

$$[2][a] \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^4 - x^2y^2 - 2x^4}{xy^3 - 3x^4}$$

ALL UNDERLINED ITEMS 2½ POINTS UNLESS OTHERWISE LABELLED

$$(xy^3 - 3x^4) dy = (y^4 - x^2y^2 - 2x^4) dx$$

$$\underbrace{(2x^4 + x^2y^2 - y^4)}_M dx + \underbrace{(xy^3 - 3x^4)}_N dy = 0 \quad (3\frac{1}{2})$$

$$M(tx, ty) = 2(tx)^4 + (tx)^2(ty)^2 - (ty)^4 = t^4(2x^4 + x^2y^2 - y^4) = t^4 M(x, y) \quad (3\frac{1}{2})$$

$$N(tx, ty) = (tx)(ty)^3 - 3(tx)^4 = t^4(xy^3 - 3x^4) = t^4 N(x, y) \quad (3\frac{1}{2})$$

BOTH COEFFICIENTS HOMOGENEOUS OF ORDER 4

DE IS HOMOGENEOUS

$$\text{LET } y = vx \rightarrow dy = v dx + x dv \text{ AND } v = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$(2x^4 + v^2x^4 - v^4x^4) dx + (v^3x^4 - 3x^4)(v dx + x dv) = 0 \quad (3\frac{1}{2})$$

$$(2 + v^2 - v^4) dx + (v^3 - 3)(v dx + x dv) = 0$$

$$(2 + v^2 - v^4 + v^4 - 3v) dx + x(v^3 - 3) dv = 0$$

$$(v^2 - 3v + 2) dx + x(v^3 - 3) dv = 0$$

$$(v^2 - 3v + 2) dx = -x(v^3 - 3) dv$$

$$\int -\frac{1}{x} dx = \int \frac{v^3 - 3}{v^2 - 3v + 2} dv \quad (3\frac{1}{2})$$

CHECKPOINT:
SEPARABLE

$$-\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \int (v + 3 + \frac{2}{v-1} + \frac{5}{v-2}) dv \quad (3\frac{1}{2})$$

LONG DIVISION + PARTIAL FRACTIONS WORK SHOWN BELOW

$$-\ln|x| + C = \frac{1}{2}v^2 + 3v + 2 \ln|v-1| + 5 \ln|v-2| \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + 2 \ln\left|\frac{y}{x} - 1\right| + 5 \ln\left|\frac{y}{x} - 2\right|$$

$$= \frac{y^2}{2x^2} + \frac{3y}{x} + 2 \ln\left|\frac{y-x}{x}\right| + 5 \ln\left|\frac{y-2x}{x}\right|$$

$$-\ln|x| + C = \frac{y^2 + 6xy}{2x^2} + 2 \ln|y-x| + 5 \ln|y-2x| - 7 \ln|x|$$

$$\frac{y^2+6xy}{2x^2} + 2\ln|y-x| + 5\ln|y-2x| = 6\ln|x| + C$$

$$e^{\frac{y^2+6xy}{2x^2}} (y-x)^2 (y-2x)^5 = Cx^6$$

$$(y-x)^{4x^2} (y-2x)^{10x^2} e^{y^2+6xy} = Cx^{12x^2}$$

$$v^2 - 3v + 2 \sqrt{\frac{v+3}{v^3}} - 3$$

$$\frac{v^3 - 3v^2 + 2v}{3v^2 - 2v - 3}$$

$$\frac{3v^2 - 9v + 6}{7v - 9}$$

(6)

$$\frac{7v-9}{v^2-3v+2} = \frac{A^2}{v-1} + \frac{B^5}{v-2}$$

$$7v-9 = A(v-2) + B(v-1)$$

$$v=1: -2 = -A \rightarrow \underline{A=2}$$

$$v=2: \underline{5 = B}$$

SANITY CHECK: $v=3$

$$\text{LEFT } \frac{21-9}{9-9+2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$$

$$\text{RIGHT } \frac{2}{2} + \frac{5}{1} = 1+5=6$$

$$[2][b] \frac{dr}{d\theta} = \frac{(r^3 \sin \theta - \csc \theta) r}{\sec \theta} = \underline{r^4 \sin \theta \cos \theta - r \cot \theta} \quad (6)$$

