

6.3 Separation of Variables & Homogeneous Diff Eq.

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6.3 Separation of Variables & Homogeneous Diff Eq.

Consider:

Can we solve?

$$dy/dx = (1/2)xy$$

vs. $dy/dx = (1/2)x + y$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}xy$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{2}xy dx$$

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

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

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

Yes.

No.

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14. G: $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ F: solution \Rightarrow

$y(1) = 4$
 $(1, 4)$

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

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

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

$$\int y^{1/2} dy = \int -x^{1/2} dx$$

$$\frac{2}{3} y^{3/2} = -\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + C$$

$$2y^{3/2} = -2x^{3/2} + C$$

$$\frac{2}{3} (4)^{3/2} = -\frac{2}{3} (1)^{3/2} + C$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot 8 = -\frac{2}{3} + C$$

$$\frac{16}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = C$$

$$C = \frac{18}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} y^{3/2} = -\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + \frac{18}{3}$$

$$2y^{3/2} = -2x^{3/2} + 18$$

$$y^{3/2} = -x^{3/2} + 9$$

$4^{3/2} = (\sqrt{4})^3$

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

Homogeneous Differential Equation

$$\text{If } M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0$$

where M and N are homogeneous functions of the same degree.

then convert to separable solution
by substituting $y = vx$

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p. 423 $f(x, y)$ is homogeneous if

$$f(tx, ty) = t^n f(x, y)$$

28. $f(x, y) = x^3 + 3x^2y^2 - 2y^2$

F: Homogeneous?
degree?

$$f(tx, ty) = (tx)^3 + 3(tx)^2(ty)^2 - 2(ty)^2$$

$$t^3x^3 + 3t^2x^2t^2y^2 - 2t^2y^2$$

$$= t^3x^3 + 3t^4x^2y^2 - 2t^2y^2$$

$$= t^2(t^1x^3 + 3t^2x^2y^2 - 2y^2)$$

No NOT homogeneous.

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$$\text{So. } \frac{dy}{dx} f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy = xy dx \\ \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy - xy dx = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(tx,ty) = \frac{tx \cdot ty}{\sqrt{t^2x^2+t^2y^2}} = \frac{t^2 xy}{\sqrt{t^2(x^2+y^2)}} = \frac{t^2 xy}{t^2 \sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

Yes. Is homogeneous function, but.....

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

No. Not homogeneous diff eq It needs to fit the form:

$M(x,y) dx + N(x,y) dy = 0$ where M and N are homogeneous to the same degree

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$$30. f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

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

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

↑ ↑
degree 1 degree 2

Therefore, NOT a homogeneous differential equation.

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15. G: $y(x+1) + \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ F: sol. \Rightarrow
 $y(-2) = 1$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= e^{-\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right)}$$

$(-2, 1):$ $-(2-2)$
 $1 = c e$ 1

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9. $\sqrt{1-4x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = x$ F: solve

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}$$

$$u = 1-4x^2$$
$$du = -8x dx$$

$$\int dy = \int \frac{1}{8} \frac{-8x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{8} \int u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du = -\frac{1}{8} \frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{1-4x^2} + C$$

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G: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{2x}$ F: s.d.v. homog. $v = \frac{y}{x}$

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

$y = vx$
 $dy = v dx + x dv$

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

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

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

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$e^{-\ln|x|+c} = (1-v)^2$
 $C e^{-\ln|x|} = (1-v)^2$
 $C e^{\ln|x|}$

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

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$$\log_a x = y \Rightarrow a^y = x$$

$$e^{\ln x} = x$$

$$\ln e^x = x$$

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39. p.1

$$G: y' = \frac{xy}{x^2 - y^2}$$

F: Solve. $v = \frac{y}{x}$

$$\text{let } y = vx$$

$$dy = v dx + x dv$$

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

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

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

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

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

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Homework Part 2

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39. G: $y' = \frac{xy}{x^2 - y^2}$ F: Solve. $v = \frac{y}{x}$

p.2

let $y = vx$

$dy = v dx + x dv$

previous:

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

$$= \left[\frac{v}{1-v^2} - v \cdot \frac{1-v^2}{1-v^2} \right] dx$$

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

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

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

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39. G: $y' = \frac{xy}{x^2 - y^2}$ F: Solve. $v = \frac{y}{x}$

p.3

let $y = vx$
 $dy = v dx + x dv$

previous:

$$\int (v^{-3} - \frac{1}{v}) dv = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\frac{v}{-2} - \ln|v| = \ln|x| + c_1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2v^2} + c_2 = \ln|x| + \ln|v| = \ln|xv|$$

$y = vx$

$$-\frac{1x^2}{2y^2} + c_2 = \ln|x \cdot \frac{y}{x}| = \ln|y|$$

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

$$\ln|y| = \frac{-x^2}{2y^2} + c_2$$

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$$e^{\frac{-x^2}{2y^2} + c_2}$$

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