

Hence, the given differential equation is exact and the solution is

$$\int (y \cos x + \sin y + y) dx + \int (\sin x + x \cos y + x) dy = c$$

$$y \sin x + x \sin y + xy = c \quad \blacksquare$$

8. Solve $(5x^4 + 3x^2y^2 - 2xy^3)dx + (2x^3y - 3x^2y^2 - 5y^4)dy = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (5x^4 + 3x^2y^2 - 2xy^3)dx + (2x^3y - 3x^2y^2 - 5y^4)dy = 0$$

$$M = 5x^4 + 3x^2y^2 - 2xy^3 \quad N = 2x^3y - 3x^2y^2 - 5y^4$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 6x^2y - 6xy^2 \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 6x^2y - 6xy^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

Hence, the given equation is exact and the solution is

$$\int (5x^4 + 3x^2y^2 - 2xy^3)dx + \int (-5y^4)dy = 0$$

$$x^5 + x^3y^2 - x^2y^3 - y^5 = c \quad \blacksquare$$

9. Solve $\left[y \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) + \cos y \right] dx + [x + \log x - x \sin y] dy = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \left[y \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) + \cos y \right] dx + [x + \log x - x \sin y] dy = 0$$

$$M = y \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) + \cos y \quad N = x + \log x - x \sin y$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) - \sin y \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 1 + \frac{1}{x} - \sin y$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

Hence, the given differential equation is exact and the solution is

$$\int \left[y \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) + \cos y \right] dx + \int [x + \log x - x \sin y] dy = c$$

$$yx + y \log x + x \cos y = c \quad \blacksquare$$

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10. *Solve*

$$[\cos x \tan y + \cos(x+y)] dx + [\sin x \sec^2 y + \cos(x+y)] dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [\cos x \tan y + \cos(x+y)] dx + [\sin x \sec^2 y + \cos(x+y)] dy = 0$$

$$M = \cos x \tan y + \cos(x+y)$$

$$N = \sin x \sec^2 y + \cos(x+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \cos x \sec^2 y - \sin(x+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \cos x \sec^2 y - \sin(x+y)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

Hence, the given differential equation is exact and the solution is

$$\int [\cos x \tan y + \cos(x+y)] dx + \int [\sin x \sec^2 y + \cos(x+y)] dy = c$$

$$\sin x \tan y + \sin(x+y) = c \quad \blacksquare$$

11. *Solve* $(6x^2 + 2xy - 2xy e^{-x^2}) dx + (e^{-x^2} + x^2 + 3y^2) dy = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (6x^2 + 2xy - 2xy e^{-x^2}) dx + (e^{-x^2} + x^2 + 3y^2) dy = 0$$

$$M = 6x^2 + 2xy - 2xy e^{-x^2}$$

$$N = e^{-x^2} + x^2 + 3y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 2x - 2x e^{-x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -2x e^{-x^2} + 2x$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

Hence, the given differential equation is exact and the solution is

$$\int (6x^2 + 2xy - 2xy e^{-x^2}) dx + \int (e^{-x^2} + x^2 + 3y^2) dy = c$$

$$2x^3 + x^2 y - \int 2x e^{-x^2} dx + y^3 = c$$

$$2x^3 + x^2 y + y e^{-x^2} + y^3 = c \quad \blacksquare$$

12. *Solve* $(x^2 - y^2) dx = 2xy dy$

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

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

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$$M = x^2 - y^2 \quad N = -2xy$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = -2y \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -2y$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