$$\underline{\frac{dr}{d\theta} + (\cot \theta) r = (\sin \theta \cos \theta) r^4} \rightarrow \text{BERNOULLI } n=4$$

$$v = r^{1-4} = \underline{r^{-3}} \rightarrow \underline{\frac{dv}{d\theta} = -3r^{-4} \frac{dr}{d\theta}}$$

$$\underline{-3r^{-4} \frac{dr}{d\theta} - 3(\cot \theta) r^{-3} = -3 \sin \theta \cos \theta} \quad (3\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\underline{\frac{dv}{d\theta} - 3(\cot \theta) v = -3 \sin \theta \cos \theta} \quad \underline{\text{CHECKPOINT: LINEAR}}$$

$$\mu = \underline{e^{-3 \int \cot \theta d\theta}} = \underline{e^{-3 \ln |\sin \theta|}} = \underline{(\sin \theta)^{-3} = \csc^3 \theta}$$

$u = \sin \theta \rightarrow du = \cos \theta d\theta$
 $\int \frac{du}{u}$

$$(3\frac{1}{2}) \underline{\csc^3 \theta \frac{dv}{d\theta} - 3(\csc^3 \theta \cot \theta) v = -3 \cos \theta \csc^2 \theta = -3 \csc \theta \cot \theta}$$

$$\underline{\text{CHECKPOINT: } (\csc^3 \theta)' = 3 \csc^2 \theta (-\csc \theta \cot \theta)}$$

$$= -3 \csc^3 \theta \cot \theta$$

$$\underline{(\csc^3 \theta) v = \int -3 \csc \theta \cot \theta d\theta = \underline{3 \csc \theta + C}}$$

$$\underline{r^{-3} = v = 3 \sin^2 \theta + C \sin^3 \theta} \quad (3\frac{1}{2})$$

$$2^{-3} = 3 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + C \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$$

$$\underline{\frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{C}{8}}$$

$$1 = 6 - C$$

$$\underline{C = 5}$$

$$\underline{r = (3 \sin^2 \theta + 5 \sin^3 \theta)^{-\frac{1}{3}}} \quad (3\frac{1}{2})$$

$$[3] \underbrace{(2x^{m+5} e^{(k+1)t} - 3x^{m+1} e^{kt})}_{M} dt + \underbrace{(6x^{m+1} e^{(k+3)t} - 4x^m e^{kt})}_{N} dx = 0$$

⑤

$$M_x = \underline{2(m+5)x^{m+4} e^{(k+1)t} - 3(m+1)x^m e^{kt}} \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$= N_t = \underline{6(k+3)x^{m+1} e^{(k+3)t} - 4kx^m e^{kt}} \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$\underline{2(m+5)=0 \rightarrow m=-5}$$

$$\underline{6(k+3)=0 \rightarrow k=-3}$$

$$\underline{-3(m+1) = -3(-4) = 12 = -4k = -4(-3) = 12} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\mu = \underline{x^{-5} e^{-3t}}$$

$$\text{⑤} \underbrace{(2e^{-2t} - 3x^{-4} e^{-3t})}_{P} dt + \underbrace{(6x^{-4} - 4x^{-5} e^{-3t})}_{Q} dx = 0$$

$$\underline{P_x = 12x^{-5} e^{-3t} = Q_t = -4x^{-5} e^{-3t}(-3) = 12x^{-5} e^{-3t}} \quad \text{EXACT}$$

$$f = \underline{\int (2e^{-2t} - 3x^{-4} e^{-3t}) dt = -e^{-2t} + x^{-4} e^{-3t} + C(x)} \quad \text{③\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f_x = \underline{-4x^{-5} e^{-3t} + C'(x)}$$

$$= 6x^{-4} - 4x^{-5} e^{-3t}$$

$$\underline{C'(x) = 6x^{-4}}$$

CHECKPOINT:
FUNCTION OF x ONLY

$$\underline{C(x) = -2x^{-3}}$$

$$f = \underline{-e^{-2t} + x^{-4} e^{-3t} - 2x^{-3} = C} \quad \text{MULTIPLY BY } -x^4 e^{3t}$$

$$\underline{x^4 e^t - 1 + 2x e^{3t} = C x^4 e^{3t}} \quad \text{③\frac{1}{2}}$$