\lambda x}$$

$$=\frac{\left\{x\cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)+y\sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right\}y}{\left\{y\sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)-x\cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right\}x}$$

$$=\lambda^0\cdot F(x,y)$$

Therefore, the given differential equation is a homogeneous equation.

To solve it, we make the substitution as:

$y = vx$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=v+x=\frac{dv}{dx}$$

Substituting the values of y and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{(x\cos v+vx\sin v)\cdot vx}{(vx\sin v-x\cos v)\cdot x}$$

$$\Rightarrow v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{v\cos v+v^2\sin v}{v\sin v-\cos v}$$

$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{v\cos v+v^2\sin v}{v\sin v-\cos v}-v$$

$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{v\cos v+v^2\sin v-v^2\sin v+v\cos v}{v\sin v-\cos v}$$

$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{2v\cos v}{v\sin v-\cos v}$$

$$\Rightarrow\left[\frac{v\sin v-\cos v}{v\cos v}\right]dv=\frac{2dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow\left(\tan v-\frac{1}{v}\right)dv=\frac{2dx}{x}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\log(\sec v)-\log v=2\log x+\log C$$

$$\Rightarrow \log\left(\frac{\sec v}{v}\right)=\log\left(Cx^2\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow\left(\frac{\sec v}{v}\right)=Cx^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec v=Cx^2v$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)=C\cdot x^2\cdot\frac{y}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)=Cxy$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)=\frac{1}{Cxy}=\frac{1}{C}\cdot\frac{1}{xy}$$

$$\Rightarrow xy\cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)=k \qquad \left(k=\frac{1}{C}\right)$$

This is the required solution of the given differential equation.

Question 8:

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

Answer

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

$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dy}{dx}=y-x\sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{y-x\sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{x} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Let $F(x,y)=\frac{y-x\sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{x}$.

$$\therefore\ F(\lambda x,\lambda y)=\frac{\lambda y-\lambda x\sin\left(\frac{\lambda y}{\lambda x}\right)}{\lambda x}=\frac{y-x\sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{x}=\lambda^0\cdot F(x,y)$$

Therefore, the given differential equation is a homogeneous equation.

To solve it, we make the substitution as:

$y = vx$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(y)=\frac{d}{dx}(vx)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=v+x\frac{dv}{dx}$$

Substituting the values of y and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{vx-x\sin v}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=v-\sin v$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{dv}{\sin v}=\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{cosec} v\,dv=-\frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\log\left|\operatorname{cosec}v-\cot v\right|=-\log x+\log C=\log\frac{C}{x}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow x\left[1-\cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right]=C\sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

This is the required solution of the given differential equation.

Question 9:

$$ydx+x\log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)dy-2xdy=0$$

Answer

$$ydx+x\log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)dy-2xdy=0$$

$$\Rightarrow ydx=\left[2x-x\log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right]dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{y}{2x-x\log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$\text{Let } F(x,y)=\frac{y}{2x-x\log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}.$$

$$\therefore\ F(\lambda x,\lambda y)=\frac{\lambda y}{2(\lambda x)-(\lambda x)\log\left(\frac{\lambda y}{\lambda x}\right)}=\frac{y}{2x-\log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}=\lambda^0\cdot F(x,y)$$

Therefore, the given differential equation is a homogeneous equation.

To solve it, we make the substitution as:

$y = vx$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{d}{dx}(vx)$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=v+x\frac{dv}{dx}$$

Substituting the values of y and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{vx}{2x-x\log v}$$
$$\Rightarrow v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{v}{2-\log v}$$
$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{v}{2-\log v}-v$$
$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{v-2v+v\log v}{2-\log v}$$
$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{v\log v-v}{2-\log v}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{2-\log v}{v(\log v-1)}dv=\frac{dx}{x}$$
$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{1+(1-\log v)}{v(\log v-1)}\right]dv=\frac{dx}{x}$$
$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{v(\log v-1)}-\frac{1}{v}\right]dv=\frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int\frac{1}{v(\log v-1)}dv-\int\frac{1}{v}dv=\int\frac{1}{x}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{dv}{v(\log v-1)}-\log v=\log x+\log C \qquad \ldots(2)$$

$\Rightarrow$ Let $\log v - 1 = t$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dv}(\log v - 1) = \frac{dt}{dv}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} = \frac{dt}{dv}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{v} = dt$$

Therefore, equation (1) becomes:

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dt}{t} - \log v = \log x + \log C$$

$$\Rightarrow \log t - \log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \log(Cx)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log\left[\log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - 1\right] - \log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \log(Cx)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log\left[\frac{\log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - 1}{\frac{y}{x}}\right] = \log(Cx)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y}\left[\log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - 1\right] = Cx$$

$$\Rightarrow \log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - 1 = Cy$$

This is the required solution of the given differential equation.

Question 10:

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

Answer

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

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right)dx = -e^{\frac{x}{y}}\left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right)dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{-e^{\frac{x}{y}}\left(1-\frac{x}{y}\right)}{1+e^{\frac{x}{y}}} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Let $F(x,y) = \dfrac{-e^{\frac{x}{y}}\left(1-\frac{x}{y}\right)}{1+e^{\frac{x}{y}}}$.

$$\therefore\ F(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \frac{-e^{\frac{\lambda x}{\lambda y}}\left(1-\frac{\lambda x}{\lambda y}\right)}{1+e^{\frac{\lambda x}{\lambda y}}} = \frac{-e^{\frac{x}{y}}\left(1-\frac{x}{y}\right)}{1+e^{\frac{x}{y}}} = \lambda^0 \cdot F(x,y)$$

Therefore, the given differential equation is a homogeneous equation.

To solve it, we make the substitution as:

$x = vy$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy}(x) = \frac{d}{dy}(vy)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = v + y\frac{dv}{dy}$$

Substituting the values of x and $\dfrac{dx}{dy}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$v + y\frac{dv}{dy} = \frac{-e^v(1-v)}{1+e^v}$$

$$\Rightarrow y\frac{dv}{dy} = \frac{-e^v + ve^v}{1+e^v} - v$$

$$\Rightarrow y\frac{dv}{dy} = \frac{-e^v + ve^v - v - ve^v}{1+e^v}$$

$$\Rightarrow y\frac{dv}{dy} = -\left[\frac{v+e^v}{1+e^v}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{1+e^v}{v+e^v}\right]dv = -\frac{dy}{y}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\Rightarrow \log\left(v+e^{v}\right)=-\log y+\log C=\log\left(\frac{C}{y}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{x}{y}+e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right]=\frac{C}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow x+ye^{\frac{x}{y}}=C$$

This is the required solution of the given differential equation.

Question 11:

$(x+y)dy+(x-y)dy=0;\ y=1$ when $x=1$

Answer

$$(x+y)dy+(x-y)dx=0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{-(x-y)}{x+y} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Let $F(x,y)=\dfrac{-(x-y)}{x+y}$.

$$\therefore\ F(\lambda x,\lambda y)=\frac{-(\lambda x-\lambda y)}{\lambda x-\lambda y}=\frac{-(x-y)}{x+y}=\lambda^{0}\cdot F(x,y)$$

Therefore, the given differential equation is a homogeneous equation.

