

Answer on Question #79725 – Math – Differential Equation

Question

Differential equations in the form of $F(x, y, p)$, $F(y/x, p)$ or differential equations containing p ($p = dy/dx$)

1.

$$4yp^2 + 2xp - y = 0$$

Solution

$$y(4p^2 - 1) + 2xp = 0$$

$$y = \frac{2xp}{1 - 4p^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p = \frac{2p}{1 - 4p^2} + 2x \frac{p'(x)(1 - 4p^2) + 8pp'(x)}{(1 - 4p^2)^2}$$

$$p - \frac{2p}{1 - 4p^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{1 - 4p^2 + 8p}{(1 - 4p^2)^2} xp'(x)$$

$$\frac{p - 4p^3 - 2p}{1 - 4p^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{1 - 4p^2 + 8p}{(1 - 4p^2)^2} xp'(x)$$

$$\frac{dx}{2x} = \frac{4p^2 - 8p - 1}{p(1 + 4p^2)(1 - 4p^2)} dp$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{2x} = \int \frac{4p^2 - 8p - 1}{p(1 + 4p^2)(1 - 2p)(1 + 2p)} dp$$

$$\frac{A}{p} + \frac{Bp + C}{1 + 4p^2} + \frac{D}{1 - 2p} + \frac{E}{1 + 2p} = \frac{4p^2 - 8p - 1}{p(1 + 4p^2)(1 - 2p)(1 + 2p)}$$

$$A(1 + 4p^2)(1 - 4p^2) + (Bp + C)p(1 - 4p^2) + Dp(1 + 4p^2)(1 + 2p) + \\ + Ep(1 + 4p^2)(1 - 2p) = 4p^2 - 8p - 1$$

So, we have

$$-16A - 4B + 8D - 8E = 0$$

$$-4C + 4D + 4E = 0$$

$$B + 2D - 2E = 4$$

$$C + D + E = -8$$

$$A = -1$$

Then:

$$4 - B + 2D - 2E = 0$$

$$-C + D + E = 0$$

$$B + 2D - 2E = 4$$

$$C + D + E = -8$$

Solving the given system:

$$C = -4$$

$$B = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} D = E \\ D + E = -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D = E = -2$$

So far:

$$\int \frac{dx}{2x} = \int \left(-\frac{1}{p} + 4 \cdot \frac{p-1}{1+4p^2} - \frac{2}{1-2p} - \frac{2}{1+2p} \right) dp$$

$$\int \frac{p-1}{1+4p^2} dp = \int \frac{d(p^2)}{2(1+4p^2)} dp - \int \frac{dp}{1+4p^2} = \frac{1}{8} \ln(1+4p^2) - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} 2p$$

Answer:

$$\ln 2x = -\ln p + \ln(1-2p) - \ln(1+2p) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+4p^2) - 2 \tan^{-1} 2p + c$$

Question

2.

$$x^2p^2 + 3xyp + 2y^2 = 0$$

Solution

$$(xp + y)^2 + xyp + y^2 = 0$$

$$(xp + y)^2 + y(xp + y) = 0$$

$$(xp + y)(xp + 2y) = 0$$

Case 1:

$$xp + y = 0$$

$$p = \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x}$$

$$\ln y = -\ln x + \ln c$$

$$xy = c$$

Case 2:

$$xp + 2y = 0$$

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

$$\ln y = -2 \ln x + \ln c$$

$$x^2y = c$$

Question

3.

$$x^2p^2 - 2p(xy - 2) + 2y^2 = 0$$

Solution

$$u = y, v = xy$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = xp + y$$

$$P = \frac{dv}{du} = \frac{xp + y}{p}$$

$$p = \frac{y}{P - x}$$

$$x^2p^2 - 2pxy + 4p + 2y^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2y^2}{(P - x)^2} - \frac{2xy^2}{P - x} + \frac{4y}{P - x} + 2y^2 = 0$$

$$x^2y^2 + (4y - 2xy^2)(P - x) + 2y^2(P - x)^2 = 0$$

$$x^2y^2 - 4xy + 4Py + 2x^2y^2 - 2Pxy^2 + 2x^2y^2 - 4Pxy^2 + 2y^2P^2 = 0$$

$$-4xy + 4Py + 5x^2y^2 - 6Pxy^2 + 2y^2P^2 = 0$$

$$5v^2 - 4v + 4Pu - 6Puv - 2u^2P^2 = 0$$

The solution of this equation cannot be determined.