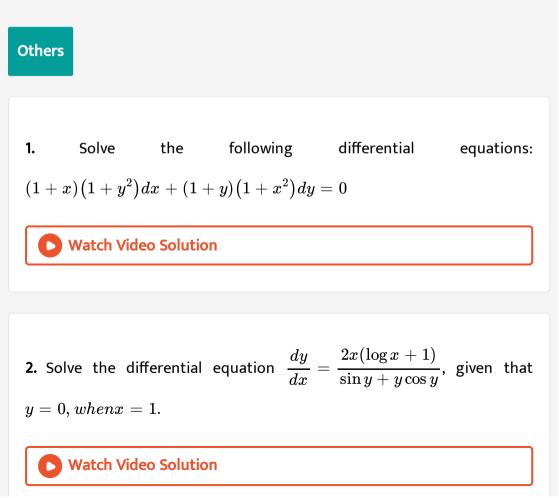


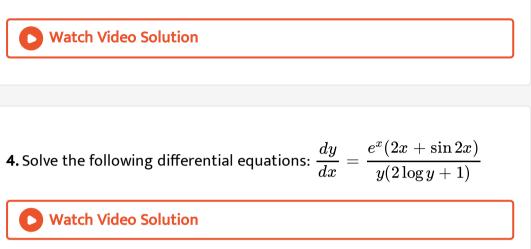
MATHS

BOOKS - RD SHARMA MATHS (ENGLISH)

DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION



3. Solve the following differential equations: $rac{dy}{dx}=e^{x+y}+e^yx^3$



5. Solve: (i)
$$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = x + y$$
 (ii) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(x + y)$ (iii) $\frac{dy}{dx} = (4x + y + 1)^2$

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6. Solve:
$$(x+y)^2 rac{dy}{dx} = a^2$$

7. Find the solution of the differential equation $\cos y dy + \cos x \sin y dx = 0$ given that $y = \pi/2$, when $x = \pi/2$.

8. Find the particular solution of the differential equation $rac{dy}{dx}=-4xy^2$

given that y = 1, when x = 0.

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9. Solve the initial value problem: $\cos(x+y)dy=dx, y(0)=0.$

10. Solve:
$$rac{dy}{dx} = \sin(x+y) + \cos(x+y)$$

11. The equation of the curve passing through the point $\left(1, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ and having a slope of tangent at any point (x,y) as $\frac{y}{x} - \cos^2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ is



12. A curve y = f(x) has the property that the perpendicular distance of the origin from the normal at any point P of the curve is equal to the distance of the point P from the x-axis. Then the differential equation of the curve



13. The slope of a curve at any point is the reciprocal of twice the ordinate at that point and it passes through the point(4,3). The equation of the curve is:

14. The normal lines to a given curve at each point pass through (2, 0). The curve pass through (2, 3). Formulate the differntioal equation and hence find out the equation of the curve.

15. The slope of the tangent to a curve at any point (x, y) on its given by $\frac{y}{x} - \cot\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), (x > 0, y > 0)$ and the curve passes though the point $\left(1, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$. Find the equation of the curve.



16. The slope of the tangent any point on a curve is λ times the slope of the joining the point of contact to the origin. Formulate the differential equation and hence find the equation of the curve.



17. Show that the curve for which the normal at every point passes through a fixed point is a circle.



18. If the tangent at any point P of a curve meets the axis of ΞnT . find the curve for which OP = PT, O being the origin.

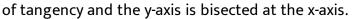
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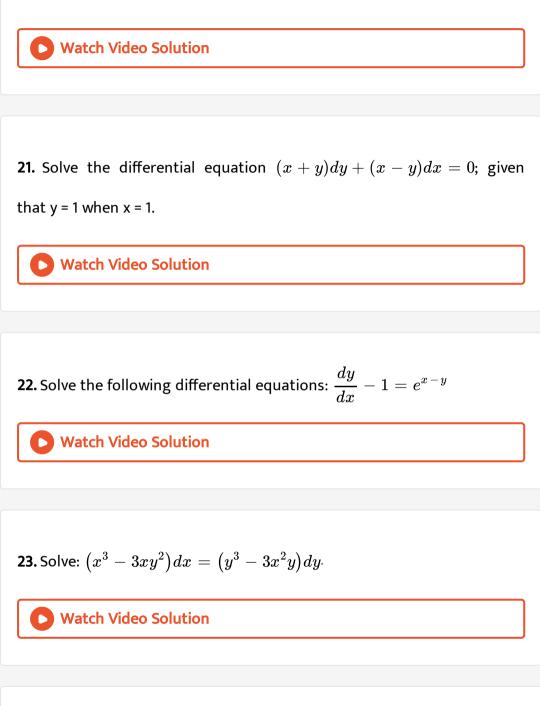
19. The slope of the tangent at (x,y) to a curve passing through a point

$$(2,1)$$
 is $\displaystyle rac{x^2+y^2}{2xy}$, then the equation of the curve is

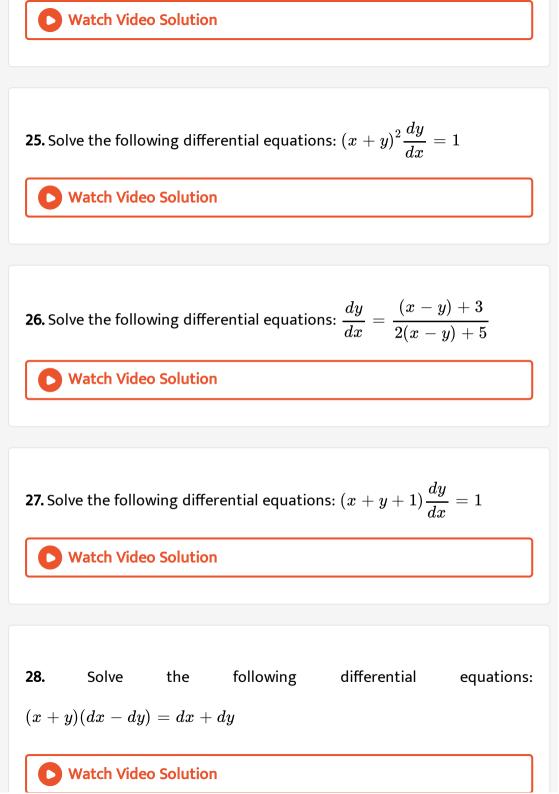
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20. Find the equation of a curve passing through the point (1, 1), given that the segment of any tangent drawn to the curve between the point





24. Solve: `x^2 ydx=(x^ 3+y ^3)dy



29. Solve
$$x \frac{dy}{dx} \sin\left(rac{y}{x}
ight) + x - y \sin\left(rac{y}{x}
ight) = 0$$
 given $y(1) = rac{\pi}{2}$

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30. Solve:
$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = y - x an \Big(rac{y}{x} \Big)$$
 .

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31. A thermometer reading $80^{\circ}F$ is taken outside. Five minutes later the thermometer reads $60^{\circ}F$. After another 5 minutes the thermometer reads $50^{\circ}F$. What is the temperature outside?



32. The doctor took the temperature of a dead body at 11.30 Pm which was 94. $6^{\circ}F$. He took the temperature of the body again after one hour,

which was 93. $4^{\circ} F$. If the temperature of the room was $70^{\circ} F$, estimate the time of death. Taking normal temperature of human body as 98. $6^{\circ} F$. [Given: $\log\left(\frac{143}{123}\right) = 0.15066, \log\left(\frac{123}{117}\right) = 0.05$]

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33. If is given that radium decomposes at a rate proportional to the amount present. If p % of th original amount of radium disappears in l years, what percentageof it will remain after 2l years?

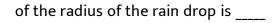
34. A radioactive substance disintegrates at as rate proportional to the amount of substance present. If 50% f the given amount disintegrates in 1600 years. What percentage of the substance disintegrates i 10 years ? $\frac{-\log 2}{160}Takee = 0.9957$ **35.** If is known that, if the interest is compounded continuously, the principal changes at the rate equal to the product of the rate of interest per annum, and the principal. If the interest is compounded continuously at 5% per annum, in how many years will Rs. 100 double itself? At what interest rate will Rs. 100 double itself in 10 years $((\log)_e 2 = 0.6931)$ How much will Rs. 1000 be worth at 5% interest after 10 years? $(e^{0.5} = 1.648)$.

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36. It given that the rate at which some bacteria multiply is proportional to the instantaneous number presents. If the original number of bacteria doubles in two hours, in how many hours will it be five times?