To solve it, we make the substitution as:

$y = vx$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(y)=\frac{d}{dx}(vx)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=v+x\frac{dv}{dx}$$

Substituting the values of y and $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$v + x\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{-(x - vx)}{x + vx}$$

$$\Rightarrow v + x\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v-1}{v+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v-1}{v+1} - v = \frac{v-1-v(v+1)}{v+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v-1-v^2-v}{v+1} = \frac{-(1+v^2)}{v+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(v+1)}{1+v^2}dv = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{v}{1+v^2} + \frac{1}{1+v^2}\right]dv = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\frac{1}{2}\log(1+v^2) + \tan^{-1} v = -\log x + k$$

$$\Rightarrow \log(1+v^2) + 2\tan^{-1} v = -2\log x + 2k$$

$$\Rightarrow \log\left[(1+v^2)\cdot x^2\right] + 2\tan^{-1} v = 2k$$

$$\Rightarrow \log\left[\left(1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}\right)\cdot x^2\right] + 2\tan^{-1}\frac{y}{x} = 2k$$

$$\Rightarrow \log(x^2+y^2) + 2\tan^{-1}\frac{y}{x} = 2k \qquad ...(2)$$

Now, $y = 1$ at $x = 1$.

$$\Rightarrow \log 2 + 2\tan^{-1} 1 = 2k$$

$$\Rightarrow \log 2 + 2\times\frac{\pi}{4} = 2k$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} + \log 2 = 2k$$

Substituting the value of $2k$ in equation (2), we get:

$$\log(x^2+y^2) + 2\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \log 2$$

This is the required solution of the given differential equation.

Question 12:

$x^2dy+\left(xy+y^2\right)dx=0; y=1 \text{ when } x=1$

Answer

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

$\Rightarrow x^2dy=-\left(xy+y^2\right)dx$

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

Let $F(x,y)=\frac{-\left(xy+y^2\right)}{x^2}$.

$$\therefore\ F(\lambda x,\lambda y)=\frac{\left[\lambda x\cdot\lambda y+(\lambda y)^2\right]}{(\lambda x)^2}=\frac{-\left(xy+y^2\right)}{x^2}=\lambda^0\cdot F(x,y)$$

Therefore, the given differential equation is a homogeneous equation.

To solve it, we make the substitution as:

$y = vx$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(y)=\frac{d}{dx}(vx)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=v+x\frac{dv}{dx}$$

Substituting the values of y and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{-\left[x\cdot vx+(vx)^2\right]}{x^2}=-v-v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx}=-v^2-2v=-v(v+2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{v(v+2)}=-\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{(v+2)-v}{v(v+2)}\right]dv=-\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{v}-\frac{1}{v+2}\right]dv=-\frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\frac{1}{2}\left[\log v-\log(v+2)\right]=-\log x+\log C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{v}{v+2}\right)=\log\frac{C}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v}{v+2}=\left(\frac{C}{x}\right)^2$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2y}{y+2x}=C^2 \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Now, y = 1 at x = 1.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+2}=C^2$$

$$\Rightarrow C^2=\frac{1}{3}$$

Substituting $C^2=\frac{1}{3}$ in equation (2), we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow y+2x=3x^2y$$

This is the required solution of the given differential equation.

Question 13:

$$\left[x\sin^2\left(\frac{x}{y}-y\right)\right]dx+xdy=0;\ y\frac{\pi}{4}\ \text{when}\ x=1$$

Answer

$$\left[x\sin^2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)-y\right]dx+xdy=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{-\left[x\sin^2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)-y\right]}{x} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$\text{Let } F(x,y)=\frac{-\left[x\sin^2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)-y\right]}{x}.$$

$$\therefore\ F(\lambda x,\lambda y)=\frac{-\left[\lambda x\cdot\sin^2\left(\frac{\lambda x}{\lambda y}\right)-\lambda y\right]}{\lambda x}=\frac{-\left[x\sin^2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)-y\right]}{x}=\lambda^0\cdot F(x,y)$$

Therefore, the given differential equation is a homogeneous equation.

To solve this differential equation, we make the substitution as:

$y = vx$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(y)=\frac{d}{dx}(vx)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=v+x=\frac{dv}{dx}$$

Substituting the values of y and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{-\left[x\sin^2 v-vx\right]}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow v+x\frac{dv}{dx}=-\left[\sin^2 v-v\right]=v-\sin^2 v$$

$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx}=-\sin^2 v$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{\sin^2 v}=-\frac{dx}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{cosec}^2 v dv=-\frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$-\cot v = -\log|x| - C$

$\Rightarrow \cot v = \log|x| + C$

$\Rightarrow \cot\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \log|x| + \log C$

$\Rightarrow \cot\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \log|Cx| \qquad ...(2)$

Now, $y = \frac{\pi}{4}$ at $x = 1$.

$\Rightarrow \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \log|C|$

$\Rightarrow 1 = \log C$

$\Rightarrow C = e^1 = e$

Substituting C = *e* in equation (2), we get:

$\cot\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \log|ex|$

This is the required solution of the given differential equation.

Question 14:

$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y}{x} + \operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = 0;\ y = 0$ when $x = 1$

Answer

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

$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} - \operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \qquad ...(1)$

Let $F(x, y) = \frac{y}{x} - \operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$.

$\therefore\ F(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \frac{\lambda y}{\lambda x} - \operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{\lambda y}{\lambda x}\right)$

$\Rightarrow\ F(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \frac{y}{x} - \operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = F(x, y) = \lambda^0 \cdot F(x, y)$

Therefore, the given differential equation is a homogeneous equation.

To solve it, we make the substitution as:

$y = vx$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(y) = \frac{d}{dx}(vx)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x\frac{dv}{dx}$$

Substituting the values of y and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$v + x\frac{dv}{dx} = v - \operatorname{cosec} v$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{dv}{\operatorname{cosec} v} = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sin v dv = \frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\cos v = \log x + \log C = \log|Cx|$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \log|Cx| \qquad ...(2)$$

This is the required solution of the given differential equation.

Now, $y = 0$ at $x = 1$.

$$\Rightarrow \cos(0) = \log C$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \log C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = e^1 = e$$

Substituting C = e in equation (2), we get:

$$\cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \log|(ex)|$$

This is the required solution of the given differential equation.

Question 15:

$$2xy + y^2 - 2x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0;\ y = 2 \text{ when } x = 1$$

Answer

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy + y^2}{2x^2} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$\text{Let } F(x, y) = \frac{2xy + y^2}{2x^2}.$$

$$\therefore\ F(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \frac{2(\lambda x)(\lambda y) + (\lambda y)^2}{2(\lambda x)^2} = \frac{2xy + y^2}{2x^2} = \lambda^0 \cdot F(x, y)$$

Therefore, the given differential equation is a homogeneous equation.

To solve it, we make the substitution as:

y = *vx*

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(y) = \frac{d}{dx}(vx)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x\frac{dv}{dx}$$

Substituting the value of *y* and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$v + x\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{2x(vx) + (vx)^2}{2x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v + x\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{2v + v^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v + x\frac{dv}{dx} = v + \frac{v^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{v^2}dv = \frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$2 \cdot \frac{v^{-2+1}}{-2+1} = \log|x| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2}{v} = \log|x| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2}{\frac{y}{x}} = \log|x| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2x}{y} = \log|x| + C \qquad ...(2)$$

Now, $y = 2$ at $x = 1$.

$$\Rightarrow -1 = \log(1) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = -1$$

Substituting $C = -1$ in equation (2), we get:

$$-\frac{2x}{y} = \log|x| - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x}{y} = 1 - \log|x|$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{2x}{1-\log|x|}, (x \neq 0, x \neq e)$$

This is the required solution of the given differential equation.

Question 16:

A homogeneous differential equation of the form $\frac{dx}{dy} = h\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ can be solved by making the substitution

A. $y = vx$

B. $v = yx$

C. $x = vy$

D. $x = v$

Answer

For solving the homogeneous equation of the form $\frac{dx}{dy}=h\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$, we need to make the substitution as x = vy.

Hence, the correct answer is C.

