

## Exercises Differential Equations

### SET 1

1. For each of the following ordinary differential equations, state:
- Whether they are linear or non-linear,
  - Their order,
  - Whether they have constant or variable coefficients

Equation 1  $y^{(3)} = 6y$

Equation 2  $(y')^3 = 6y$

Equation 3  $y'' - e^x y' - y = 0$

Equation 4  $(y')^4 + 5y = 4$

Equation 5  $\sin(x)y' + 2x^2y = \cos(x)$

Equation 6  $e^t \frac{dv}{dt} = kt^2$

Equation 7  $\frac{dv}{dt} = k \frac{t}{v}$

2. Verify whether or not each function  $y = f(x)$  is a solution of the given differential equation.

a)  $y' + y = 0$  and  $y = e^{-x}$

b)  $y'' + y = 0$  and  $y = \sin(x)$

c)  $y' + y = e^{-x}$  and  $y = xe^{-x}$

3. Show that the following equations define implicit solutions of the given differential equations.

a)  $e^{xy} + x + y = 0$  and  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1 + ye^{xy}}{1 + xe^{xy}}$

b)  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$  and  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$

## SET 2

1. Solve the following first order differential equations, with separated variables. Check your work by differentiating.

a)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = t + t^2$       b)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$       c)  $\frac{dz}{dx} = x \cos(x)$       d)  $\frac{dw}{dx} = xe^{2x}$

2. Find the particular solution of the differential equation that satisfies the initial condition given:

a)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x + x^2$  and  $y(1) = 4$       b)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$  and  $y(0) = 1$

3. A function  $f$  is a solution of the differential equation given by

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{2}\sin(x)$  for  $x \geq -1$ . The graph of  $f$  passes through the point  $(0, 2)$ . Find an expression for  $f(x)$ .

4. Show that  $y = \sin(kx) - kx \cos(kx)$ , where  $k$  is a constant, is a solution of the first order differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = k^2 x \sin(kx)$ .

5. Find the solution of the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{x-1}$ ,  $x < 1$  that satisfies the initial condition  $y(0) = 1$ .

6. A particle is projected along a straight line path. After  $t$  seconds, its velocity  $v$  metres per second is given by  $v = \frac{1}{2+t^2}$ . Find the distance travelled by the particle in the first  $t$  seconds.

**SET 3**

1. Find the particular solution of the following differential equations, giving your answer in the form  $y = f(x)$  simplified as far as possible.

a) (i)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x^2}{3y}, y = 0$  when  $x = 0$

(ii)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4xy^2, y = 1$  when  $x = 0$

b) (i)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4y}{x}, y = 2$  when  $x = 1$

(ii)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -3x^2y, y = 3$  when  $x = 0$

2. Find the particular solution of the following differential equations. You do not need to give the expression for  $y$  explicitly.

a) (i)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos y}, y = 0$  when  $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$

(ii)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sec^2 y}, y = 0$  when  $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$

b) (i)  $2(1+x)\frac{dy}{dx} = 1+y^2, y = 0$  when  $x = 0$

(ii)  $(1+x^2)\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x\sqrt{1-y^2}, y = 0$  when  $x = 0$

c) (i)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2e^{x+2y}, y = 0$  when  $x = 0$

(ii)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x-y}, y = 2$  when  $x = 0$

3. Find the general solution of the following differential equations, giving your answer in the form  $y = f(x)$  simplified as far as possible.

a) (i)  $2y\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$  (ii)  $\frac{1}{y^2}\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$

b) (i)  $x\frac{dy}{dx} = \sec y$  (ii)  $\csc x\frac{dy}{dx} = 1+y^2$

c) (i)  $(x-1)\frac{dy}{dx} = x(y+3)$  (ii)  $(1-x^2)\frac{dy}{dx} = xy+y$

4. Solve the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2y(1-x)$  given that when  $x=1, y=1$ . Give your answer in the form  $y = f(x)$  simplified as far as possible.
5. Given that  $\frac{dN}{dt} = -kN$ , where  $k$  is a positive constant, show that  $N = Ae^{-kt}$ .
6. Find the general solution of the differential equation  $x \frac{dy}{dx} - 4 = y^2$ , giving your answer in the form  $y = f(x)$ .
7. Given that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}}$  and that  $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  when  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ , show that  $2y = x\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{1-x^2}$  where  $k$  is a constant to be found.