37. A spherical rain drop evaporates at a rate proportional to its surface area at any instant t. The differential equation giving the rate of change



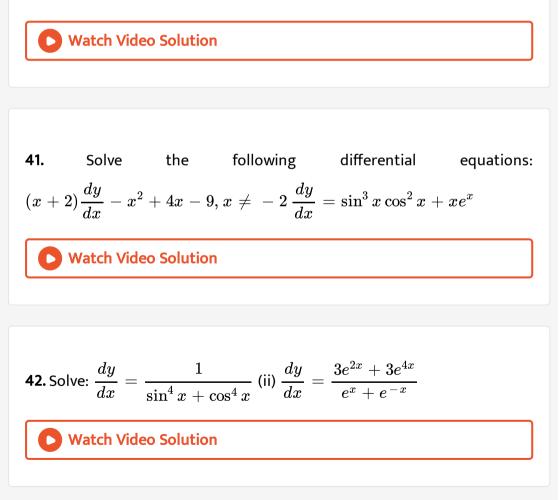


38. Water at temperature $100^{\circ}C$ cools in 10 minutes to $80^{\circ}C$ in a room of temperature $25^{\circ}C$. Find (i) The temperature of water after 20 minutes (ii) The time when the temperature is $40^{\circ}C$ [Given: $(\log)_e \frac{11}{15} = -0.3101, \log 5 = 1.6094$]

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39. The rate at which radioactive substances decay is known to be proportional to the number of such nuclei that are present in a given sample. In a certain sample 10% of the original number of radioactive nuclei have undergone disintegration in a period of 100 years. Find what percentage of the original radioactive nuclei will remain after 1000 years.

40. In a college hostel accommodating 1000 students, one of them came in carrying a flu virus, then the hostel isolates. If rate at which the virus spreads is assumed to be proportional to the product of the number of infected students and the number of non-infected students, and if the number of infected students is 50 after 4 years then show that more than 95% of the students will be infected after 10 days.



43. Solve the initial value problem $e^{(dy/dx)} = x + 1; y(0) = 5.$



44. Solve the following initial value problems:
$$(22 - 26)$$

 $\sin\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = k; y(0) = 1$

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45. Solve the initial value problem $e^{(dy/dx)} = x + 1; y(0) = 5.$



46. Solve the following initial value problems:
$$(22-26)$$
 $x(x^2-1)rac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=1; y(2)=0$

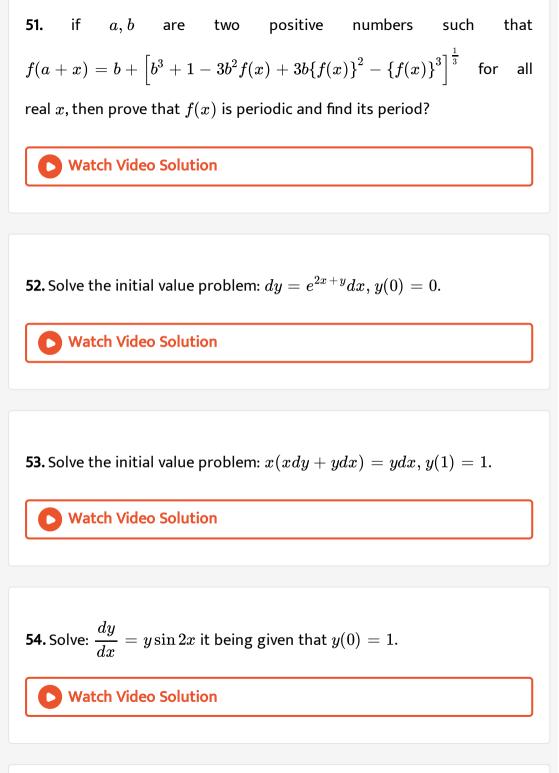
47. Solve:
$$1.(x+1)\frac{dy}{dx} = 2xy$$
 2.
 $\cos x(1 + \cos y)dx - s \in y(1 + \sin x)dy = 0$
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48. Solve the following differential equations: $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + x + y + xy$ (ii)
 $y - x\frac{dy}{dx} = a\left(y^2 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right)$

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49. Solve:
$$rac{dy}{dx} = e^{x+y}$$
 (ii) $\log\!\left(rac{dy}{dx}
ight) = ax+by$

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50. Solve the initial value problem $y' = y \cot 2x, y\Big(rac{\pi}{4}\Big) = 2.$



55. Solve the initial value problem: (xdy + ydx) = xydx, y(1) = 1.



56. Find the equation of the curve passing through origin if the slope of the tangent to the curve at any point (x, y)is equal to the square of the difference of the abscissa and ordinate of the point.

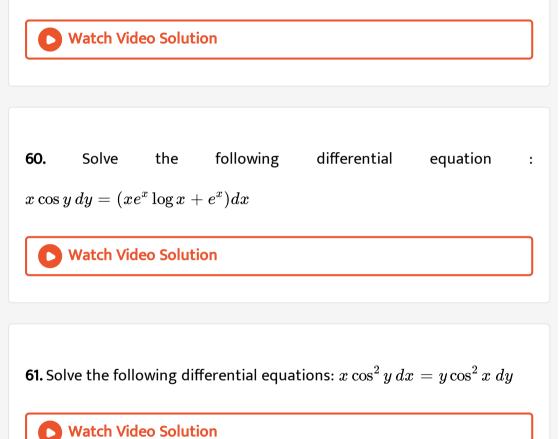
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57. Find the equation of the curve passing through the point (1, 0) if the

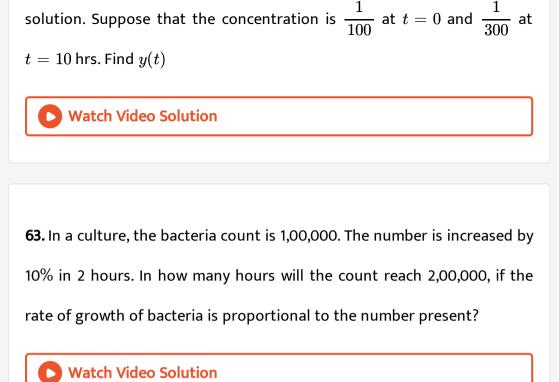
slope of the tangent to the curve at any point $(x,y)israc{y-1}{x^2+x}$.

58. Find the equation of the curve passing through the point (-2, 3) given that the slope of the tangent to the curve at any point $(x, y)is\frac{2x}{y^2}$.

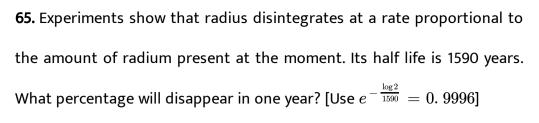
59. Find the equation of the curve passing through the point (1,1) whose differential equation is : $xdy = ig(2x^2+1ig)dx$.

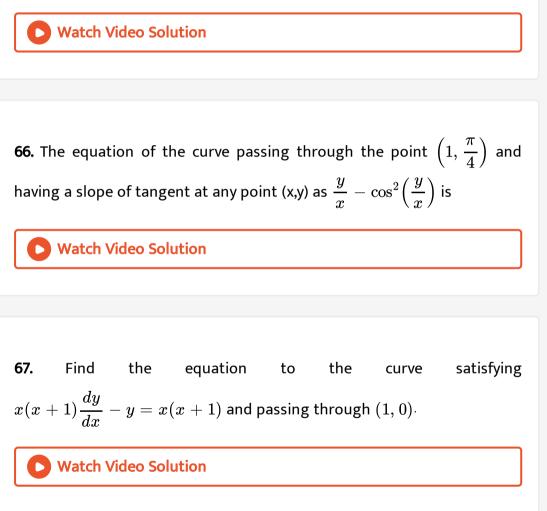


62. Experiments show that the rate of inversion of cane sugar in dilute solution is proportional to the concentration y(t) of the unaltered



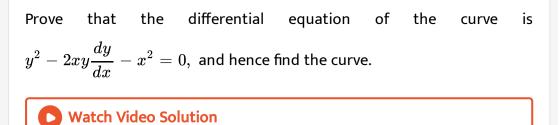
64. A bank pays interest by continuous compounding, that is ,by treating the interest rate as the instantaneous rate of change of principal. Suppose in an account interest accrues at 8% per year, compounded continuously. Calculate the percentage increase in such an account over one year. [take $e^{0.08} \approx 1.0833$]





68. The curve is such that the length of the perpendicular from the origin

on the tangent at any point P of the curve is equal to the abscissa of P.



69. The normal to a given curve at each point (x, y) on the curve passes through the point (3, 0). If the curve contains the point (3, 4), find its equation.

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70. Radium decomposes at a rate proportional to the quantity of radium present. It is found that in 25 years, approximately 1.1% of a certain quantity of radium has decomposed. Determine approximately how long it will take for one-half of the original amount of radium to decompose? [Given $(\log)_e 0.989 = 0.01106 and (\log)_e 2 = 0.6931$]



71. Find the equation of a curve passing through the point (0, 1). If the slope of the tangent to the curve at any point (x, y) is equal to the sum of the x coordinate (abscissa) and the product of the x coordinate and y coordinate (ordinate) of that point.