Question 17:

Which of the following is a homogeneous differential equation?

A. $(4x+6y+5)dy-(3y+2x+4)dx=0$

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

C. $(x^3+2y^2)dx+2xy\,dy=0$

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

Answer

Function F(x, y) is said to be the homogenous function of degree n, if F(λx, λy) = λ^n F(x, y) for any non-zero constant (λ).

Consider the equation given in alternativeD:

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

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

$$\text{Let } F(x,y)=\frac{y^2}{y^2+xy-x^2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow F(\lambda x,\lambda y)=\frac{(\lambda y)^2}{(\lambda y)^2+(\lambda x)(\lambda y)-(\lambda x)^2}$$

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

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

$$=\lambda^0\cdot F(x,y)$$

Hence, the differential equation given in alternative **D** is a homogenous equation.

Class XII : Maths
Chapter 9 : Differential Equations

Questions and Solutions | Exercise 9.5 - NCERT Books

Question 1:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}+2y=\sin x$$

Answer

The given differential equation is $\frac{dy}{dx}+2y=\sin x.$

This is in the form of $\frac{dy}{dx}+py=Q\,(\text{where } p=2 \text{ and } Q=\sin x).$

Now, I.F $=e^{\int p\,dx}=e^{\int 2\,dx}=e^{2x}.$

The solution of the given differential equation is given by the relation,

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

$$\Rightarrow ye^{2x}=\int\sin x\cdot e^{2x}dx+\text{C} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Let $I=\int\sin x\cdot e^{2x}.$

$$\Rightarrow I=\sin x\cdot\int e^{2x}dx-\int\left(\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)\cdot\int e^{2x}dx\right)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\sin x\cdot\frac{e^{2x}}{2}-\int\left(\cos x\cdot\frac{e^{2x}}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\frac{e^{2x}\sin x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\left[\cos x\cdot\int e^{2x}-\int\left(\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x)\cdot\int e^{2x}dx\right)dx\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\frac{e^{2x}\sin x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\left[\cos x\cdot\frac{e^{2x}}{2}-\int\left[(-\sin x)\cdot\frac{e^{2x}}{2}\right]dx\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\frac{e^{2x}\sin x}{2}-\frac{e^{2x}\cos x}{4}-\frac{1}{4}\int\left(\sin x.e^{2x}\right)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\frac{e^{2x}}{4}(2\sin x-\cos x)-\frac{1}{4}I$$

$$\Rightarrow\frac{5}{4}I=\frac{e^{2x}}{4}(2\sin x-\cos x)$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\frac{e^{2x}}{5}(2\sin x-\cos x)$$

Therefore, equation (1) becomes:

$$ye^{2x} = \frac{e^{2x}}{5}(2\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{5}(2\sin x - \cos x) + Ce^{-2x}$$

This is the required general solution of the given differential equation.

Question 2:

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

Answer

The given differential equation is $\frac{dy}{dx} + py = Q$ (where $p = 3$ and $Q = e^{-2x}$).

Now, $\text{I.F} = e^{\int p\,dx} = e^{\int 3\,dx} = e^{3x}$.

The solution of the given differential equation is given by the relation,

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

$$\Rightarrow ye^{3x} = \int (e^{-2x} \times e^{3x}) + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow ye^{3x} = \int e^{x}\,dx + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow ye^{3x} = e^{x} + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{-2x} + \text{C}e^{-3x}$$

This is the required general solution of the given differential equation.

Question 3:

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

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + py = Q \text{ (where } p = \frac{1}{x} \text{ and } Q = x^2)$$

Now, $\text{I.F} = e^{\int p\,dx} = e^{\int \frac{1}{x}dx} = e^{\log x} = x.$

The solution of the given differential equation is given by the relation,

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

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \int (x^2 \cdot x)\,dx + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow xy = \int x^3\,dx + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow xy = \frac{x^4}{4} + \text{C}$$

This is the required general solution of the given differential equation.

Question 4:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \sec x y = \tan x \left(0 \le x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + py = Q \text{ (where } p = \sec x \text{ and } Q = \tan x)$$

$$\text{Now, I.F } = e^{\int p\,dx} = e^{\int \sec x\,dx} = e^{\log(\sec x + \tan x)} = \sec x + \tan x.$$

The general solution of the given differential equation is given by the relation,

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

$$\Rightarrow y(\sec x + \tan x) = \int \tan x(\sec x + \tan x)\,dx + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(\sec x + \tan x) = \int \sec x \tan x\,dx + \int \tan^2 x\,dx + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(\sec x + \tan x) = \sec x + \int (\sec^2 x - 1)\,dx + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(\sec x + \tan x) = \sec x + \tan x - x + \text{C}$$

Question 5:
For the given differential equation, find the general solution:

$$\cos^2 x\frac{dy}{dx}+y=\tan x \quad \left(0\le x<\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

Answer 5:
The given differential equation: $\cos^2 x\frac{dy}{dx}+y=\tan x \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}+y\sec^2 x=\tan x\sec^2 x$
The given equation is in the form $\frac{dy}{dx}+py=Q$ (where $p=\sec^2 x$ and $Q=\tan x\sec^2 x$)
Now $I.F.=e^{\int pdx}=e^{\int \sec^2 xdx}=e^{\tan x}$
The general solution of the given differential equation is given by the relation,

$$y(I.F)=\int(Q\times I.F)dx+C \Rightarrow ye^{\tan x}=\int \tan x\sec^2 xe^{\tan x}dx+C$$

Let $\tan x=t \Rightarrow \sec^2 xdx=dt$

Therefore, the solution of differential become

$$ye^t=\int te^t dt+C$$

$$\Rightarrow ye^t=t\cdot e^t-\int e^t dt+C \quad \text{[Using Integration by part]}$$

$$\Rightarrow ye^t=t\cdot e^t+e^t+C$$

$$\Rightarrow ye^{\tan x}=\tan x\cdot e^{\tan x}-e^{\tan x}+C$$

$$\Rightarrow y=\tan x+1+Ce^{-\tan x}$$

[Using Integration by part]

This is the required general solution of the given differential equation.

Question 6:

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

Answer

The given differential equation is:

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}+\frac{2}{x}y=x\log x$$

This equation is in the form of a linear differential equation as:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}+py=Q \text{ (where } p=\frac{2}{x} \text{ and } Q=x\log x)$$

$$\text{Now, I.F } =e^{\int p\,dx}=e^{\int \frac{2}{x}dx}=e^{2\log x}=e^{\log x^2}=x^2.$$

The general solution of the given differential equation is given by the relation,

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

$$\Rightarrow y\cdot x^2=\int\left(x\log x\cdot x^2\right)dx+\text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2y=\int\left(x^3\log x\right)dx+\text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2y=\log x\cdot\int x^3dx-\int\left[\frac{d}{dx}(\log x)\cdot\int x^3dx\right]dx+\text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2y=\log x\cdot\frac{x^4}{4}-\int\left(\frac{1}{x}\cdot\frac{x^4}{4}\right)dx+\text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2y=\frac{x^4\log x}{4}-\frac{1}{4}\int x^3dx+\text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2y=\frac{x^4\log x}{4}-\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{x^4}{4}+\text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2y=\frac{1}{16}x^4(4\log x-1)+\text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow y=\frac{1}{16}x^2(4\log x-1)+\text{C}x^{-2}$$

Question 7:

$$x\log x\frac{dy}{dx}+y=\frac{2}{x}\log x$$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$x\log x\frac{dy}{dx}+y=\frac{2}{x}\log x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}+\frac{y}{x\log x}=\frac{2}{x^2}$$

This equation is the form of a linear differential equation as:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}+py=Q\ (\text{where } p=\frac{1}{x\log x}\ \text{ and } Q=\frac{2}{x^2})$$

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

The general solution of the given differential equation is given by the relation,

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

$$\Rightarrow y \log x = \int \left(\frac{2}{x^2} \log x \right) dx + \text{C} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Now, $\int \left(\frac{2}{x^2} \log x \right) dx = 2 \int \left(\log x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx.$

$$= 2\left[\log x \cdot \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\log x) \cdot \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \right\} dx \right]$$

$$= 2\left[\log x \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) - \int \left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) \right) dx \right]$$

$$= 2\left[-\frac{\log x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \right]$$

$$= 2\left[-\frac{\log x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{2}{x}(1 + \log x)$$

Substituting the value of $\int \left(\frac{2}{x^2} \log x \right) dx$ in equation (1), we get:

$$y \log x = -\frac{2}{x}(1 + \log x) + \text{C}$$

This is the required general solution of the given differential equation.

