

# Section 2.5: Full example

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solve explicitly:

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

homogeneous  
of degree 2

method 1:

$$\begin{cases} y = ux \\ dy = u dx + x du \end{cases}$$

DE becomes

$$(x^2 + u^2 x^2) dx - x(ux)(u dx + x du) = 0$$

$$x^2 dx + \cancel{u^2 x^2 dx} - \cancel{u^2 x^2 dx} - ux^3 du = 0$$

$$x^2 dx = ux^3 du$$

separable

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \int u du$$

$$\ln |x| = \frac{u^2}{2} + C$$

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

$$\ln |x| - C = \frac{y^2}{2x^2}$$

method 2

$$\begin{cases} x = vy \\ dx = v dy + y dv \end{cases}$$

$$(v^2 y^2 + y^2)(v dy + y dv) - vy \cdot y dy = 0$$

$$v^3 y^2 dy + v^2 y^3 dv + \cancel{vy^2 dy} + y^3 dv - \cancel{vy^2 dy} =$$

$$v^3 y^2 dy + v^2 y^3 dv + y^3 dv = 0$$

$$v^3 y^2 dy = -(v^2 y^3 + y^3) dv$$

$$v^3 y^2 dy = -(v^2 + 1) y^3 dv$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -\frac{v^2 + 1}{v^3} dv$$

$$\ln |y| = -\int \left( \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{v^3} \right) dv$$

$$\ln |y| = -\ln |v| + \frac{1}{2v^2} + C$$

$$\ln |y| = -\ln \left| \frac{x}{y} \right| + \frac{1}{2 \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^2} + C$$

$$\ln |x| - C = \frac{y}{2x^2}$$

$$2 \ln |x| - 2C = \frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$2 \ln |x| + C_1 = \frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$x^2(2 \ln |x| + C_1) = y$$

$$y = \pm x \sqrt{2 \ln |x| + C_1}$$

$$\ln |y| = -\ln \left| \frac{x}{y} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^2 + C$$

$$\ln |y| = -\ln |x| + \ln |y| + \frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2}{x^2} + C$$

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

etc

but also: method #3:

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

solve for  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ :

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

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

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

$$\text{sub in } \begin{cases} y = ux \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = u + \frac{du}{dx} \cdot x \end{cases}$$

DE becomes

$$u + \frac{du}{dx} \cdot x = \frac{x^2 + u^2 x^2}{x^2}$$

$$u + \frac{du}{dx} \cdot x = \frac{x^2 + u^2 x^2}{x(ux)}$$

$$u + \frac{du}{dx} \cdot x = \frac{x^2 + u^2 x^2}{ux^2} = \frac{1+u^2}{u} = \frac{1}{u} + u$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} \cdot x = \frac{1}{u} + u - u$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} \cdot x = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$u du = \frac{dx}{x}$$

which is the separable DE we found using method #1