72. Form the differential equation corresponding to $y^2=mig(a^2-x^2ig)$ by

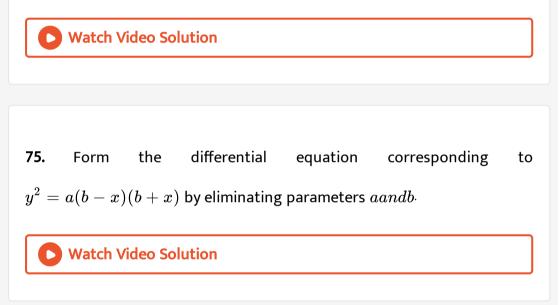
eliminating parameters m and a

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73. Form the differential equation not containing the arbitrary constants

and satisfied by the equation $y = ae^{bx}$, aandb are arbitrary constants.

74. if $(\log)_a x=b$ for permissible values of a and x then identify the statements which can be correct. (a) If a and b are two irrational numbers then x can be rational (b) if a is rational and b is irrational, then x can be rational (c) if a is irrational and b is rational, then x can be rational (d) If a and b are two rational numbers then x can be rational .



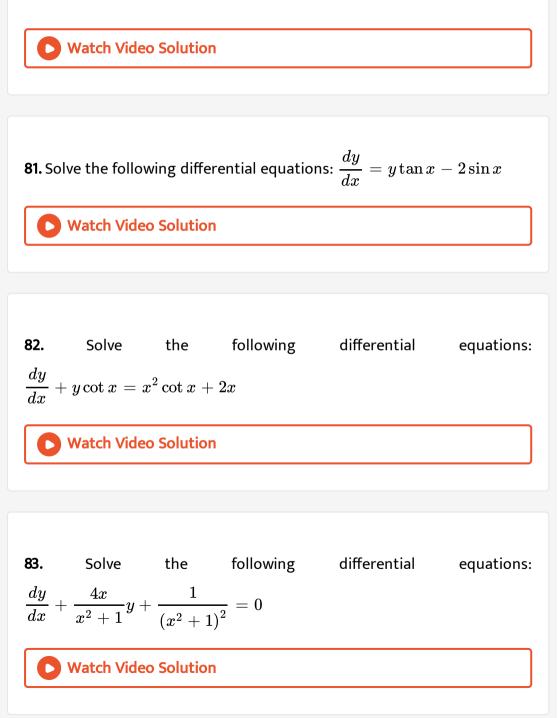
76. In each of the following differential equations indicate its degree, wherever possible. Also, give the order of each of them. $\frac{dy}{dx} + \sin\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 0$

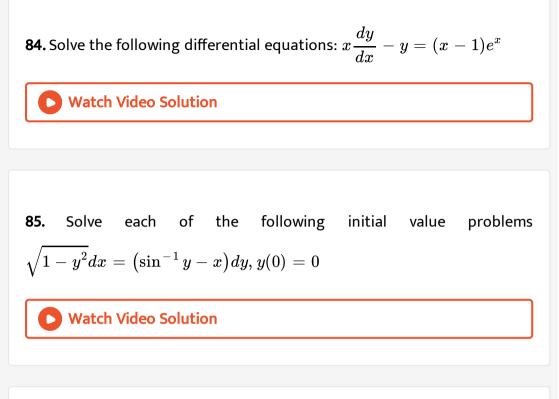
77. Form the differential equation of the family of curves represented $c(y+c)^2=x^3, where ext{ is a parameter.}$

78. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential equations. State also if they are linear or non-linear. (i)
$$\frac{\left\{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right\}^{3/2}}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}} = k$$
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79. Show that the differential equation that represents the family of all parabolas having their axis of symmetry coincident with the axis of $xisyy_2 + y12 = 0$.

80. Find the differential equation of All non-vertical lines in a plane.





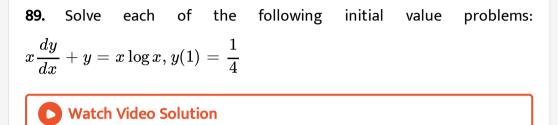
86. Solve the following differential equations: $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = xe^x$

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87. If y(t) is a solution of $(1+t)rac{dy}{dt}-ty=1 and y(0)=-1$ then show that $y(1)=-rac{1}{2}$.

88. Solve:
$$ig(x+2y^3ig)dy=ydx\cdot$$



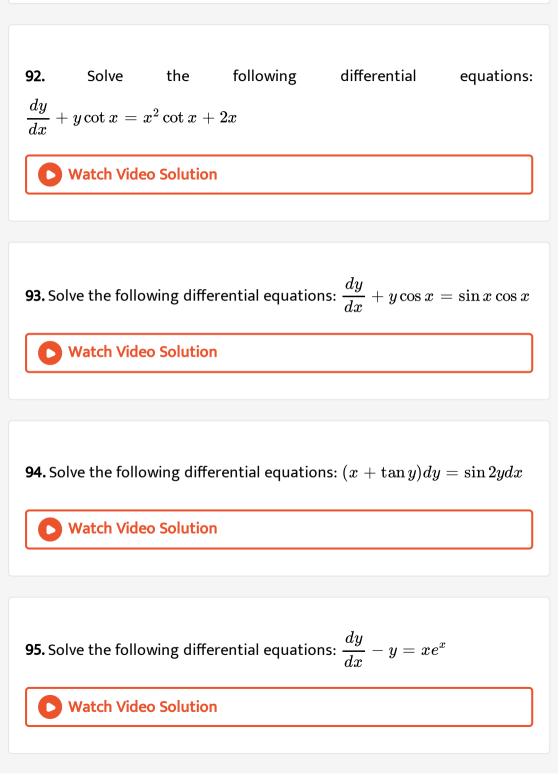


90. Solve each of the following initial value problems:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}y = \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^2}, y(0) = 0$$
(ii)
 $(x^2 + 1)\frac{dy}{dx} - 2xy = (x^4 + 2x^2 + 1)\cos x, y(0) = 0$

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91. Solve the following differential equations: $(2x - 10y^3) \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$

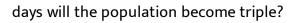


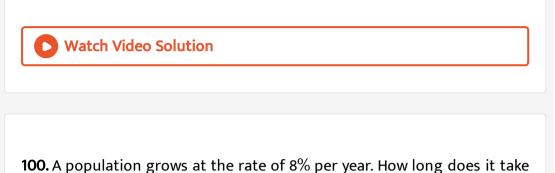
96. Solve the following differential equations:

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

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97. The surface are of a balloon being inflated changes at a constant rate.
If initially, its radius is3 units sand after 2 seconds, it s 5 units, find the
radius after t seconds.
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98. Solve the following differential equations: $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = xe^{4x}$
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99. Suppose the growth of a population is proportional the umber present. If the population of a colony double in 25 days, in how many





for the population to double? Use differential equation for it.

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101. Verify that
$$y = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})^2$$
 satisfies the differential equation $(a^2 + x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x\frac{dy}{dx} = 0.$

102. Verify that $y = ce^{tan - 1_x}$ is a solution of differential equation $(1 + x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (2x - 1) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0.$

103. Show that the differential equation of which
$$y = 2(x^2 - 1) + ce^{-(x^2)}$$
 is a solution, is $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 4x^3$.
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104. Form the differential equation corresponding to $y^2 - 2ay + x^2 = a^2$ by eliminating a .
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105. Show that
$$y = Ax + \frac{B}{x}, x \neq 0$$
 is a solution of the differential equation $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$

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106. Form the differential equation having $y = (\sin^{-1} x)^2 + A \cos^{-1} x + B$ where A and B are arbitrary constants,

as its general solution



107. Show that $y = ae^{2x} + be^{-x}$ is a solution of the differential equation $d^2u = (du)$

$$rac{d^2y}{dx^2}-\left(rac{dy}{dx}
ight)-2y=0.$$

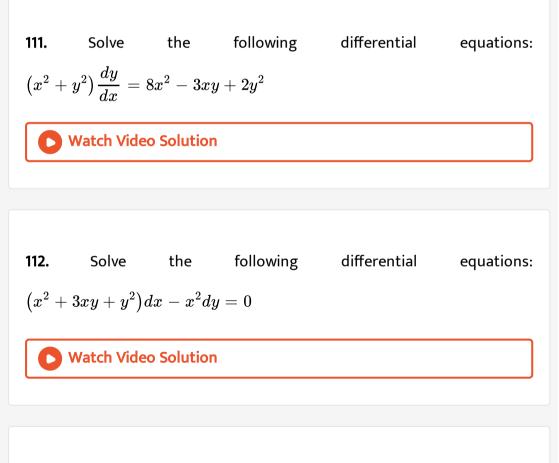
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108. Show that the function $y = (A + Bx)e^{3x}$ is a solution of the equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 6\frac{dy}{dx} + 9y = 0.$ Watch Video Solution

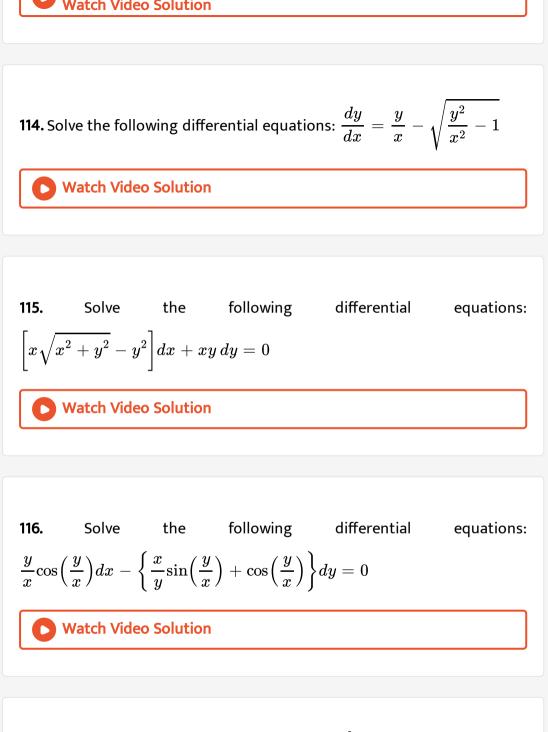
109. Show that $y = cx + \frac{a}{c}$ is a solution of the differential equation $y = x \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{a}{\frac{dy}{dx}}$.