Question 8:

$$\left(1 + x^2\right) dy + 2xy\ dx = \cot x dx \left(x \neq 0 \right)$$

Answer

$$\left(1 + x^2\right) dy + 2xy\ dx = \cot x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2xy}{1 + x^2} = \frac{\cot x}{1 + x^2}$$

This equation is a linear differential equation of the form:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + py = Q \text{ (where } p = \frac{2x}{1 + x^2} \text{ and } Q = \frac{\cot x}{1 + x^2})$$

Now, I.F $= e^{\int p dx} = e^{\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx} = e^{\log\left(1 + x^2\right)} = 1 + x^2.$

The general solution of the given differential equation is given by the relation,

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

$$\Rightarrow y\left(1+x^2\right) = \int \left[\frac{\cot x}{1+x^2} \times \left(1+x^2\right)\right] dx + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow y\left(1+x^2\right) = \int \cot x\,dx + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow y\left(1+x^2\right) = \log\left|\sin x\right| + \text{C}$$

Question 9:

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

Answer

$$x\frac{dy}{dx} + y - x + xy\cot x = 0$$

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

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

This equation is a linear differential equation of the form:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + py = Q \text{ (where } p = \frac{1}{x} + \cot x \text{ and } Q = 1\text{)}$$

$$\text{Now, I.F } = e^{\int p\,dx} = e^{\int\left(\frac{1}{x}+\cot x\right)dx} = e^{\log x + \log(\sin x)} = e^{\log(x\sin x)} = x\sin x.$$

The general solution of the given differential equation is given by the relation,

$$y(\text{I.F.}) = \int (\text{Q} \times \text{I.F.})\,dx + \text{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow y(x\sin x) = \int (1 \times x\sin x)\,dx + \text{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow y(x\sin x) = \int (x\sin x)\,dx + \text{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow y(x\sin x) = x\int \sin x\,dx - \int\left[\frac{d}{dx}(x)\cdot \int \sin x\,dx\right] + \text{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow y(x\sin x) = x(-\cos x) - \int 1\cdot(-\cos x)\,dx + \text{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow y(x\sin x) = -x\cos x + \sin x + \text{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{-x\cos x}{x\sin x} + \frac{\sin x}{x\sin x} + \frac{\text{C}}{x\sin x}$$
$$\Rightarrow y = -\cot\cdot x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\text{C}}{x\sin x}$$

Question 10:

$$(x+y)\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

Answer

$$(x+y)\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+y}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = x + y$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - x = y$$

This is a linear differential equation of the form:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + px = Q \text{ (where } p = -1 \text{ and } Q = y)$$

Now, I.F $= e^{\int p\,dy} = e^{\int -dy} = e^{-y}$.

The general solution of the given differential equation is given by the relation,

$$x(\text{I.F.}) = \int(\text{Q}\times\text{I.F.})dy + \text{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow xe^{-y} = \int(y\cdot e^{-y})dy + \text{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow xe^{-y} = y\cdot\int e^{-y}dy - \int\left[\frac{d}{dy}(y)\int e^{-y}dy\right]dy + \text{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow xe^{-y} = y(-e^{-y}) - \int(-e^{-y})dy + \text{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow xe^{-y} = -ye^{-y} + \int e^{-y}dy + \text{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow xe^{-y} = -ye^{-y} - e^{-y} + \text{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow x = -y - 1 + \text{C}e^{y}$$
$$\Rightarrow x + y + 1 = \text{C}e^{y}$$

Question 11:

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

Answer

$$y\,dx + (x - y^2)dy = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow ydx = (y^2 - x)dy$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{y^2 - x}{y} = y - \frac{x}{y}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{x}{y} = y$$

This is a linear differential equation of the form:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + px = Q \text{ (where } p = \frac{1}{y} \text{ and } Q = y)$$

$$\text{Now, I.F} = e^{\int p\,dy} = e^{\int \frac{1}{y}dy} = e^{\log y} = y.$$

The general solution of the given differential equation is given by the relation,

$$x(\text{I.F.}) = \int (\text{Q} \times \text{I.F.})\, dy + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow xy = \int (y \cdot y)\, dy + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow xy = \int y^2 dy + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow xy = \frac{y^3}{3} + \text{C}$$

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

Question 12:

$$\left(x + 3y^2\right)\frac{dy}{dx} = y\left(y > 0\right)$$

Answer

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{x}{y} = 3y$$

This is a linear differential equation of the form:

$$\frac{dx}{dy} + px = Q \text{ (where } p = -\frac{1}{y} \text{ and } Q = 3y)$$

$$\text{Now, I.F } = e^{\int p\,dy} = e^{-\int \frac{dy}{y}} = e^{-\log y} = e^{\log\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)} = \frac{1}{y}.$$

The general solution of the given differential equation is given by the relation,

$$x(\text{I.F.}) = \int (\text{Q} \times \text{I.F.})\, dy + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \times \frac{1}{y} = \int \left(3y \times \frac{1}{y}\right) dy + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = 3y + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3y^2 + \text{C}y$$

Question 13:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y \tan x = \sin x;\ y = 0 \text{ when } x = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

Answer

The given differential equation is $\dfrac{dy}{dx} + 2y \tan x = \sin x.$

This is a linear equation of the form:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + py = Q \text{ (where } p = 2\tan x \text{ and } Q = \sin x)$$

$$\text{Now, I.F } = e^{\int p\,dx} = e^{\int 2\tan x\,dx} = e^{2\log|\sec x|} = e^{\log\left(\sec^2 x\right)} = \sec^2 x.$$

The general solution of the given differential equation is given by the relation,

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

$$\Rightarrow y\left(\sec^2 x\right) = \int \left(\sin x \cdot \sec^2 x\right) dx + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow y \sec^2 x = \int (\sec x \cdot \tan x)\, dx + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow y \sec^2 x = \sec x + \text{C} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Now, $y = 0$ at $x = \dfrac{\pi}{3}.$

Therefore,

$$0 \times \sec^2 \frac{\pi}{3} = \sec \frac{\pi}{3} + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 2 + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{C} = -2$$

Substituting C = –2 in equation (1), we get:

$$y \sec^2 x = \sec x - 2$$
$$\Rightarrow y = \cos x - 2\cos^2 x$$

Hence, the required solution of the given differential equation is $y = \cos x - 2\cos^2 x$.

