

While I'm taking roll, please recall some useful calculus.

1. For the function  $y = f(x) = x^3 + 4x + 1$

a. Find the derivative  $y' = f'(x)$ ,  $= 3x^2 + 4$

b. Find the equation of the tangent line @  $x=2$ .

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 17 = 16(x - 2)$$

x	y	y'
2	17	16

2. Use the chain rule to find the derivative of

$$y = g(x) = (x^2 + 3x)^8$$

$$y' = g'(x) = 8(x^2 + 3x)^7 \cdot (2x + 3)$$

3. Use implicit differentiation to find  $y'$  in the equation

$$x^2 \cdot y^5 + \sin 2x + e^{3y} + \ln y = 10$$

$$x^2 \cdot 5y^4 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + y^5 \cdot 2x \cdot \frac{dx}{dx} + \cos(2x) \cdot 2 \frac{dx}{dx} + e^{3y} \cdot 3 \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$(5x^2 y^4 + 3e^{3y} + \frac{1}{y}) \frac{dy}{dx} = -2xy^5 - 2 \cos 2x$$

4. Use a substitution to integrate  $\int \sin(2x) \cdot \cos(2x) 2 dx$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2xy^5 - 2 \cos 2x}{5x^2 y^4 + 3e^{3y} + \frac{1}{y}} \left| = \frac{1}{2} \int u^3 du \right.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^4}{4} + C$$

$$= \frac{u^4}{8} + C = \frac{\sin^4(2x)}{8} + C$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} u = \sin(2x) \\ du = \cos(2x) \cdot 2 \cdot dx \end{array} \right.$$

M 212

Lect #1

1-20-10

## Differential Equations (DE) in a Nut Shell

Activity	Calculus	DE																								
Begin with.	$y = f(x) = 2x^2 - 11$	$y' = 4x, y(3) = 7$ DE & IC																								
Evaluate the fun	$f(3) = 7$	$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{IVP}}$ initial value problem																								
Diff	$y' = f'(x) = 4x$																									
Eval derivatives	$f'(3) = 12$																									
	$f''(x) = 4$	$y'' = 4$																								
	$f''(3) = 4$																									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>y</th> <th>y'</th> <th>y''</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>12</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>21</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	x	y	y'	y''	3	7	12	4	4	21			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>y</th> <th>y'</th> <th>y''</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>12</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>?</td> <td>16</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	x	y	y'	y''	3	7	12	4	4	?	16	4
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4	?	16	4																							

Solve IVP

$$y = \int y' dx = \int 4x dx = 2x^2 + C$$

↑
↑  
 Apply IC

$$7 = 2 \cdot 3^2 + C$$

$$7 = 18 + C$$

$$-11 = C$$

Solve to the IVP is

$$y = 2x^2 - 11$$

p2

We first will solve an IVP with a method called Separation of Variables (SOV)

$$\frac{(3x^3+1) \cancel{\sec y} dx}{x \cancel{\sec y}} = \frac{x dy}{x \cancel{\sec y}}, \quad y(1) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$(3x^3+1) \sec y dx - x dy = 0$$

$$M(x,y) dx + N(x,y) dy = 0$$

$$\int \frac{3x^3+1}{x} dx = \int \cos y dy \quad \text{Vars are Sep'd}$$

$$\int (3x^2 + \frac{1}{x}) dx = \sin y + C$$

$$x^3 + \ln|x| = \sin y + C$$

Apply IC:  $y(1) = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$1^3 + \ln|1| = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + C$$

$$1 + 0 = \frac{1}{2} + C$$

$C = \frac{1}{2}$ . So the soln to the IVP is

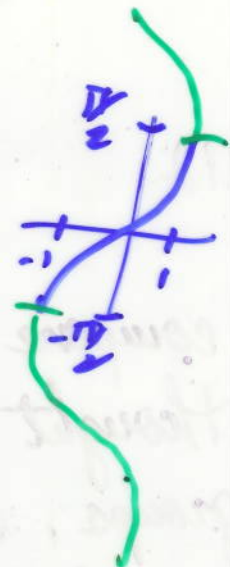
$$x^3 + \ln|x| = \sin y + \frac{1}{2}$$

"general soln"  
 ← one parameter family of solns  
 ← implicit solution



Let's seek an explicit soln.