110. Show that $y = a\cos(\log x) + b\sin(\log x)$ is a solution of the differential equation $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0.$

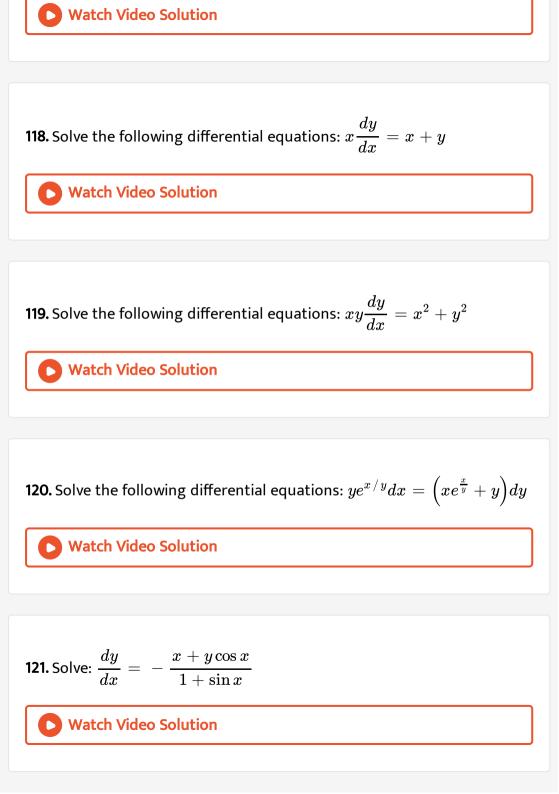
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113. Solve the differential equation: $2xy\,dx + ig(x^2+2y^2ig)dy = 0$



117. Solve the following differential equations: $rac{dy}{dx} = rac{x+y}{x-y}$



122. Solve:
$$rac{dy}{dx} + x \sin 2y = x^3 \cos^2 y$$



123. Solve:
$$rac{dy}{dx} + rac{y}{x} = \cos x + rac{\sin x}{x}$$

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124. Solve:
$$rac{dy}{dx} + y an x = 2x + x^2 an x$$

125. Solve:
$$rac{dy}{dx} + y = \cos x - \sin x$$

126. Solve:
$$(1+x^2)rac{dy}{dx}+2xy-4x^2=0$$
 subject to the initial condition $y(0)=0.$

127. Solve:
$$rac{dy}{dx} - 2y = \cos 3x$$

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128. Solve the differential equation:
$$rac{dy}{dx} + rac{y}{2x} = 3x^2$$

129. Solve the following differential equation:
$$y \, dx + x \log\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dy = 2x \, dy$$

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130. Solve the following differential equations:

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

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131. Determine the order and degree of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\frac{d^3x}{dt^3} + \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 = e^t$

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132. Determine the order and degree of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $rac{d^2y}{dx^2}+4y=0$

133. Determine the order and degree of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\frac{d^3x}{dt^3} + \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 = e^t$

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134. Determine the order and degree of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + x y = 0$

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135. Determine the order and degree of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{dy/dx} = 2$

136. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} = \left\{ c + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 \right\}^{3/2}$ Watch Video Solution

137. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential

equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $y rac{d^2 x}{dy^2} = y^2 + 1$

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138. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $x^2 \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^3 + y \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^4 + y^4 = 0$

139. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $(xy^2+x)dx+(y-x^2y)dy=0$



140. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{2/3}$

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141. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $y = px + \sqrt{a^2p^2 + b^2}$, where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$

142. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = x \sin\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)$

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143. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 5x\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - 6y = \log x$

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144. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = x^2 \log\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)$

145. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} = \left(c \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^{1/3}$ Watch Video Solution

146. Determine the order and degree of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\sqrt[3]{\frac{d^2y}{dr^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{dy}{dx}}$

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147. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential

equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $s^2 rac{d^2 t}{ds^2} + st rac{dt}{ds} = s$

148. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^5 + \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = \sin x$ **Note:** Watch Video Solution

equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\sqrt{1-y^2}dx + \sqrt{1-x^2}dy = 0$

149. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential

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150. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential

equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - y} = 0$

151. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear:

$$y = x \frac{dy}{dx} + a \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}$$
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152. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential

equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\displaystyle rac{dy}{dx} + e^y = 0$

153. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = x \sin\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)$

154. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $(y'\,')^2+\left(y'\,
ight)^3+\sin y=0$

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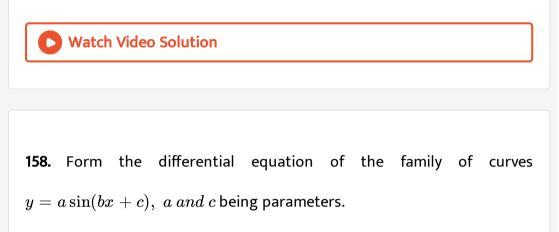
155. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} + y \sin y = 0$

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156. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 - 4\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + 7y = \sin x$

157. Form the differential equation representing the family of curves

 $y = A\cos(x+B)$ where A and B are parameters.



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159. Find the differential equation of all circles touching the (i) x-axis at

the origin (ii) y-axis at the origin



160. Form the differential equation of the family of circles in the first quadrant which touch the coordinate axes.





161. Find the area bounded by the curve $y^2 = 4ax$ and the lines y = 2 and y-axis.



162. Show that the differential equation representing one parameter

family of curves $ig(x^2-y^2ig)=cig(x^2+y^2ig)^2is\ ig(x^3-3xy^2ig)dx=ig(y^3-3x^2yig)dy$

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163. Represent the following family of curves by forming the corresponding differential equations (a, b are parameters) (i) $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ (ii) $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

164. Obtain the differential equation of all circles of radius r_{\cdot}



165. Form the differential equation of the family of curves represented by

$$y^2 = \left(x - c\right)^3.$$

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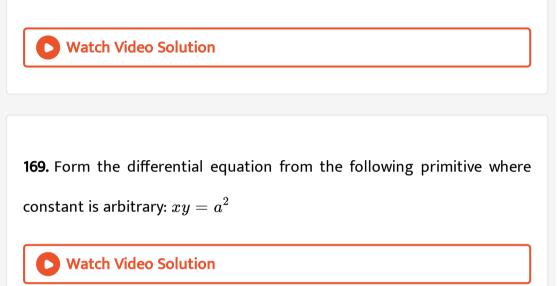
166. Form the differential equation corresponding to $y = e^{mx}$ by eliminating m.



167. Form the differential equation from the following primitives where constants are arbitrary: $y^2 = 4ax$

168. Form the differential equation from the following primitives where

constants are arbitrary: $y=cx+2c^2+c^3$



170. Form the differential equation from the following primitives where

constants are arbitrary: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

171. Find the differential equation of the family of curves $y = Ae^{2x} + Be^{-2x}$, where A and B are arbitrary constants.



172. Find the differential equation of the family of curves, $x = A \cos nt + B \sin nt$, where A and B are arbitrary constants.

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173. Form the differential equation corresponding to $y^2 = a(b-x)$ (b+x)

by eliminating a and b.

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174. Form the differential equation corresponding to $(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2=r^2$ by eliminating a and b.

175. From the dffential equation of all circles pass thrrough origin and

whose centres lie on Y-axis.

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176. Find the differential equation of all the circles which pass thorough

the origin and whose centres lie on x-axis.



177. Assume that a rain drop evaporates at a rate proportional to its surface area. Form a differential equation involving the rate of change of the radius of the rain drop.

178. Find the differential equation of all the parabolas with latus rectum

4a and whose axes are parallel to x-axis.