Therefore, the given equation is exact and the solution is

$$\int (x^2 - y^2) dx - \int 2xy dy = c$$

$$\frac{x^3}{3} - y^2 = c$$

Exercises

Solve the following

- 1) $(x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2)dx + (y^2 - 4xy - 2x^2)dy = 0$
- 2) $(x^2 - ay)dx + (y^2 - ax)dy = 0$
- 3) $(ax + by + g)dx + (hx + by + f)dy = 0$
- 4) $(x - 2e^y)dy + (y + x \sin x)dx = 0$
- 5) $3x(xy - 2)dx + (x^3 + 2y)dy = 0$
- 6) $(e^y + 1)\cos x dx + e^y \sin x dy = 0$
- 7) $\left(\frac{2x}{y^3}\right)dx + \left\{\frac{(y^2 - 3x^2)}{y^4}\right\}dy = 0$
- 8) $(3x^2y^2 + x^2)dx + (2x^3y + y^2)dy = 0$
- 9) $2xydy + (a + y^2)dx = 0$
- 10) $(3 - x + 2xy)dy + (3x^2 - y + y^2)dx = 0$
- 11) $(x^3 + 2y - y^2)dy + 3x^2ydx = 0$
- 12) $[x \sin xy + \cos(x + y) - \sin y]dy$
 $+ [y \sin xy + \cos(x + y) + \cos x]dx = 0$
- 13) $(e^x + xe^y)dy + (ye^x + e^y)dx = 0$
- 14) $(2 - 6xy + x^2 \sec^2 y)dy + (2x \tan y - 3y^2)dx = 0$
- 15) $x dy + (y - x^3)dx = 0$

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Answers

- 1) $x^3 + y^3 - 6xy(x + y) = c$
- 2) $x^3 + y^3 - 3axy = c$
- 3) $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$
- 4) $xy - x \cos x + \sin x - 2e^y = c$
- 5) $x^3y - 3x^2 + y^2 = c$
- 6) $(e^y + 1)\sin x = c$
- 7) $x^2 - y^2 = cy^3$
- 8) $x^3 + y^3 + 3x^3y^2 = c$
- 9) $x(x + y^2) = c$
- 10) $x^3 + xy^2 - xy + 3y = c$
- 11) $y(3x^3 + 3y - y^2) = c$
- 12) $\cos xy - \sin(x + y) - \sin x - \cos y = c$
- 13) $xe^x + ye^y = c$
- 14) $x^2 \tan y + 2y = c + 3xy^2$
- 15) $4xy = x^4 + c$

EQUATIONS REDUCIBLE TO EXACT EQUATIONS

If $Mdx + Ndy = 0$ is not exact i.e., $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$, then it can be made exact by multiplying with an integrating factor (I.F.). The following methods are followed for finding the I.F.

1. If $\frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right)$ is a function of x only, say $f(x)$, then $e^{\int f(x)dx}$ is an integrating factor.
2. If $\frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \right)$ is a function of y only, say $g(y)$, then $e^{\int g(y)dy}$ is an integrating factor.

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3. If an equation is of the form $f_1(x, y)ydx + f_2(x, y)xdy = 0$
 i.e., $M = yf_1, N = xf_2$ and if $Mx - Ny \neq 0$, then $\frac{1}{Mx - Ny}$ is an
 integrating factor.

Worked Examples

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

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

i.e., $(x^3 - 3xy - 2y^3)dx + (3x^2 + 3xy^2)dy = 0$

$$M = x^3 - 3xy - 2y^3$$

$$N = 3x^2 + 3xy^2$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = -3x - 6y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 6x + 3y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -9x - 9y^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{-9(x + y^2)}{3x(x + y^2)}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{x} = f(x)$$

Therefore, I.F. $= e^{\int f(x)dx} = e^{\int -\frac{3}{x}dx} = e^{\log x^{-3}} = x^{-3} = \frac{1}{x^3}$

Multiplying this I.F. to the given equation, we get

$$(1 - 3x^{-2}y - 2x^{-3}y^3)dx + \left(\frac{3}{x} + x^{-2}y^2 \right)dy = 0$$

This is an exact differential equation, and the solution of the given equation is

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

treating y as constant the terms do not contain x

$$x - 3 \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} y - 2 \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} y^3 = c$$

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$$x + \frac{3y}{x} + \frac{y^3}{x^2} = c$$

$$x^3 + 3xy + y^3 = cx^2$$

2. Solve $[1 + (x + y)\tan y] \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 = 0$

► $[1 + (x + y)\tan y] \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 = 0$

i.e., $[1 + (x + y)\tan y] dy + dx = 0$

or $dx + [1 + (x + y)\tan y] dy = 0$

$$M = 1$$

$$N = 1 + (x + y)\tan y$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \tan y$$

$$\frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \right) = \tan y = g(y)$$