Question 14:

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

Answer

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

This is a linear differential equation of the form:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + py = Q \text{ (where } p = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \text{ and } Q = \frac{1}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2})$$

$$\text{Now, I.F } = e^{\int p\,dx} = e^{\int \frac{2x\,dx}{1+x^2}} = e^{\log\left(1+x^2\right)} = 1 + x^2.$$

The general solution of the given differential equation is given by the relation,

$$y(\text{I.F.}) = \int(\text{Q} \times \text{I.F.})\,dx + \text{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow y\left(1+x^2\right) = \int\left[\frac{1}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2} \cdot \left(1+x^2\right)\right]dx + \text{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow y\left(1+x^2\right) = \int\frac{1}{1+x^2}\,dx + \text{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow y\left(1+x^2\right) = \tan^{-1} x + \text{C} \qquad ...(1)$$

Now, $y = 0$ at $x = 1$.

Therefore,

$$0 = \tan^{-1} 1 + \text{C}$$
$$\Rightarrow \text{C} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

Substituting $C = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$y\left(1+x^2\right) = \tan^{-1} x - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

This is the required general solution of the given differential equation.

Question 15:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - 3y\cot x = \sin 2x; \; y = 2 \text{ when } x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Answer

The given differential equation is $\frac{dy}{dx} - 3y\cot x = \sin 2x.$

This is a linear differential equation of the form:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + py = Q \text{ (where } p = -3\cot x \text{ and } Q = \sin 2x)$$

$$\text{Now, I.F } = e^{\int p\,dx} = e^{-3\int \cot x\,dx} = e^{-3\log|\sin x|} = e^{\log\left|\frac{1}{\sin^3 x}\right|} = \frac{1}{\sin^3 x}.$$

The general solution of the given differential equation is given by the relation,

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

$$\Rightarrow y \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^3 x} = \int \left[\sin 2x . \frac{1}{\sin^3 x}\right] dx + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow y\,\text{cosec}^3 x = 2\int \left(\cot x \text{cosec} x\right) dx + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow y\,\text{cosec}^3 x = 2\text{cosec}\, x + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{2}{\text{cosec}^2 x} + \frac{3}{\text{cosec}^3 x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -2\sin^2 x + \text{C}\sin^3 x \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Now, $y = 2 \text{ at } x = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

Therefore, we get:

$$2 = -2 + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{C} = 4$$

Substituting C = 4 in equation (1), we get:

$$y = -2\sin^2 x + 4\sin^3 x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 4\sin^3 x - 2\sin^2 x$$

This is the required particular solution of the given differential equation.

Question 16:

Find the equation of a curve passing through the origin given that the slope of the tangent to the curve at any point (x, y) is equal to the sum of the coordinates of the point.

Answer

Let F (x, y) be the curve passing through the origin.

At point (x, y), the slope of the curve will be $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

According to the given information:

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

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

This is a linear differential equation of the form:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + py = Q \text{ (where } p = -1 \text{ and } Q = x\text{)}$$

$$\text{Now, I.F } = e^{\int p\,dx} = e^{\int(-1)dx} = e^{-x}.$$

The general solution of the given differential equation is given by the relation,

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

$$\Rightarrow ye^{-x} = \int xe^{-x}dx + \text{C} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$\text{Now, } \int xe^{-x}dx = x\int e^{-x}dx - \int\left[\frac{d}{dx}(x)\cdot\int e^{-x}dx\right]dx.$$

$$= -xe^{-x} - \int -e^{-x}dx$$

$$= -xe^{-x} + \left(-e^{-x}\right)$$

$$= -e^{-x}(x+1)$$

Substituting in equation (1), we get:

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

$\Rightarrow y = -(x+1) + Ce^{x}$

$\Rightarrow x + y + 1 = Ce^{x}$ ...(2)

The curve passes through the origin.

Therefore, equation (2) becomes:

1 = C

⇒ C = 1

Substituting C = 1 in equation (2), we get:

$x + y + 1 = e^{x}$

Hence, the required equation of curve passing through the origin is $x + y + 1 = e^{x}$.

Question 17:

Find the equation of a curve passing through the point (0, 2) given that the sum of the coordinates of any point on the curve exceeds the magnitude of the slope of the tangent to the curve at that point by 5.

Answer

Let *F* (*x*, *y*) be the curve and let (*x*, *y*) be a point on the curve. The slope of the tangent to the curve at (*x*, *y*) is $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

According to the given information:

$\frac{dy}{dx} + 5 = x + y$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} - y = x - 5$

This is a linear differential equation of the form:

$\frac{dy}{dx} + py = Q$ (where $p = -1$ and $Q = x - 5$)

Now, I.F $= e^{\int p dx} = e^{\int (-1) dx} = e^{-x}$.

The general equation of the curve is given by the relation,

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

$\Rightarrow y \cdot e^{-x} = \int (x-5) e^{-x} dx + \text{C}$ ...(1)

Now, $\int (x-5) e^{-x} dx = (x-5) \int e^{-x} dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx}(x-5) . \int e^{-x} dx \right] dx.$

$= (x-5)(-e^{-x}) - \int (-e^{-x}) dx$

$= (5-x) e^{-x} + (-e^{-x})$

$= (4-x) e^{-x}$

Therefore, equation (1) becomes:

$ye^{-x} = (4-x) e^{-x} + \text{C}$

$\Rightarrow y = 4 - x + \text{C}e^{x}$

$\Rightarrow x + y - 4 = \text{C}e^{x}$ ...(2)

The curve passes through point (0, 2).

Therefore, equation (2) becomes:

$0 + 2 - 4 = Ce^{0}$

$\Rightarrow -2 = C$

$\Rightarrow C = -2$

Substituting C = –2 in equation (2), we get:

$x + y - 4 = -2e^{x}$

$\Rightarrow y = 4 - x - 2e^{x}$

This is the required equation of the curve.

Question 18:

The integrating factor of the differential equation $x\frac{dy}{dx}-y=2x^2$ is

A. e^{-x}

B. e^{-y}

C. $\frac{1}{x}$

D. x

Answer

The given differential equation is:

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

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

This is a linear differential equation of the form:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}+py=Q \text{ (where } p=-\frac{1}{x} \text{ and } Q=2x)$$

The integrating factor (I.F) is given by the relation,

$$e^{\int pdx}$$

$$\therefore \text{I.F } = e^{\int -\frac{1}{x}dx}=e^{-\log x}=e^{\log\left(x^{-1}\right)}=x^{-1}=\frac{1}{x}$$

Hence, the correct answer is C.

Question 19:

The integrating factor of the differential equation.

$\left(1-y^2\right)\frac{dx}{dy}+yx=ay\left(-1<y<1\right)$ is

A. $\frac{1}{y^2-1}$

B. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2-1}}$

C. $\frac{1}{1-y^2}$

D. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$\left(1-y^2\right)\frac{dx}{dy}+yx=ay$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}+\frac{yx}{1-y^2}=\frac{ay}{1-y^2}$$

This is a linear differential equation of the form:

$$\frac{dx}{dy}+py=Q\ \left(\text{where } p=\frac{y}{1-y^2} \text{ and } Q=\frac{ay}{1-y^2}\right)$$

The integrating factor (I.F) is given by the relation,

$$e^{\int p dx}$$

$$\therefore \text{I.F} = e^{\int p dy} = e^{\int \frac{y}{1-y^2}dy} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(1-y^2\right)} = e^{\log\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}\right]} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

Hence, the correct answer is D.

Class XII : Maths
Chapter 9 : Differential Equations

Questions and Solutions | Miscellaneous Exercise 9 - NCERT Books

Question 1:

For each of the differential equations given below, indicate its order and degree (if defined).

(i) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+5x\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2-6y=\log x$

(ii) $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3-4\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2+7y=\sin x$

(iii) $\frac{d^4y}{dx^4}-\sin\left(\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}\right)=0$

Answer

(i) The differential equation is given as:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+5x\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2-6y=\log x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+5x\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2-6y-\log x=0$$

The highest order derivative present in the differential equation is $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$. Thus, its order is two. The highest power raised to $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is one. Hence, its degree is one.