179. Form the differential equation of the family of curves represented by

the equation (a being the parameter):

(i)
$$(2x + a)^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

(ii)
$$(2x-a)^2 - y^2 = a^2$$

(iii)
$$(x-a)^2 + 2y^2 = a^2$$

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180. Represent the following families of curves by forming the corresponding differential equations (a, b being parameters): (i) $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ (ii) $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$

181. Represent the following families of curves by forming the corresponding differential equations (a being parameter): (i) $(x-a)^2 - y^2 = 1$ (ii) $x^2 + y^2 = ax^3$



182. Represent the following families of curves by forming the corresponding differential equations (a, b being parameters): (i) $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (ii) $y = e^{ax}$

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183. Represent the following families of curves by forming the corresponding differential equations (a, b being parameters): (i) $y^2 = 4ax$ (ii) $y^2 = 4a(x - b)$

184. Represent the following families of curves by forming the corresponding differential equations (a, b being parameters): (i) $x^2 + (y-b)^2 = 1$ (ii) $y = ax^3$

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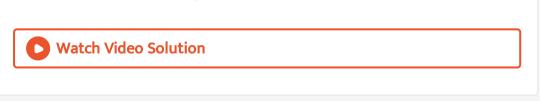
185. Represent the following families of curves by forming the corresponding differential equations (a, b being parameters): $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \text{ ii. } y = e^{ax}$

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186. Form the differential equation representing the family of ellipses having foci on x-axis and centre at the origin.

187. Form the differential equation of the family of hyperbolas having foci

on x-axis and centre at origin.



188. Form the differential equation of the family of circles in the second quadrant and touching the coordinate axes.

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189. Show that $xy = ax^x + be^{-x} = x^2$ is a solution of the differential

equation.
$$xrac{d^2y}{dx^2}+2-xy+x^2-2=0.$$

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190. Verify that the function $y = C_1 e^{ax} \cos bx + C_2 e^{ax} \sin bx$, C_1, C_2 , are arbitrary constants is a solution of the differential equation

$$rac{d^2y}{dx^2}-2arac{dy}{dx}+ig(a^2+b^2ig)y=0$$

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191. Show that $y = be^x + ce^{2x}$ is a solution of the differential equation $rac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3rac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0.$

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192. Verify that $y=4\sin 3x$ is a solution of the differential equation $rac{d^2y}{dx^2}+9y=0.$

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193. Show that $y = ae^{2x} + be^{-x}$ is a solution of the differential equation

$$rac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2y = 0.$$

194. Show that the function $y = A \cos x + b \sin x$ is as solution of the

differential equation
$$rac{d^2y}{dx^2}+y=0.$$

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195. Show that the function $y = A \cos 2x - B \sin 2x$ is a solution of the

differential equation $rac{d^2y}{dx^2}+4y=0.$

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196. Show that $y = A e^{Bx}$ is as solution of the differential equation

$$rac{d^2y}{dx^2} = rac{1}{y} igg(rac{dy}{dx} igg)^2$$

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197. Verity that $y = \frac{a}{x} + b$ is a solution of the differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{2}{x}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 0.$

198. Verify that $y^2 = 4ax$ is a solution of the differential equation $y = x \frac{dy}{dx} + a \frac{dx}{dy}.$

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199. Show that $Ax^2 + By^2 = 1$ is a solution of the differential equation

$$x \left\{ y \, rac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \left(rac{dy}{dx}
ight)^2
ight\} = y rac{dy}{dx} \cdot$$

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200. Show that $y = ax^3 + bx^2 + c$ is a solution of the differential equation $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = 6a.$

201. Show that $y=rac{c-x}{1+cx}$ is a solution of the different equation $(1+x^2)rac{dy}{dx}+(1+y^2)=0.$

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202. Show that $y = e^x (A \cos x + B \sin x)$ is the solution of the differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0.$

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203. Verify that $y = cx + 2c^2$ is a solution of the differential equation

$$2{\left(rac{dy}{dx}
ight)}^2+xrac{dy}{dx}-y=0.$$

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204. Verify that y = -x - 1 is a solution of the differential equation

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

205. Verity that $y^2 = 4a \; (x+a)$ is a solution of the differential equation

$$y iggl\{ 1 - \left(rac{dy}{dx}
ight)^2 iggr\} = 2x rac{dy}{dx} \cdot$$

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206. Verify that $y = e^{m\cos^{-1}x}$ satisfies the differential equation $(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x\frac{dy}{dx} - m^2y = 0$ **Vatch Video Solution**

207. Show that the differential equation of which
$$y=2ig(x^2-1ig)+ce^{-x}$$
 ^ 2 is a solution, is $rac{dy}{dx}+2xy=4x^3$.

208. Verify the solution problems: Show that $y=e^{-x}+ax+b$ is solution of the differential equation $e^x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}=1$

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209. For each of the following differential equations verify that the accompanying functions a solution. (i) $x \frac{dy}{dx} = y \Rightarrow y = ax$ (ii) $x + y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ (iii) $x \frac{dy}{dx}y + y^2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{a}{x + a}$ (iv) $x^3 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 1 \Rightarrow y = ax + b + \frac{1}{2x}$ (v) $y = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}(x \pm a)^2$

210. Verify that the function defined by $y = \sin x - \cos x$ is a solution of the initial value problem $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin x + \cos x$; such that y(0) = -1

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211. Show that the function arphi defined by $arphi(x)=\cos x \ (x\in \mathbb{R})$; satisfies

the initial value problem
$$rac{d^2y}{dx^2}+y=0, y(0)=1, \; y^{\,\prime}(0)=0.$$

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212. For each of the following initial value problems verify that the accompanying functions is a solution. (i)

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = 1, \ y(1) = 0 \Rightarrow y = \log x \ \text{(ii)} \ \frac{dy}{dx} = y, \ y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow y = e^x \ \text{(iii)}$$

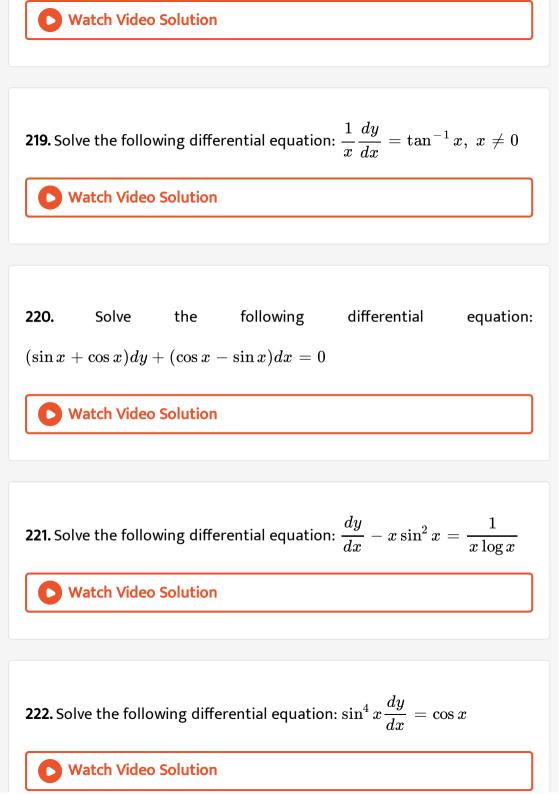
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = 0, \ y(0) = 0, \ y'(0) = 1 \Rightarrow y = \sin x$ (iv)
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \ y(0) = 2, \ y'(0) = 1 \Rightarrow y = e^x + 1$

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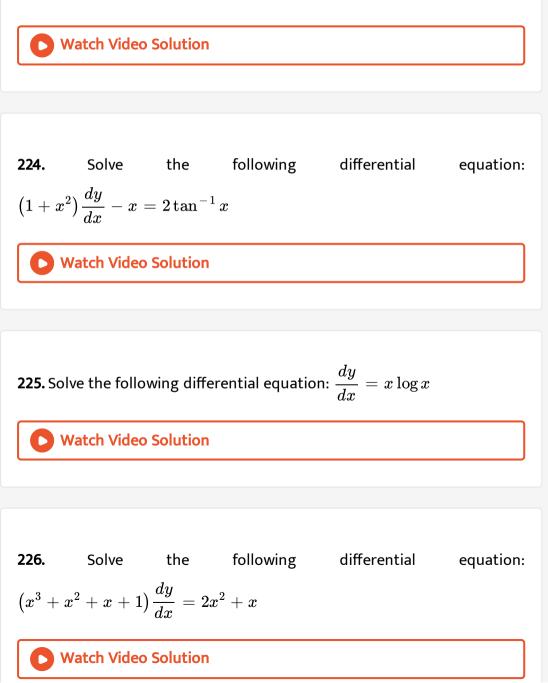
213. Solve:
$$\displaystyle rac{dy}{dx} = \displaystyle rac{x}{x^2+1}$$

