

## 20. Homogeneous Differential Equations

### Exercise 20

#### 1. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

$$xdy = (x + y)dx$$

#### Answer

$$Xdy = (x + y)dx$$

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

$$\int dv = \int \frac{dx}{x} + c$$

$$v = \ln|x| + c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\frac{y}{x} = \ln|x| + c$$

$$y = x \ln|x| + cx$$

$$\text{Ans: } y = x \ln|x| + cx$$

#### 2. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

#### Answer

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{dv}{dx} = -\left(\frac{2v^2 + 2}{4v}\right)$$

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow \ln|v^2 + 1| = -\ln|x| + \ln c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

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

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

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

$$\text{Ans: } x^2 + y^2 = cx$$

### 3. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

**Answer**

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

$$\int \frac{dv}{2v + v^2} = -\int \frac{dx}{x} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dv}{1 + 2v + v^2 - 1} = -\ln|x| + \ln|c|$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dv}{(v + 1)^2 - 1^2} + \ln|x| = \ln|c|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{v + 1 - 1}{v + 1 + 1} \right| + \ln|x| = \ln|c|$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left| \frac{v + 1 - 1}{v + 1 + 1} \right| + 2 \ln|x| = 2 \ln|c|$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left| \frac{\frac{y}{x}}{\frac{y}{x} + 2} \right| + \ln x^2 = \ln|c|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left| \frac{y}{y + 2x} \right| + \ln x^2 = \ln|c|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 y = c^2 (y + 2x)$$

$$\text{Ans: } x^2 y = c^2 (y + 2x)$$

#### 4. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

**Answer**

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{1 + v^2} dv - \int \frac{v}{1 + v^2} dv = \ln|x| + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1} v - \frac{\ln|1 + v^2|}{2} = \ln|x| + c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

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

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\ln|y^2 + x^2|}{2} + c$$

$$\text{Ans: } \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\ln|y^2 + x^2|}{2} + c$$

## 5. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

**Answer**

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\ln|-2 + 2v + v^2|}{2} = \ln|x| + \ln|c|$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

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

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\ln\left|\frac{-2x + 2y + y^2}{x}\right|}{2} = \ln|x| + \ln|c|$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + 2xy - 2x^2 = c$$

$$\text{Ans: } y^2 + 2xy - 2x^2 = c$$

## 6. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

**Answer**

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

$$\Rightarrow v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = 1 + 3\frac{vx}{x} + \frac{(vx)^2}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{dv}{dx} = 1 + 3v + v^2 - v = 1 + 2v + v^2$$

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

$$\int \frac{dv}{1 + 2v + v^2} = \int \frac{dx}{x} + c'$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(v+1)^{-2+1}}{-2+1} = \ln|x| + c'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{v+1} = \ln|x| + c'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{v+1} + \ln|x| = c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{y}{x} + 1} + \ln|x| = c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y+x} + \ln|x| = c$$

## 7. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

$$2xydx + (x^2 + 2y^2)dy = 0$$

## Answer

$$2xydx + (x^2 + 2y^2)dy = 0$$

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{2v}{1 + 2v^2} - v = -\frac{2v + v + 2v^3}{1 + 2v^2} = -\frac{3v + 2v^3}{1 + 2v^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 + 2v^2}{3v + 2v^3} dv = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both the sides we get:

$$\int \frac{1 + 2v^2}{3v + 2v^3} dv = \int \frac{dx}{x} + c'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ln|3v + 2v^3|}{3} = \ln|x| + c'$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ln\left|3\frac{y}{x} + 2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3\right|}{3} = \ln|x| + c'$$

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

$$\text{Ans: } 3x^2y + 2y^3 = C$$

### 8. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

### Answer

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ln|v^2-1|}{2} - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{v-1}{v+1} \right| = -\ln|x| + \ln|c|$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

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

$$\Rightarrow (y-x) = C(y+x)^3$$

$$\text{Ans: } (y-x) = C(y+x)^3$$

### 9. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

**Answer**

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = -\left(\frac{vx}{3x}\right)^{-1} + \left(\frac{vx}{3x}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{dv}{dx} = -\left(\frac{v}{3}\right)^{-1} + \left(\frac{v}{3}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{3}{v} + \left(\frac{v}{3}\right) = \frac{-9 + v^2}{3v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3v}{v^2 - 9} dv = \frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both the sides we get:

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{3v}{v^2 - 9} dv = \int \frac{dx}{x} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \ln|v^2 - 9| = \ln|x| + \ln|c|$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \ln\left|\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - 9\right| = \ln|x| + \ln|c|$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2 + 2y^2)^3 = Cx^2$$

$$\text{Ans: } (x^2 + 2y^2)^3 = Cx^2$$

## 10. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

**Answer**

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{2}{v} + \left(\frac{v}{2}\right) = \frac{-4 + v^2}{2v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2v}{v^2 - 4} dv = \frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both the sides we get:

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{2v}{v^2 - 4} dv = \int \frac{dx}{x} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{2} \ln|v^2 - 4| = \ln|x| + \ln|c|$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow \ln\left|\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - 4\right| = \ln|x| + \ln|c|$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2 - y^2) = cx$$

$$\text{Ans: } (x^2 - y^2) = cx$$

### 11. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

**Answer**

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow \ln|(v)^2 - 1| = \ln|x| + \ln|c|$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