(ii) The differential equation is given as:

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3-4\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2+7y=\sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3-4\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2+7y-\sin x=0$$

The highest order derivative present in the differential equation is $\frac{dy}{dx}$. Thus, its order is one. The highest power raised to $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is three. Hence, its degree is three.

(iii) The differential equation is given as:

$$\frac{d^4y}{dx^4}-\sin\left(\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}\right)=0$$

The highest order derivative present in the differential equation is $\frac{d^4y}{dx^4}$. Thus, its order is four.

However, the given differential equation is not a polynomial equation. Hence, its degree is not defined.

Question 2:

For each of the exercises given below, verify that the given function (implicit or explicit) is a solution of the corresponding differential equation.

(i) $y=ae^x+be^{-x}+x^2$: $x\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+2\frac{dy}{dx}-xy+x^2-2=0$

(ii) $y=e^x(a\cos x+b\sin x)$: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-2\frac{dy}{dx}+2y=0$

(iii) $y=x\sin 3x$: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+9y-6\cos 3x=0$

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

Answer

(i) $y=ae^x+be^{-x}+x^2$

Differentiating both sides with respect to *x*, we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow\frac{dy}{dx}=ae^x-be^{-x}+2x$$

Again, differentiating both sides with respect to x, we get:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = ae^x + be^{-x} + 2$$

Now, on substituting the values of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ in the differential equation, we get:

L.H.S.

$$x\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} - xy + x^2 - 2$$

$$= x\left(ae^x + be^{-x} + 2\right) + 2\left(ae^x - be^{-x} + 2x\right) - x\left(ae^x + be^{-x} + x^2\right) + x^2 - 2$$

$$= \left(axe^x + bxe^{-x} + 2x\right) + \left(2ae^x - 2be^{-x} + 4x\right) - \left(axe^x + bxe^{-x} + x^3\right) + x^2 - 2$$

$$= 2ae^x - 2be^{-x} + x^2 + 6x - 2$$

$$\neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ L.H.S. $\neq$ R.H.S.

Hence, the given function is not a solution of the corresponding differential equation.

(ii) $y = e^x\left(a\cos x + b\sin x\right) = ae^x\cos x + be^x\sin x$

Differentiating both sides with respect to x, we get:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = a\cdot\frac{d}{dx}\left(e^x\cos x\right) + b\cdot\frac{d}{dx}\left(e^x\sin x\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = a\left(e^x\cos x - e^x\sin x\right) + b\cdot\left(e^x\sin x + e^x\cos x\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (a+b)e^x\cos x + (b-a)e^x\sin x$$

Again, differentiating both sides with respect to x, we get:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=(a+b)\cdot\frac{d}{dx}\left(e^x\cos x\right)+(b-a)\frac{d}{dx}\left(e^x\sin x\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=(a+b)\cdot\left[e^x\cos x-e^x\sin x\right]+(b-a)\left[e^x\sin x+e^x\cos x\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=e^x\left[(a+b)(\cos x-\sin x)+(b-a)(\sin x+\cos x)\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=e^x\left[a\cos x-a\sin x+b\cos x-b\sin x+b\sin x+b\cos x-a\sin x-a\cos x\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=\left[2e^x\left(b\cos x-a\sin x\right)\right]$$

Now, on substituting the values of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in the L.H.S. of the given differential equation, we get:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+2\frac{dy}{dx}+2y$$

$$=2e^x\left(b\cos x-a\sin x\right)-2e^x\left[(a+b)\cos x+(b-a)\sin x\right]+2e^x\left(a\cos x+b\sin x\right)$$

$$=e^x\begin{bmatrix}(2b\cos x-2a\sin x)-(2a\cos x+2b\cos x)\\-(2b\sin x-2a\sin x)+(2a\cos x+2b\sin x)\end{bmatrix}$$

$$=e^x\left[(2b-2a-2b+2a)\cos x\right]+e^x\left[(-2a-2b+2a+2b)\sin x\right]$$

$$=0$$

Hence, the given function is a solution of the corresponding differential equation.

(iii) $y=x\sin 3x$

Differentiating both sides with respect to x, we get:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{d}{dx}(x\sin 3x)=\sin 3x+x\cdot\cos 3x\cdot 3$$

$$\Rightarrow\frac{dy}{dx}=\sin 3x+3x\cos 3x$$

Again, differentiating both sides with respect to x, we get:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=\frac{d}{dx}(\sin 3x)+3\frac{d}{dx}(x\cos 3x)$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=3\cos 3x+3\left[\cos 3x+x(-\sin 3x)\cdot 3\right]$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=6\cos 3x-9x\sin 3x$$

Substituting the value of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ in the L.H.S. of the given differential equation, we get:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+9y-6\cos 3x$$
$$=(6\cdot\cos 3x-9x\sin 3x)+9x\sin 3x-6\cos 3x$$
$$=0$$

Hence, the given function is a solution of the corresponding differential equation.

(iv) $x^2=2y^2\log y$

Differentiating both sides with respect to x, we get:

$$2x=2\cdot\frac{d}{dx}=\left[y^2\log y\right]$$
$$\Rightarrow x=\left[2y\cdot\log y\cdot\frac{dy}{dx}+y^2\cdot\frac{1}{y}\cdot\frac{dy}{dx}\right]$$
$$\Rightarrow x=\frac{dy}{dx}(2y\log y+y)$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{x}{y(1+2\log y)}$$

Substituting the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in the L.H.S. of the given differential equation, we get:

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

Hence, the given function is a solution of the corresponding differential equation.

Question 3:

Prove that $x^2 - y^2 = c\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2$ is the general solution of differential equation $\left(x^3 - 3xy^2\right)dx = \left(y^3 - 3x^2y\right)dy$, where c is a parameter.

Answer

$$\left(x^3 - 3xy^2\right)dx = \left(y^3 - 3x^2y\right)dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^3 - 3xy^2}{y^3 - 3x^2y} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

This is a homogeneous equation. To simplify it, we need to make the substitution as:

$$y = vx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(y) = \frac{d}{dx}(vx)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x\frac{dv}{dx}$$

Substituting the values of y and $\frac{dv}{dx}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$v + x\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{x^3 - 3x(vx)^2}{(vx)^3 - 3x^2(vx)}$$

$$\Rightarrow v + x\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1 - 3v^2}{v^3 - 3v}$$

$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1 - 3v^2}{v^3 - 3v} - v$$

$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1 - 3v^2 - v\left(v^3 - 3v\right)}{v^3 - 3v}$$

$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1 - v^4}{v^3 - 3v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{v^3 - 3v}{1 - v^4}\right)dv = \frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int\left(\frac{v^3-3v}{1-v^4}\right)dv=\log x+\log C' \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Now, $\int\left(\frac{v^3-3v}{1-v^4}\right)dv=\int\frac{v^3dv}{1-v^4}-3\int\frac{vdv}{1-v^4}$

$$\Rightarrow\int\left(\frac{v^3-3v}{1-v^4}\right)dv=I_1-3I_2,\text{ where } I_1=\int\frac{v^3dv}{1-v^4}\text{ and } I_2=\int\frac{vdv}{1-v^4} \qquad \ldots(3)$$

Let $1-v^4=t$.

$\therefore \frac{d}{dv}\left(1-v^4\right)=\frac{dt}{dv}$

$\Rightarrow -4v^3=\frac{dt}{dv}$

$\Rightarrow v^3dv=-\frac{dt}{4}$

Now, $I_1=\int\frac{-dt}{4t}=-\frac{1}{4}\log t=-\frac{1}{4}\log\left(1-v^4\right)$

And, $I_2=\int\frac{vdv}{1-v^4}=\int\frac{vdv}{1-\left(v^2\right)^2}$

Let $v^2=p$.