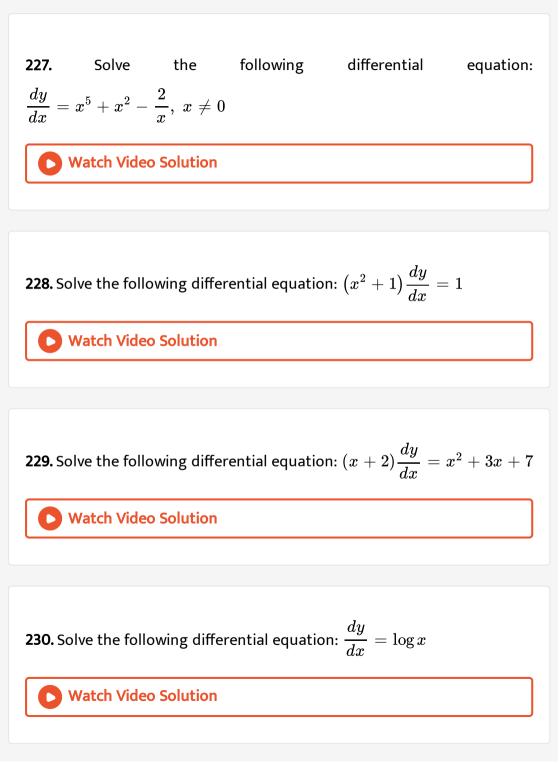
214. Solve:
$$(e^x + e^{-x})\frac{dy}{dx} = (e^x - e^{-x})$$

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215. Solve the following differential equation: $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + x - \frac{1}{x}, x \neq 0$
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216. Solve the following differential equation: $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2x = e^{3x}$
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217. Solve the following differential equation: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}$
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218. Solve the following differential equation: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan^{-1} x$



223. Solve the following differential equation: $\sqrt{1-x^4}dy = x \; dx$





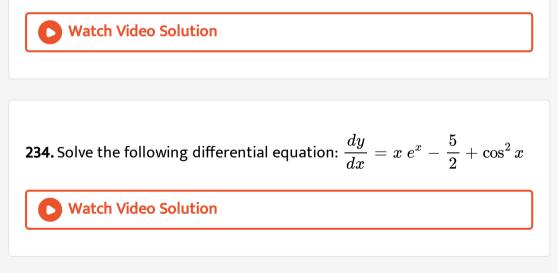
231. Find
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y = x. e^x$



232. Solve the following differential equation: $rac{dy}{dx} = x^5 an^{-1}(x^3)$



233. Solve the following differential equation: $\sqrt{a+x}dy + x \ dx = 0$



235. Solve the following initial value problem:

$$C'(x) = 2 + 0.15x; C(0) = 100$$

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236. Solve the following initial value problem: $x \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 = 0; y(-1) = 0$

237. Solve:
$$rac{dy}{dx} = rac{1}{y^2 + \sin y}$$

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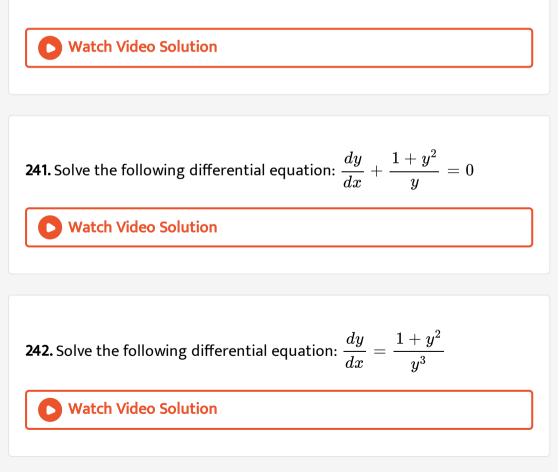
238. Solve:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sec y$$

239. Solve:
$$rac{dy}{dx}+y=1$$

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240. Solve the initial value problem $rac{dy}{dx}+2y^2=0,\;y(1)=1$ and find

the corresponding solution curve.



243. Solve the following differential equation: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1-\cos 2y}{1+\cos 2x}$

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244. Find the general solution of the differential equations $\sec^2 x \tan y dx + \sec^2 y \tan x dy = 0$

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245. Solve:
$$e^x\sqrt{1-y^2}dx+rac{y}{x}dy=0$$

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246. Find the particular solution of the differential equation $ig(1+e^{2x}ig)dy+ig(1+y^2ig)e^xdx=0,$ given that y=1 when x=0.

247. Solve the differential equation: $(1 + y^2)(1 + \log x)dx + xdy = 0$ given that when x = 1, y = 1. Watch Video Solution

248. Solve the differential equation $xig(1+y^2ig)dx-yig(1+x^2ig)dy=0$

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249. Solve:
$$ig(x^2-yx^2ig)dy+ig(y^2+x^2y^2ig)dx=0$$
 given that, $y=1$, when $x=1$

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250. Solve : $3e^x an y dx + (1-e^x) \sec^2 y \, dy = 0$

251. Solve:
$$\sin^3 x {dx \over dy} = \sin y$$

252. Solve the differential equation
$$rac{dy}{dx} + \sqrt{rac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}} = 0$$

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253. The solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x-y} + x^2 e^{-y}$ is (A) $y = e^x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + c$ (B) $e^{y-x} = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + c$ (C) $e^y = e^x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + c$ (D)

none of these

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254. Solve:
$$\displaystyle rac{dy}{dx} = \displaystyle rac{1+y^2}{1+x^2}$$

255. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y=x. an x$.

256. Solve the initial value problem: $(x+1)rac{dy}{dx}=2e^{-y}-1,\;y(0)=0$

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257. Solve the initial value problem:

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

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258. Show that the general solution of the differentia equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y^2 + y + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} = 0$ is given by x + y + 1 = A(1 - x - y - 2xy) where A is a parameter.

259. Solve the following differential equation $\log \left(rac{dy}{dx}
ight) = 3x + 4y$



260. In a bank, principal increases continuously at the rate of 5% per year. In how many years Rs 1000 double itself?

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261. Find the equation of the curve passing through the point (0, -2) given that at any point (x, y) on the curve the product of the slope of its tangent and y coordinate of the point is equal to the x-coordinate of the point.

262. At any point (x, y) of a curve, the slope of the tangent is twice the slope of the line segment joining the point of contact to the point (4, 3). Find the equation of the curve given that it passes through (2, 1).

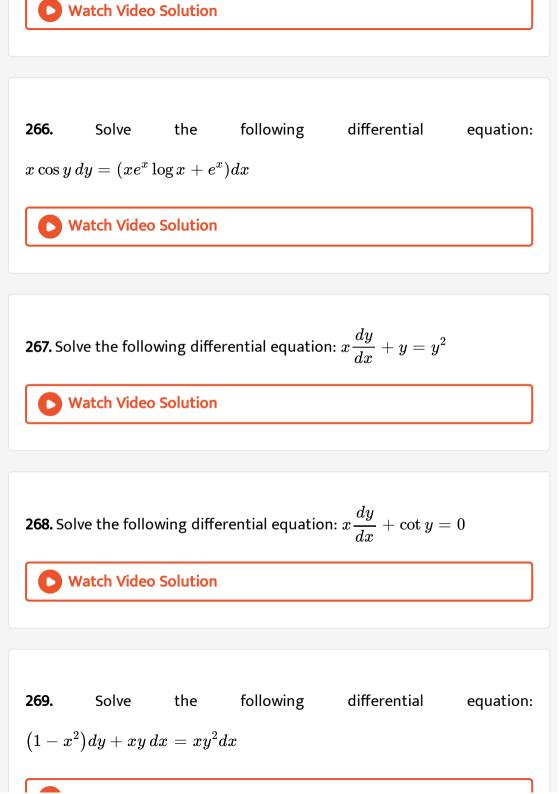


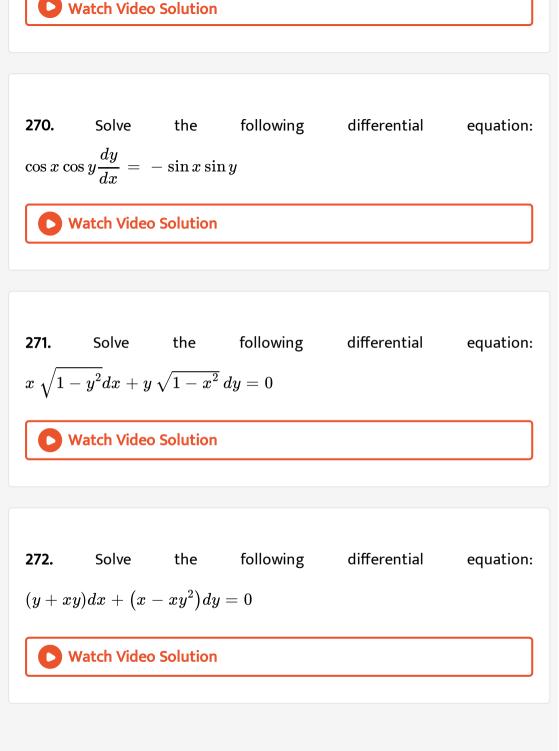
263. Solve the following differential equation: $(x+1)rac{dy}{dx}=2xy$