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

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

$$\text{Ans: } y = C(y^2 + x^2)$$

## 12. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

## Answer

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

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dv}{\frac{1}{4} + v + (v)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} = \ln|x| + \ln|c|$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dv}{\left(v + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}} = \ln|x| + \ln|c|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2 \times \frac{1}{2}} \ln \left| \frac{v + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{v + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} \right| = \ln|xc|$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left| \frac{v}{v + 1} \right| = \ln|xc|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v}{v + 1} = xc$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{y}{x}}{\frac{y}{x} + 1} = xc$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x(y + x)c$$

Ans:  $y = x(y + x)c$

### 13. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

**Answer**

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

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1} v = \ln|x| + c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1} (y/x) = \ln|x| + c$$

$$\text{Ans: } \tan^{-1} (y/x) = \ln|x| + c$$

#### 14. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

#### Answer

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $x = vy$

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

$$\Rightarrow v + y \frac{dv}{dy} = \frac{vy}{y} - \left(\frac{vy}{y}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y \frac{dv}{dy} = v - v^2 - v$$

$$\Rightarrow y \frac{dv}{dy} = -v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{v^2} = -\frac{dy}{y}$$

Integrating both the sides we get:

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dv}{v^2} = -\int \frac{dy}{y} + c'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{\frac{x}{y}} = -\ln|y| + c'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = \ln|y| + c$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x(\ln|y| + c)$$

$$\text{Ans: } y = x(\ln|y| + c)$$

### 15. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

#### Answer

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

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left| v + \sqrt{(v)^2 - 1} \right| = 2 \ln|x| + \ln|c'|$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left| \left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \sqrt{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - 1} \right| = 2 \ln|x| + \ln|c'|$$

$$\Rightarrow y + \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} = C|x|^3$$

$$\text{Ans: } y + \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} = C|x|^3$$

### 16. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

**Answer**

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

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $x = vy$

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

$$\Rightarrow v + y \frac{dv}{dy} = -\left(1 + \frac{y}{vy} + \left(\frac{y}{vy}\right)^2\right)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow y \frac{dv}{dy} = -\left(\frac{1 + v + v^2}{v^2}\right) - v = -\left(\frac{1 + v + v^2 + v^3}{v^2}\right)$$

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

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

Resubstituting the value of  $x = vy$  we get

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

$$\text{Ans: } \log \left| \frac{y}{y+x} \right| + \log |x| + \frac{x}{(y+x)} = C$$

## 17. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

$$(x - y) \frac{dy}{dx} = x + 3y$$

**Answer**

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 + 3\frac{y}{x}}{1 - \frac{y}{x}}$$

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1 + 3\frac{vx}{x}}{1 - \frac{vx}{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1 + 3v}{1 - v} - v = \frac{1 + 3v - v + v^2}{1 - v} = \frac{1 + 2v + v^2}{1 - v}$$

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ln|1 + 2v + v^2|}{2} = -\ln|x| + \ln c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

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

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

$$\text{Ans: } \log|x + y| + \frac{2x}{(x + y)} = C$$

### 18. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

**Answer**

$$\Rightarrow (x^3 + 3xy^2)dx + (y^3 + 3x^2y)dy = 0$$

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{vx \left( \frac{x^2}{3(vx)^2} + 1 \right)}{x \left( \frac{(vx)^2}{3x^2} + 1 \right)} = -v \frac{\left( \frac{1}{3(v)^2} + 1 \right)}{\left( \frac{(v)^2}{3} + 1 \right)} = -\frac{1 + 3(v)^2}{3 + (v)^2} \times \frac{1}{v}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{1 + 3(v)^2}{3v + (v)^3} - v = -\frac{1 + 3(v)^2 + 3(v)^2 + (v)^4}{3v + (v)^3}$$

$$= -\frac{1 + 6(v)^2 + (v)^4}{3v + (v)^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3v + (v)^3}{1 + 6(v)^2 + (v)^4} dv = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both the sides we get:

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{3v + (v)^3}{1 + 6(v)^2 + (v)^4} dv = -\int \frac{dx}{x} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ln|1 + 6(v)^2 + (v)^4|}{4} + \ln|x| = \ln|c|$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ln\left|1 + 6\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^4\right|}{4} + \ln|x| = \ln|c|$$

$$\Rightarrow y^4 + 6x^2y^2 + x^4 = C$$

$$\text{Ans: } y^4 + 6x^2y^2 + x^4 = C$$

## 19. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

$$(x - \sqrt{xy}) dy = y dx$$

**Answer**

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{v^{\frac{3}{2}}} dv - \frac{1}{v} dv = \frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating both the sides we get:

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{v^{\frac{3}{2}}} dv - \int \frac{1}{v} dv = \int \frac{dx}{x} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{\sqrt{v}} - \ln|v| = \ln|x| + c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}} - \ln\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \ln|x| + c$$

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

$$\text{Ans: } 2\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \log|y| = C$$