$$\therefore I.F. = e^{\int g(y) dy} = e^{\int \tan y dy} = e^{\log(\sec y)}$$

$$= \sec y$$

Multiplying the I.F to the given equation we get,

$$\sec y dx + [\sec y + (x + y)\sec y \tan y] dy = 0$$

This is an exact equation and the solution of the given equation is

$$\int \sec y dx + \int (\sec y + x \sec y + y \sec y \tan y) dy = c$$

treating y as a constant the terms do not contain x

$$x \sec y + \log(\sec y + \tan y) + \int y(\sec y \tan y) dy = c$$

$$x \sec y + \log(\sec y + \tan y) + y \sec y - \int 1 \cdot \sec y dy = c$$

$$x \sec y + \log(\sec y + \tan y) + y \sec y - \log(\sec y + \tan y) = c$$

$$x \sec y + y \sec y = c$$

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

3. Solve $(1 + xy)ydx + (1 - xy)xdy = 0$

► $(1 + xy)ydx + (1 - xy)xdy = 0$

$$M = (1 + xy)y = yf_1(x, y)$$

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$$N = (1 - xy)x = xf_2(x, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore Mx - Ny &= xy(1 + xy) - xy(1 - xy) \\ &= xy + x^2y^2 - xy + x^2y^2 \\ &= 2x^2y^2 \neq 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I.F = \frac{1}{Mx - Ny} = \frac{1}{2x^2y^2} \text{ or } \frac{1}{x^2y^2}$$

Multiplying I.F to the given equation, we get

$$\frac{(1 + xy)y}{x^2y^2} dx + \frac{(1 - xy)x}{x^2y^2} dy = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{x^{-2}}{y} + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx + \left(x^{-1}y^{-2} - \frac{1}{y}\right) dy = 0$$

This is an exact equation and the solution of the given equation is,

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

treating y as constant

the terms do not contain x

$$\frac{1}{y}x^{-1} + \log x - \log y = c$$

$$-\frac{1}{xy} + \log x - \log y = c \quad \blacksquare$$

Note 1. $x dy + y dx = d(xy)$

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

$$3. \frac{y dx - x dy}{y^2} = d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

$$4. g(y)f'(x)dx + g'(y)f(x)dy = d[f(x)g(y)]$$

4. Solve $x dy - y dx + a(x^2 + y^2) dx = 0$

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

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

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$$\text{i.e., } d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + a\left[1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2\right] dx = 0$$

$$\text{Put } \frac{y}{x} = v$$

$$dv + a(1 + v^2) dx = 0$$

Which is variable separable form,

$$dv = -a(1 + v^2) dx$$

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

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

$$\tan^{-1} v = -ax + c$$

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

$$5. \text{ Solve } (x^4 + y^2) dy = 4x^3 y dx$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^4 + y^2) dy = 4x^3 y dx$$

$$x^4 dy + y^2 dy = 4x^3 y dx$$

$$y^2 dy = 4x^3 y dx - x^4 dy$$

$$dy = \frac{y(4x^3 dx) - x^4 dy}{y^2}$$

$$dy = d\left(\frac{x^4}{y}\right)$$

$$\int dy = \int d\left(\frac{x^4}{y}\right) + c$$

$$y = \frac{x^4}{y} + c$$

$$6. \text{ Solve } y dx - x dy - 3x^2 y^2 e^{x^3} dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y dx - x dy - 3x^2 y^2 e^{x^3} dx = 0$$

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Dividing by y^2 on both sides, we get

$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} - 3x^2 e^{x^3} dx = 0$$

$$d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - 3x^2 e^{x^3} dx = 0$$

$$\int d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - \int 3x^2 e^{x^3} dx = c$$

$$\frac{x}{y} - \int e^t dt = c \quad x^3 = t \Rightarrow 3x^2 dx = dt$$

$$\frac{x}{y} - e^t = c$$

$$\frac{x}{y} - e^{x^3} = c \quad \blacksquare$$

7. Solve $(x+y)^2 \left[x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \right] = xy \left[1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \right]$

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

Put $x + y = t$ and $xy = z$

$$1 + \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

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

$$\text{(1) becomes, } t^2 \frac{dz}{dx} = z \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dt}{t^2} = \frac{dz}{z}$$

Integrating the above equation, we get

$$\int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \int \frac{dz}{z}$$

$$-\frac{1}{t} = \log z + c \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{(x+y)} = \log(xy) + c \quad \blacksquare$$

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