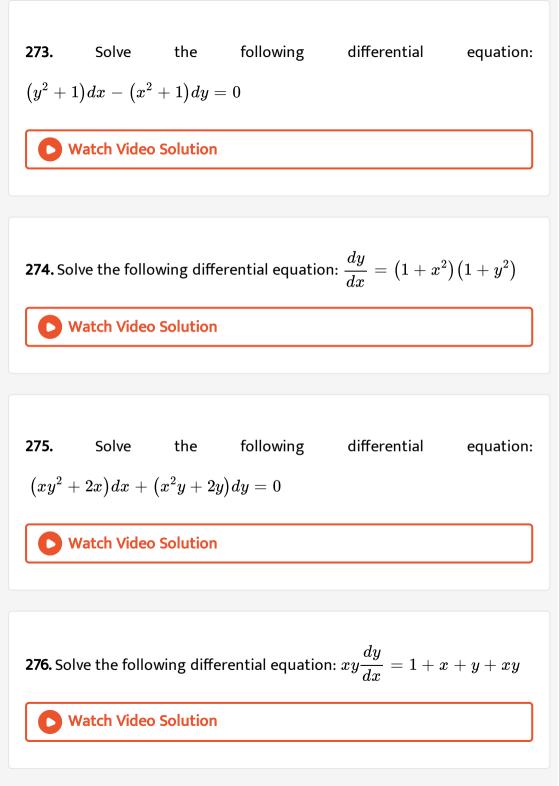
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264. Solve the following differential equation: $rac{dy}{dx} = (e^x + 1)y$

265. Solve the following differential equation: $xy(y+1)dy = \left(x^2+1
ight)dx$

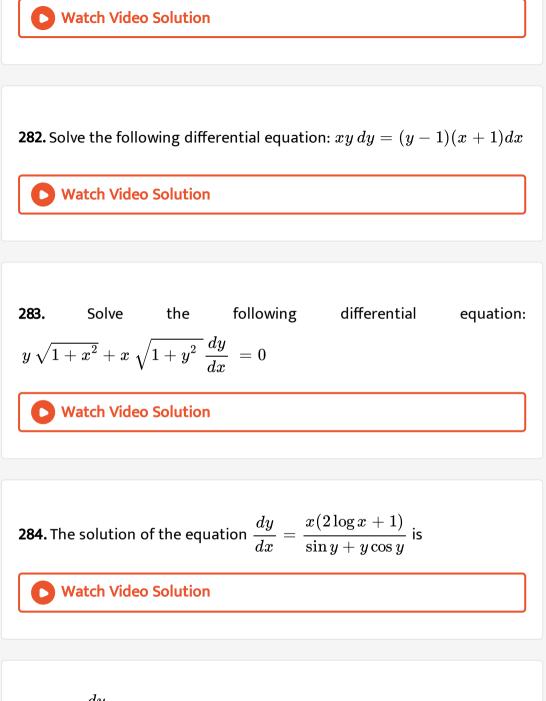






277. Solve the following differential equation: $(1 + x^2)dy = xy\,dx$ Watch Video Solution **278.** Solve the following differential equation: $(x-1)rac{dy}{dx}=2x^3y$ Watch Video Solution **279.** Solve the following differential equation: $5 rac{dy}{dx} = e^x y^4$ Watch Video Solution **280.** Solve the following differential equation: $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x+y} + x^2 e^y$ Watch Video Solution

281. Solve the differential equation $(e^y+1)\cos x dx + e^y \sin x dy = 0$



285. Find
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $\tan y = xy$

286. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $an x = x + y$

287. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $an y = x + y$

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288. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $an x = x + y$

Natch Video Solution

289. Find
$$\displaystyle rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $1-x+y-xy=0$

290. Solve the following differential equation:

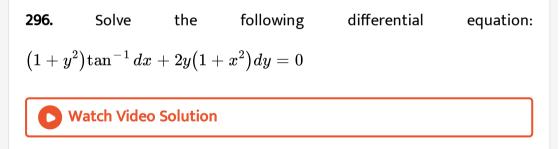
$$dy + (x + 1)(y + 1)dx = 0$$

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291. Solve the following differential equation: $(x - 1)\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x^3y$
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292. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = \cos^2 x$
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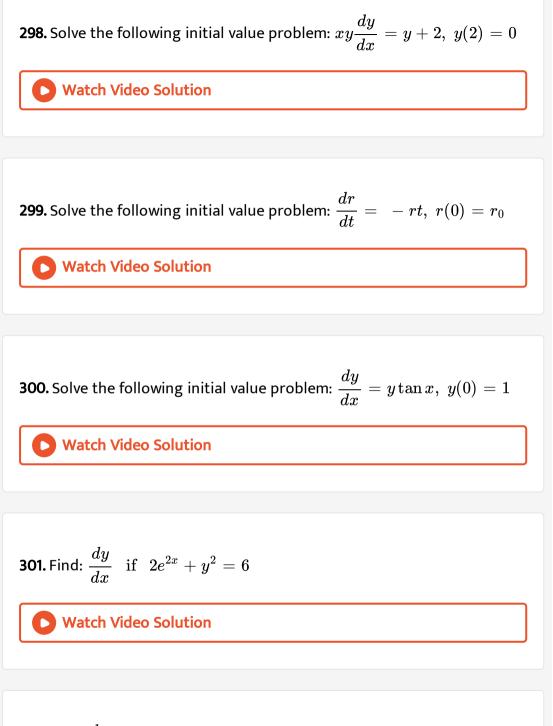
293. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $x^2y^2=0$

294. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $yig(1-x^2ig)=6$

295. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y=2x+3y$



297. Solve the following initial value problem: $rac{dy}{dx} = y \tan 2x, \; y(0) = 2$



302. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $2x + \sin x = y$

303. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $1+x^2+y^2=9$



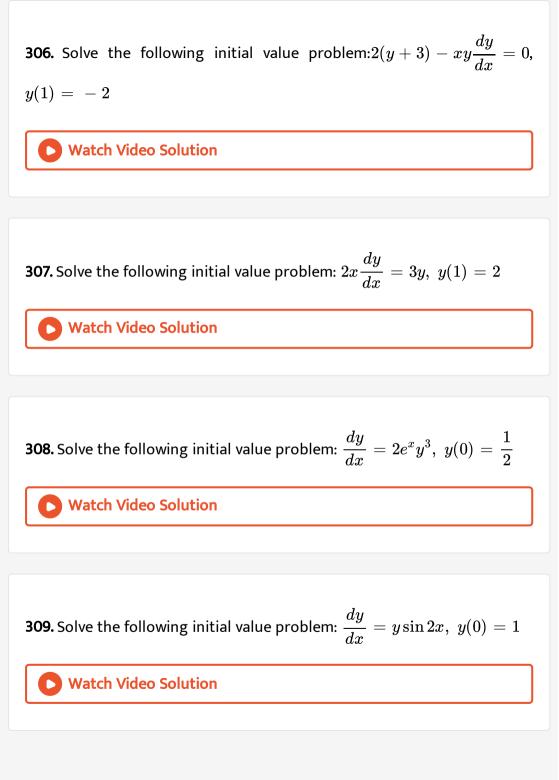
304. Solve the following initial value problem:

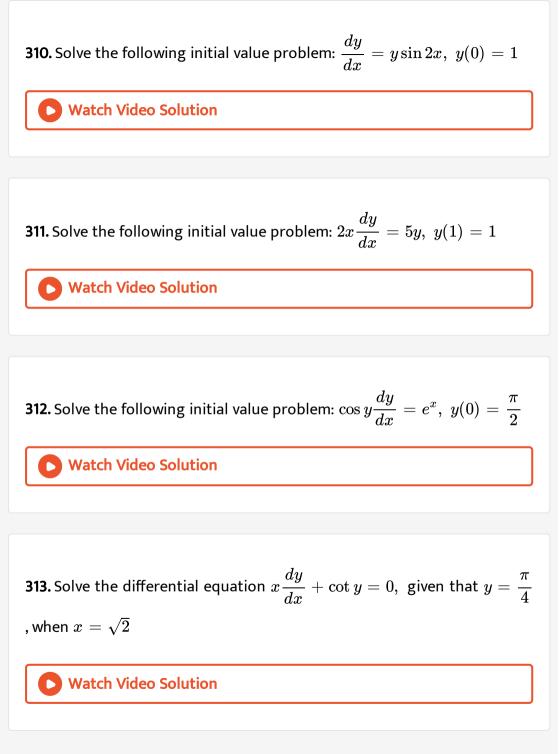
$$xy\frac{dy}{dx} = (x+2)(y+2), \ y(1) = -1$$

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305. Solve the following initial value problem: $rac{dy}{dx} = 1 + x + y^2 + xy^2$

when y = 0, x = 0.





314. Solve the differential equation $(1+x^2)rac{dy}{dx}+(1+y^2)=0$, given that y=1, when x=0.



315. Find the equation of a curve passing through the point (0, 0) and whose differential equation is $y' = ex \sin x$

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316. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $(x+2)(x+1)=y$.

