

Quiz Tues 31.2
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31.4 Linear DE's Cont'd

Ex: Solve $\frac{dx}{dt} + 2tx = 3t$ with $x(0) = 2$

1) Standard Form
 $dy + P(x)y dx = Q(x) dx$
 $dx + P(t)x dt = Q(t) dt$
 $y \rightarrow x$
 $x \rightarrow t$

Mult. by dt : $dx + 2tx dt = 3t dt$ ★

2) Find the integrating factor

~~$e^{\int P(x) dx}$~~ $e^{\int P(t) dt}$

$P(t) = 2t$

$\int P(t) dt = t^2$

I.F. = e^{t^2}

3) Multiply the standard form by the I.F.

$e^{t^2} dx + 2te^{t^2} x dt = 3te^{t^2} dt$ ★

Left side will be a differential

$d(e^{t^2} \cdot x) = 3te^{t^2} dt$

4) Integrate

$$\int d(e^{t^2} x) = \int 3te^{t^2} dt$$

Shortcut $\int d(e^{t^2} x) = \frac{3}{2} \int 2te^{t^2} dt$

$$e^{t^2} x = \frac{3}{2} e^{t^2} + C$$

Sub $u = t^2$

$$du = 2t dt$$

$$\frac{du}{2} = t dt$$

$$\frac{3du}{2} = 3t dt$$

$$\text{Integral} = \frac{3}{2} \int e^u du$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} e^u + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} e^{t^2} + C$$

5) Find C (if applicable)

$$x(0) = 2 \rightarrow x = 2 \quad t = 0$$

Sub $x=2$
 $t=0$:

$$e^{t^2} x = \frac{3}{2} e^{t^2} + C$$

$$1(2) = \frac{3}{2}(1) + C$$

$$\frac{4}{2} = \frac{3}{2} + C$$

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

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

Ex: Solve $x dy = y dx + x^5 dx$

1) Standard Form

$$dy + P(x)y dx = Q(x) dx$$

$$dy = \frac{y}{x} dx + x^4 dx$$

$$dy - \frac{y}{x} dx = x^4 dx \quad \star$$

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

$$P(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int P(x) dx = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx = -\ln x$$

No + C
No abs. value

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\int P(x) dx} &= e^{-\ln x} && \text{SIMPLIFY} \\ &= e^{\ln x^{-1}} \\ &= x^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

3) Mult. the standard form by x^{-1}

$$x^{-1} dy - \frac{y}{x} \cdot x^{-1} dx = x^{-1} x^4 dx$$

$$\underbrace{x^{-1} dy - yx^{-2} dx}_{d(?) = x^3 dx}$$

$$d(?)$$

$$d(x^{-1} y) = x^3 dx$$

4) Integrate

$$\int d(x^{-1} y) = \int x^3 dx$$

$$x^{-1} y = \frac{x^4}{4} + C$$

Ex: Identify separable or linear

$$a) \quad dx = 12xy^5 dy + 9x dy$$

$$dx = 3(4y^5 + 3) x dy$$

FACTOR

$$\frac{dx}{x} = 3(4y^5 + 3) dy$$

Separable DE

Not linear (y^5)



$$b) \quad x^2 dy = 9x^3 y dx + 8x^7 dx$$

Linear

$$dy = 9xy dx + 8x^5 dx$$

$$dy - 9xy dx = 8x^5 dx$$

$$p(x) = -9x \quad \dots$$

Not separable

$$x^2 dy = 9x^3 y dx + 8x^7 dx$$

$$x^2 dy = \underbrace{(9y + 8x^4)} x^3 dx$$