$\therefore \frac{d}{dv}\left(v^2\right)=\frac{dp}{dv}$

$\Rightarrow 2v=\frac{dp}{dv}$

$\Rightarrow vdv=\frac{dp}{2}$

$\Rightarrow I_2=\frac{1}{2}\int\frac{dp}{1-p^2}=\frac{1}{2\times 2}\log\left|\frac{1+p}{1-p}\right|=\frac{1}{4}\log\left|\frac{1+v^2}{1-v^2}\right|$

Substituting the values of I_1 and I_2 in equation (3), we get:

$$\int\left(\frac{v^3-3v}{1-v^4}\right)dv=-\frac{1}{4}\log\left(1-v^4\right)-\frac{3}{4}\log\left|\frac{1-v^2}{1+v^2}\right|$$

Therefore, equation (2) becomes:

$$\frac{1}{4}\log\left(1-v^4\right)-\frac{3}{4}\log\left|\frac{1+v^2}{1-v^2}\right|=\log x+\log C'$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}\log\left[\left(1-v^4\right)\left(\frac{1+v^2}{1-v^2}\right)^3\right]=\log C'x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\left(1+v^2\right)^4}{\left(1-v^2\right)^2}=\left(C'x\right)^{-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\left(1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}\right)^4}{\left(1-\frac{y^2}{x^2}\right)^2}=\frac{1}{C'^4x^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\left(x^2+y^2\right)^4}{x^4\left(x^2-y^2\right)^2}=\frac{1}{C'^4x^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(x^2-y^2\right)^2=C'^4\left(x^2+y^2\right)^4$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(x^2-y^2\right)=C'^2\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2-y^2=C\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2,\text{ where } C=C'^2$$

Hence, the given result is proved.

Question 4:

Find the general solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx}+\sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}}=0$

Answer

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

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

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

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\sin^{-1} y=-\sin^{-1} x+C$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^{-1}x+\sin^{-1} y=C$$

Question 5:

Show that the general solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx}+\frac{y^2+y+1}{x^2+x+1}=0$ is given by $(x + y + 1) = A(1 - x - y - 2xy)$, where A is parameter

Answer

$$\frac{dy}{dx}+\frac{y^2+y+1}{x^2+x+1}=0$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y^2+y+1}+\frac{dx}{x^2+x+1}=0$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2+y+1}+\int \frac{dx}{x^2+x+1}=\mathrm{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{\left(y+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}+\int \frac{dx}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}=\mathrm{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\tan^{-1}\left[\frac{y+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}\right]+\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\tan^{-1}\left[\frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}\right]=\mathrm{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{2y+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right]+\tan^{-1}\left[\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right]=\frac{\sqrt{3}\mathrm{C}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{\frac{2y+1}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1-\frac{(2y+1)}{\sqrt{3}}\cdot\frac{(2x+1)}{\sqrt{3}}}\right]=\frac{\sqrt{3}\mathrm{C}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{\frac{2x+2y+2}{\sqrt{3}}}{1-\left(\frac{4xy+2x+2y+1}{3}\right)}\right]=\frac{\sqrt{3}\mathrm{C}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{2\sqrt{3}(x+y+1)}{3-4xy-2x-2y-1}\right]=\frac{\sqrt{3}\mathrm{C}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{\sqrt{3}(x+y+1)}{2(1-x-y-2xy)}\right]=\frac{\sqrt{3}\mathrm{C}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}(x+y+1)}{2(1-x-y-2xy)}=\tan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}\mathrm{C}}{2}\right)=B,\ \text{where } B=\tan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}\mathrm{C}}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x+y+1=\frac{2B}{\sqrt{3}}(1-xy-2xy)$$

$$\Rightarrow x+y+1=A(1-x-y-2xy),\ \text{where } A=\frac{2B}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Hence, the given result is proved.

Question 6:

Find the equation of the curve passing through the point $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ whose differential equation is, $\sin x \cos y dx + \cos x \sin y dy = 0$

Answer

The differential equation of the given curve is:

$$\sin x \cos y dx + \cos x \sin y dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin x \cos y dx + \cos x \sin y dy}{\cos x \cos y} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan x dx + \tan y dy = 0$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

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

$$\log(\sec x \cdot \sec y) = \log C$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec x \cdot \sec y = C \qquad \ldots(1)$$

The curve passes through point $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$.

$$\therefore 1 \times \sqrt{2} = C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \sqrt{2}$$

On substituting $C = \sqrt{2}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$\sec x \cdot \sec y = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos y} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos y = \frac{\sec x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Hence, the required equation of the curve is $\cos y = \frac{\sec x}{\sqrt{2}}$.

Question 7:

Find the particular solution of the differential equation

$\left(1+e^{2x}\right)dy+\left(1+y^2\right)e^x dx=0$, given that y = 1 when x = 0

Answer

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{1+y^2}+\frac{e^x dx}{1+e^{2x}}=0$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\tan^{-1} y+\int\frac{e^x dx}{1+e^{2x}}=\mathrm{C} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

$$\text{Let } e^x = t \Rightarrow e^{2x}=t^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}\left(e^x\right)=\frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^x=\frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^x dx=dt$$

Substituting these values in equation (1), we get:

$$\tan^{-1} y+\int\frac{dt}{1+t^2}=\mathrm{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1} y+\tan^{-1} t=\mathrm{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1} y+\tan^{-1}\left(e^x\right)=\mathrm{C} \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Now, y = 1 at x = 0.

Therefore, equation (2) becomes:

$$\tan^{-1} 1+\tan^{-1} 1=C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{\pi}{4}=\mathrm{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathrm{C}=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

Substituting $\mathrm{C}=\frac{\pi}{2}$ in equation (2), we get:

$$\tan^{-1} y+\tan^{-1}\left(e^x\right)=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

This is the required particular solution of the given differential equation.

Question 8:

Solve the differential equation $ye^{\frac{x}{y}}dx = \left(xe^{\frac{x}{y}} + y^2\right)dy\left(y \neq 0\right)$

Answer

$$ye^{\frac{x}{y}}dx = \left(xe^{\frac{x}{y}} + y^2\right)dy$$

$$\Rightarrow ye^{\frac{x}{y}}\frac{dx}{dy} = xe^{\frac{x}{y}} + y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{x}{y}}\left[y \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} - x\right] = y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \frac{\left[y \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} - x\right]}{y^2} = 1 \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Let $e^{\frac{x}{y}} = z$.

Differentiating it with respect to *y*, we get:

$$\frac{d}{dy}\left(e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) = \frac{dz}{dy}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \frac{d}{dy}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \frac{dz}{dy}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left[\frac{y \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} - x}{y^2}\right] = \frac{dz}{dy} \qquad \ldots(2)$$

From equation (1) and equation (2), we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow dz = dy$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$z = y + C$$

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

Question 9:

Find a particular solution of the differential equation $(x-y)(dx+dy)=dx-dy$, given that $y = -1$, when $x = 0$ (Hint: put $x - y = t$)

Answer

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

$$\Rightarrow (x-y+1)dy=(1-x+y)dx$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{1-(x-y)}{1+(x-y)} \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Let $x-y=t$.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(x-y)=\frac{dt}{dx}$$

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

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

Substituting the values of $x - y$ and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in equation (1), we get:

$$1-\frac{dt}{dx}=\frac{1-t}{1+t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx}=1-\left(\frac{1-t}{1+t}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx}=\frac{(1+t)-(1-t)}{1+t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx}=\frac{2t}{1+t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1+t}{t}\right)dt=2dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1+\frac{1}{t}\right)dt=2dx \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$t+\log|t|=2x+C$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-y)+\log|x-y|=2x+C$$

$$\Rightarrow \log|x-y|=x+y+C \qquad \ldots(3)$$

Now, $y = -1$ at $x = 0$.

