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CHAPTER - 9 - DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS. - EXERCISE: 9.2

In each of exercises 1 to 10 verify that the given functions (explicit or implicit) is a solution of the corresponding diff. eqn. :

QNo 1. $y = e^x + 1$; $y'' - y' = 0$

Sol. Given $y = e^x + 1$
 $\Rightarrow y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = e^x + 0$
 $y'' = \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x$

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

Hence $y = e^x + 1$ is soln. of given diff. eqn.

QNo 2. $y = x^2 + 2x + C$; $y' - 2x - 2 = 0$

Sol. Given $y = x^2 + 2x + C$
 $\Rightarrow y' = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 2x + C) = 2x + 2$

$\therefore \text{LHS} = y' - 2x - 2$
 $= 2x + 2 - 2x - 2 = 0 = \text{RHS.}$

$\therefore y = x^2 + 2x + C$ is soln. of given diff. eqn.

QNo 3 $y = \cos x + C$; $y' + \sin x = 0$

Sol. Given $y = \cos x + C$

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

$\therefore \text{LHS} = y' + \sin x = -\sin x + \sin x = 0 = \text{RHS.}$

$\therefore y = \cos x + C$ is solution of given diff. eqn.

QNo 4 $y = \sqrt{1+x^2}$: $y' = \frac{xy}{1+x^2}$

Sol. Given $y = \sqrt{1+x^2}$
Squaring both sides.
 $y^2 = 1+x^2$

Differentiating both sides w.r.t x

$$2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$$

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

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

Hence $y = \sqrt{1+x^2}$ is soln. of given differential equation.

QNo.5

$$y = Ax \quad ; \quad xy' = y \quad (x \neq 0)$$

Sol. Given $y = Ax$

$$\Rightarrow y' = A \Rightarrow xy' = Ax \Rightarrow xy' = y$$

$\therefore y = Ax$ is soln. of given diff. eqn.

QNo.6

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

Sol.

Given $y = x \sin x$

$$\Rightarrow y' = x \cdot \cos x + \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow xy' = x^2 \cos x + x \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow xy' = x^2 \sqrt{\cos^2 x} + y \quad [\because y = x \sin x]$$

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

$$= x^2 \sqrt{1 - (y/x)^2} + y \quad [\because y = x \sin x \Rightarrow \sin x = y/x]$$

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

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

$\therefore y = x \sin x$ is soln. of given diff eqn.

QNo.7.

$$xy = \log y + C \quad \dots (1) \quad ; \quad y' = \frac{y^2}{1-xy} \quad (xy \neq 1)$$

Sol.

$$xy = \log y + C$$

$$\Rightarrow x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + y \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow xy \cdot y' + y^2 = y'$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-xy)y' = y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{y^2}{1-xy} \quad (xy \neq 0)$$

$\therefore$ (1) is soln. of given diff. eqn.

QNo. 8. $y - \cos y = x \quad (y \sin y + \cos y + x)y' = y.$

Sol. Given $y - \cos y = x \dots (1)$

$$\Rightarrow y' - (-\sin y)y' = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y'(1 + \sin y) = 1 \Rightarrow y \cdot y'(1 + \sin y) = y$$

$$\Rightarrow y'(y + y \sin y) = y$$

$$\Rightarrow y'(x + \cos y + y \sin y) = y \quad \left[\because y - \cos y = x \Rightarrow y = x + \cos y \right]$$

$\therefore$ (1) is soln. of given diff. eqn.

QNo. 9. $x + y = \tan^{-1} y \quad : \quad y^2 y' + y^2 + 1 = 0$

Sol. $x + y = \tan^{-1} y \dots (1)$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+y^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \text{ie } 1 + y' = \frac{1}{1+y^2} \cdot y'$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+y')(1+y^2) = y'$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+y^2) + y'(1+y^2) = y'$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+y^2 + y' + y'y^2 = y' \Rightarrow y^2 y' + y' + 1 = 0$$

$\therefore$ (1) is soln. of given diff. eqn.

QNo. 10 $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} ; x \in (-a, a) : x + y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad (y \neq 0)$

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

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = a^2 - x^2$$

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

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

$\therefore y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ is soln. of given diff. eqn.

QNo.11 The number of arbitrary constants in the general solution of differential equation of fourth order are:
(A) 0 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

Sol. Since the number of arbitrary constants in the general solution of differential equation of n^{th} order is ' n '.

In this case (D) is correct option.

QNo.12 The number of arbitrary constants in the particular solution of diff. eqn of third order are:
(A) 3 (B) 2 (C) 1 (D) 0

Sol. In particular solution of differential equation of ' n^{th} ' order there is no arbitrary constants
 $\therefore$ (D) is correct option

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