$$\sin y = x^3 + \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2}$$



$$y = \sin^{-1} \left( x^3 + \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

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Over View of First Order IVP's

$$F(x, y, y') = 0, \quad y(x_0) = y_0$$

First order in normal form

$$y' = f(x, y) = \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) = -\frac{M(x, y)}{N(x, y)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{M}{N}$$

$$-N dy = M dx$$

$$M(x, y) dx + N(x, y) dy = 0$$

Our Second Method for solving F.O. DE's P4  
is called exact DE's.

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In Calc III we do partial diff.

$$F(x, y) = x^2 y^5 + e^{2x} + \ln y + 10$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = F_x = 2xy^5 + e^{2x} \cdot 2 + 0 + 0$$

Hold  $y$   
fixed like  
a const

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = F_y = 5x^2 y^4 + 0 + \frac{1}{y} + 0$$

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$$M(x, y) = \sin(x \cdot y) + \cos x$$

$$M_y = \cos(x \cdot y) \cdot x + 0$$

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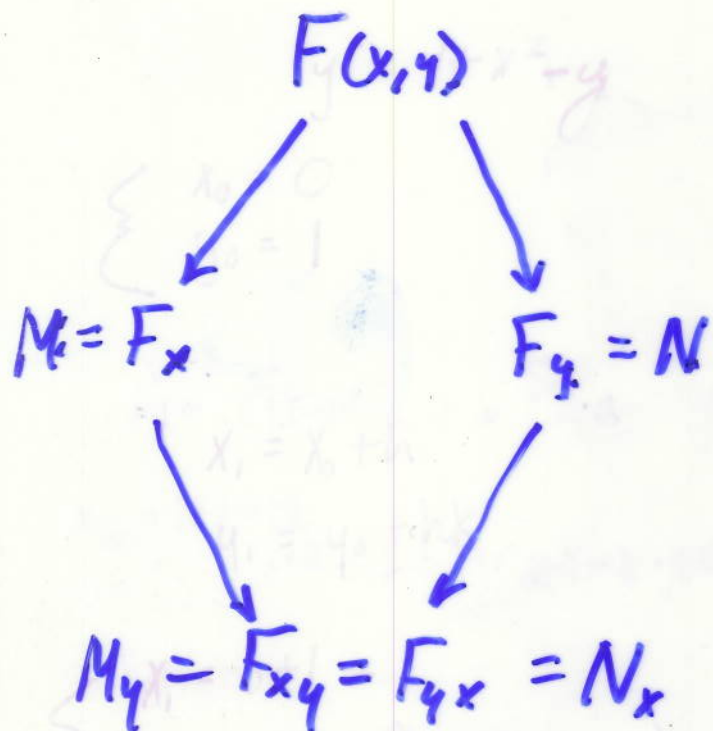
$$N(x, y) = x^4 y^6 + \tan x$$

$$N_x = 4x^3 \cdot y^6 + \sec^2 x \cdot 1$$

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$$dF = F_x dx + F_y dy$$

Improved Euler



For the DE

$$M(x, y) dx + N(x, y) dy = 0$$

① If  $M_y = N_x$

② Then  $F(x, y) = C$

is the general solution

$$\underline{\text{Ex}} \quad (3x^2y^5 + 2e^{2x})dx + (5x^3y^4 + \cos y)dy = 0$$

$M(x,y)$   $N(x,y)$

① The Test for Exactness "Bottom of Diamond"

$$M_y = 15x^2y^4 + 0 \equiv N_x = 15x^2y^4 + 0$$

Hence DE is exact!

②  $F(x,y) = \int M dx = \int (3x^2y^5 + 2e^{2x}) dx = x^3y^5 + e^{2x} + g(y)$

*arb*  
*fun*

$$F(x,y) = \int N dy = \int (5x^3y^4 + \cos y) dy = x^3y^5 + \sin y + h(x)$$

$$F(x,y) = x^3y^5 + e^{2x} + \sin y$$

$$x^3y^5 + e^{2x} + \sin y = C$$

is the one param fam of solns