Therefore, equation (3) becomes:

log 1 = 0 − 1 + C

⇒ C = 1

Substituting C = 1 in equation (3) we get:

$$\log|x-y|=x+y+1$$

This is the required particular solution of the given differential equation.

Question 10:

Solve the differential equation $\left[\frac{e^{-2\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}-\frac{y}{\sqrt{x}}\right]\frac{dx}{dy}=1 \left(x\neq 0\right)$

Answer

$$\left[\frac{e^{-2\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}-\frac{y}{\sqrt{x}}\right]\frac{dx}{dy}=1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{e^{-2\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}-\frac{y}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}+\frac{y}{\sqrt{x}}=\frac{e^{-2\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}$$

This equation is a linear differential equation of the form

$$\frac{dy}{dx}+Py=Q, \text{where } P=\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \text{ and } Q=\frac{e^{-2\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}.$$

$$\text{Now, I.F}=e^{\int P dx}=e^{\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}dx}=e^{2\sqrt{x}}$$

The general solution of the given differential equation is given by,

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

$$\Rightarrow ye^{2\sqrt{x}}=\int\left(\frac{e^{-2\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}\times e^{2\sqrt{x}}\right)dx+\text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow ye^{2\sqrt{x}}=\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}dx+\text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow ye^{2\sqrt{x}}=2\sqrt{x}+\text{C}$$

Question 11:

Find a particular solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx}+y\cot x=4x\operatorname{cosec} x\,(x\neq 0)$,

given that $y = 0$ when $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}+y\cot x=4x\operatorname{cosec} x$$

This equation is a linear differential equation of the form

$\frac{dy}{dx}+py=Q$, where $p=\cot x$ and $Q=4x\ \text{cosec}\ x$.

Now, $\text{I.F}=e^{\int p dx}=e^{\int \cot x dx}=e^{\log|\sin x|}=\sin x$

The general solution of the given differential equation is given by,

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

$\Rightarrow y\sin x=\int(4x\ \text{cosec}\ x\cdot\sin x)dx+\text{C}$

$\Rightarrow y\sin x=4\int x\,dx+\text{C}$

$\Rightarrow y\sin x=4\cdot\frac{x^2}{2}+\text{C}$

$\Rightarrow y\sin x=2x^2+\text{C}$ ...(1)

Now, $y=0$ at $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$.

Therefore, equation (1) becomes:

$0=2\times\frac{\pi^2}{4}+\text{C}$

$\Rightarrow \text{C}=-\frac{\pi^2}{2}$

Substituting $\text{C}=-\frac{\pi^2}{2}$ in equation (1), we get:

$y\sin x=2x^2-\frac{\pi^2}{2}$

This is the required particular solution of the given differential equation.

Question 12**:**

Find a particular solution of the differential equation $(x+1)\frac{dy}{dx}=2e^{-y}-1$, given that y = 0 when x = 0

Answer

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{2e^{-y}-1}=\frac{dx}{x+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^{y}dy}{2-e^{y}}=\frac{dx}{x+1}$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\int\frac{e^{y}dy}{2-e^{y}}=\log|x+1|+\log C \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Let $2-e^{y}=t$.

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dy}\left(2-e^{y}\right)=\frac{dt}{dy}$$

$$\Rightarrow -e^{y}=\frac{dt}{dy}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{y}dt=-dt$$

Substituting this value in equation (1), we get:

$$\int\frac{-dt}{t}=\log|x+1|+\log C$$

$$\Rightarrow -\log|t|=\log|C(x+1)|$$

$$\Rightarrow -\log\left|2-e^{y}\right|=\log|C(x+1)|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2-e^{y}}=C(x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2-e^{y}=\frac{1}{C(x+1)} \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Now, at x = 0 and y = 0, equation (2) becomes:

$$\Rightarrow 2-1=\frac{1}{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow C=1$$

Substituting C = 1 in equation (2), we get:

$$2-e^{y}=\frac{1}{x+1}$$
$$\Rightarrow e^{y}=2-\frac{1}{x+1}$$
$$\Rightarrow e^{y}=\frac{2x+2-1}{x+1}$$
$$\Rightarrow e^{y}=\frac{2x+1}{x+1}$$
$$\Rightarrow y=\log\left|\frac{2x+1}{x+1}\right|,\ (x\neq -1)$$

This is the required particular solution of the given differential equation.

Question 13:

The general solution of the differential equation $\frac{ydx-xdy}{y}=0$ is

A. xy = C

B. x = Cy^2

C. y = Cx

D. y = Cx^2

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$\frac{ydx-xdy}{y}=0$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{ydx-xdy}{xy}=0$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x}dx-\frac{1}{y}dy=0$$

Integrating both sides, we get:

$$\log|x| - \log|y| = \log k$$

$$\Rightarrow \log\left|\frac{x}{y}\right| = \log k$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = k$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{k}x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \mathrm{C}x \text{ where } \mathrm{C} = \frac{1}{k}$$

Hence, the correct answer is C.

Question 14:

The general solution of a differential equation of the type $\frac{dx}{dy} + \mathrm{P}_1 x = \mathrm{Q}_1$ is

A. $ye^{\int \mathrm{P}_1 dy} = \int\left(\mathrm{Q}_1 e^{\int \mathrm{P}_1 dy}\right)dy + \mathrm{C}$

B. $y \cdot e^{\int \mathrm{P}_1 dx} = \int\left(\mathrm{Q}_1 e^{\int \mathrm{P}_1 dx}\right)dx + \mathrm{C}$

C. $xe^{\int \mathrm{P}_1 dy} = \int\left(\mathrm{Q}_1 e^{\int \mathrm{P}_1 dy}\right)dy + \mathrm{C}$

D. $xe^{\int \mathrm{P}_1 dx} = \int\left(\mathrm{Q}_1 e^{\int \mathrm{P}_1 dx}\right)dx + \mathrm{C}$

Answer

The integrating factor of the given differential equation $\frac{dx}{dy} + \mathrm{P}_1 x = \mathrm{Q}_1$ is $e^{\int P_1 dy}$.

The general solution of the differential equation is given by,

$$x(\mathrm{I.F.}) = \int(\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{I.F.})dy + \mathrm{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \cdot e^{\int P_1 dy} = \int\left(Q_1 e^{\int P_1 dy}\right)dy + \mathrm{C}$$

Hence, the correct answer is C.

Question 15:

The general solution of the differential equation $e^x dy + \left(ye^x + 2x\right)dx = 0$ is

A. $xe^y + x^2 = C$

B. $xe^y + y^2 = C$

C. $ye^x + x^2 = C$

D. $ye^y + x^2 = C$

Answer

The given differential equation is:

$$e^x dy + \left(ye^x + 2x\right)dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e^x \frac{dy}{dx} + ye^x + 2x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} + y = -2xe^{-x}$$

This is a linear differential equation of the form

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q, \text{where } P = 1 \text{ and } Q = -2xe^{-x}.$$

$$\text{Now, I.F} = e^{\int P dx} = e^{\int dx} = e^x$$

The general solution of the given differential equation is given by,

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

$$\Rightarrow ye^x = \int \left(-2xe^{-x} \cdot e^x\right)dx + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow ye^x = -\int 2x\,dx + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow ye^x = -x^2 + \text{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow ye^x + x^2 = \text{C}$$

Hence, the correct answer is C.