## 20. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

**Answer**

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} = \ln|x| + c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{y}{x}} = \ln|x| + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \ln|x| + \ln|c|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \ln|xc|$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{x}{y}} = xc$$

Ans:  $e^{\frac{x}{y}} = xc$

## 21. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

**Answer**

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dv}{v \log v} = \int \frac{dx}{x} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \log|\log v| = \log|xc|$$

$$\Rightarrow \log|v| = xc$$

$$\Rightarrow v = e^{xc}$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow y = xe^{xc}$$

$$\text{Ans: } y = xe^{xc}$$

## 22. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - y + x \sin \frac{y}{x} = 0$$

**Answer**

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow \log \tan\left(\frac{v}{2}\right) = -\log|x| + c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow \log \tan\left(\frac{y}{2x}\right) = -\log|x| + \log c$$

$$\Rightarrow X \tan\left(\frac{y}{2x}\right) = C$$

$$\text{Ans: } X \tan\left(\frac{y}{2x}\right) = C$$

## 23. Question

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

**Answer**

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow \tan v = -\ln|x| + c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \ln|x| = c$$

$$\text{Ans: } \tan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \ln|x| = c$$

**24. Question**

In each of the following differential equation show that it is homogeneous and solve it.

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

**Answer**

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

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dv}{\sec v} = \int \frac{dx}{x} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin v = \ln|x| + c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \ln|x| + c$$

$$\text{Ans: } \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \ln|x| + c$$

## 25. Question

Find the particular solution of the different equation.  $2xy + y^2 - 2x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ , it being given that  $y = 2$  when  $x = 1$

## Answer

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{v} = 2 \ln|x| + c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-x}{y} = 2 \ln|x| + c$$

Now,

$$y = 2 \text{ when } x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{2} = 2 \ln|1| + c$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow y = \frac{2x}{(1 - \log|x|)}$$

$$\text{Ans: } y = \frac{2x}{(1 - \log|x|)}$$

## 26. Question

Find the particular solution of the differential equation  $\left\{ x \sin^2 \frac{y}{x} - y \right\} dx + x dy = 0$ , it being given that  $y =$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ when } x = 1.$$

## Answer

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow \cot v = \ln|x| + c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

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

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ when } x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \ln|1| + c$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 1$$

$$\text{Ans: } \cot\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \ln|x| + 1$$

## 27. Question

Find the particular solution of the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y(2y-x)}{x(2y+x)}$  given that  $y = 1$  when  $x = 1$ .

## Answer

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

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

$$\Rightarrow v + \frac{\ln|v|}{2} = -\ln|x| + c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} + \frac{\ln\left|\frac{y}{x}\right|}{2} = -\ln|x| + c$$

$$y = 1 \text{ when } x = 1$$

$$1 + 0 = -0 + c$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 1$$

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

$$\text{Ans: } \frac{y}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \log |xy| = 1$$

## 28. Question

Find the particular solution of the differential equation  $xe^{y/x} - y + x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ , given that  $y(1) = 0$ .

## Answer

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

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \left(\frac{vx}{x}\right) - e^{\frac{vx}{x}}$$

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dv}{e^v} = - \int \frac{dx}{x} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow -e^{-v} = -\ln|x| + c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow -e^{-\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)} = -\ln|x| + c$$

Now,  $y(1) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow -e^{-(0)} = -\ln|1| + c$$

$$\Rightarrow c = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \log|x| + e^{-y/x} = 1$$

$$\text{Ans: } \log|x| + e^{-y/x} = 1$$

### 29. Question

Find the particular solution of the differential equation  $xe^{y/x} - y + x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ , given that  $y(e) = 0$ .

#### Answer

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

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \left(\frac{vx}{x}\right) - e^{\frac{vx}{x}}$$

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dv}{e^v} = - \int \frac{dx}{x} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow -e^{-v} = -\ln|x| + c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

$$\Rightarrow -e^{-\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)} = -\ln|x| + c$$

Now,  $y(e) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow -e^{-(0)} = -\ln|e| + c$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -x \log(\log|x|)$$

Ans:  $y = -x \log(\log|x|)$

### 30. Question

The slope of the tangent to a curve at any point  $(x, y)$  on it is given by  $\frac{y}{x} - \left(\cot \frac{y}{x}\right) \left(\cos \frac{y}{x}\right)$ , where  $x > 0$  and  $y > 0$ . If the curve passes through the point  $\left(1, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ , find the equation of the curve.

#### Answer

It is given that:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} - \cot \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x}$$

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

$\Rightarrow$  the given differential equation is a homogenous equation.

The solution of the given differential equation is :

Put  $y = vx$

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

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

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

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

Integrating both the sides we get:

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dv}{-\cot v \cos v} = \int \frac{dx}{x} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{\cos v} = \ln|x| + c$$

Resubstituting the value of  $y = vx$  we get

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

the curve passes through the point  $\left(1, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = \ln|1| + c$$

$$\Rightarrow c = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec \frac{y}{x} + \log|x| = \sqrt{2}$$

Ans: The equation of the curve is:  $\sec \frac{y}{x} + \log|x| = \sqrt{2}$