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317. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y=(x-1)(x-2)$

318. In a bank principal increases at the rate of r% per year. Find the value of r if Rs. 100 double itself in 10 years $((\log)_e 2 = 0.6931.)$



319. In a bank, principal increases continuously at the rate of 5% per year. An amount of Rs 1000 is deposited with this bank, how much will it worth after 10 years $(e^{0.5} = 1.648)$

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320. In a culture the bacteria count is 100000. The number is increased by 10% in 2 hours. In how many hours will the count reach 200000, if the rate of growth of bacteria is proportional to the number present.

321. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y = x(5-x)$



322. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $x+y+1=\sin x$

323. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $(x-y)(5-x)=77$

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324. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $an y = \sin x$

325. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $\cos(x-y)=1$

326. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $2=\left(x+y
ight)^2$



327. Find
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $x = \sec y$

328. Solve the following differential equation: $rac{dy}{dx} = an(x+y)$

329. Solve the following differential equation: $\cos^2(x-2y) = 1-2rac{dy}{dx}$

330. Solve the differential equation $x^2 dy + y(x+y) dx = 0$, given that

$$y = 1$$
 when $x = 1$.



331. Solve the differential equation $(x^2 - y^2)dx + 2xy \, dy = 0;$ given

that y = 1 when x = 1.

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332. Find the particular solution of the differential equation ; $(x^2 + xy)dy = (x^2 + y^2)dx$ given that y = 0 when x = 1.

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333. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $x^2=3xy$

334. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y = \cos x + \sin y$

335. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y=rac{x-1}{x^2}$

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336. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $\cos y = \sin y + 2x$

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337. Solve each of the following initial value problem:
$$2x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 2xy + y^2 = 0, \ y(e) = e$$

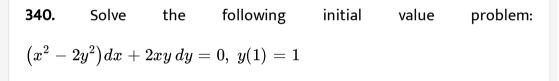
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338. Find the second order derivative of $x = \sin y$



339. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}~~ ext{if}~~ig(x^2+y^2ig)=3$$

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341. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y = x \cdot \log x$

342. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y = e^x \cdot \log x$



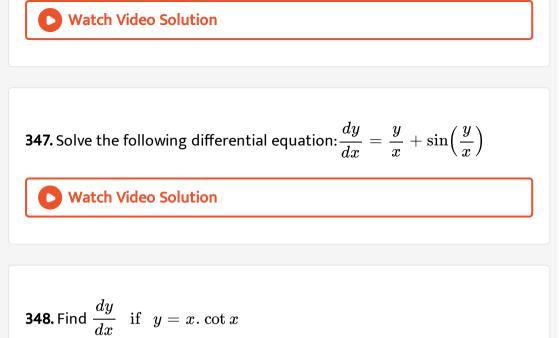
343. Find
$$\displaystyle rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $\left(x^2-y^2
ight)-2\,xy\,=0$

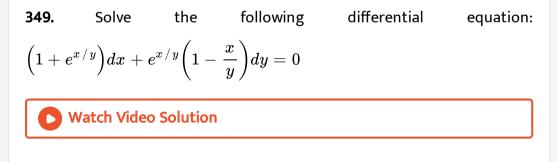
344. Find
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y = x . \sin x$

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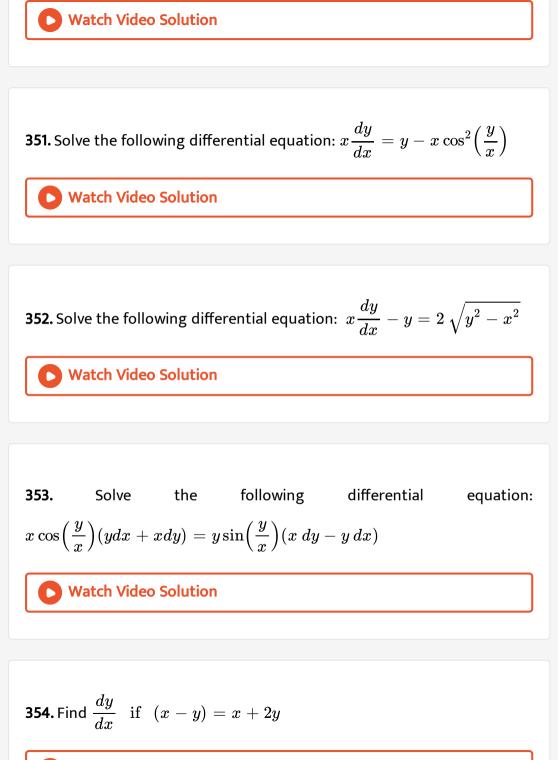
345. Find
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y = x \cdot \cos x$

346. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y = x \cdot \sec x$





350. Solve the following differential equation:
$$(x^2 - 2xy) dy + (x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2) dx = 0$$



355. Find
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y = x \cdot \cos ecx$

356. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y=x^2+x-2$

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357. Solve the following differential equation:
$$(y^2 - 2xy)dx = (x^2 - 2xy)dy$$

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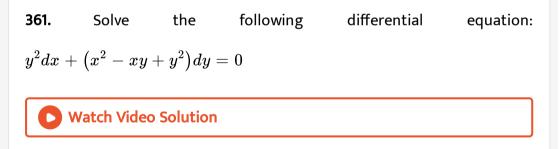
358. Solve the following differential equation: $3x^2dy = \left(3xy + y^2
ight)dx$

359. Solve the differential equation - (x-2y)dx + (2x+y)dy = 0

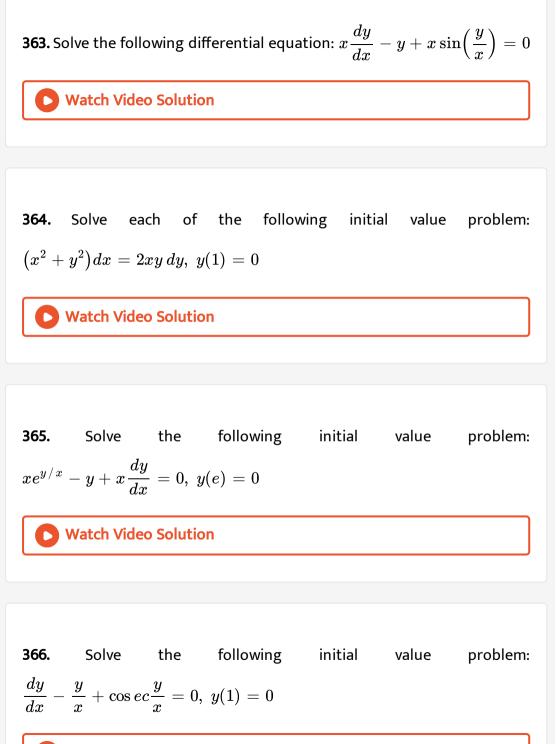


360. Solve
$$x \left(rac{dy}{dx}
ight) = y (\log y - \log x + 1)$$

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362. Solve the following differential equation:
$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = y - x \cos^2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$



367. Solve the following initial value problem: $(xy - y^2)dx - x^2dy = 0, \ y(1) = 1$

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368. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y(x+2y)=5$

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369. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $x^4=y^4$

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370. Solve each of the following initial value problem: $x \left(x^2 + 3y^2
ight) dx + y \left(y^2 + 3x^2
ight) dy = 0, \; y(1) = 1$

371. Solve the following initial value problem:

$$\left\{x\sin^2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - y\right\}dx + xdy = 0, \ y(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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372. Solve the initial value problem:
 $x\frac{dy}{dx} - y + x\sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = 0, \ y(2) = \pi$

373. Find the particular solution of the differential equation

$$x\cosigg(rac{y}{x}igg)rac{dy}{dx}=y\cosigg(rac{y}{x}igg)+x$$
 given that when $x=1,\;y=rac{\pi}{4}$.

374. Find the particular solution of the differential equation $(x - y)\frac{dy}{dx} = x + 2y$, given that when x = 1, y = 0.

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375. Find the particular solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ given that y = 1 when x = 0.

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376. Solve the differential equation : $rac{dy}{dx} - rac{y}{x} = 2x^2$

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377. Find the general solution of the differential equations: $x \log x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \frac{2}{x} \log x$

378. Solve the following differential equation:

$$(x^2 - 1)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}; |x| \neq 1$$

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379. Solve:
$$rac{dy}{dx} + y \sec x = an x$$

380. Solve the following differential equation: $\cos^2 x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \tan x$

381. Find the general solution of the differential equations: $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y - x + xy \cot x = 0 (x \neq 0)$

382. Find the general solution of the differential equations: $ig(1+x^2ig)dy+2xydx=\cot xdx(x
eq 0ig)$



383. If y+d/(dx)(x y)=x(sinx+logx), find y.

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384. Solve:
$$y\,dx-ig(x+2y^2ig)dy=0$$

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385. Solve:
$$ydx + ig(x-y^3ig)dy = 0$$

386. Solve
$$\left[rac{e^{-2\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}-rac{y}{\sqrt{x}}
ight] rac{dx}{dy}=1(x
eq 0)$$

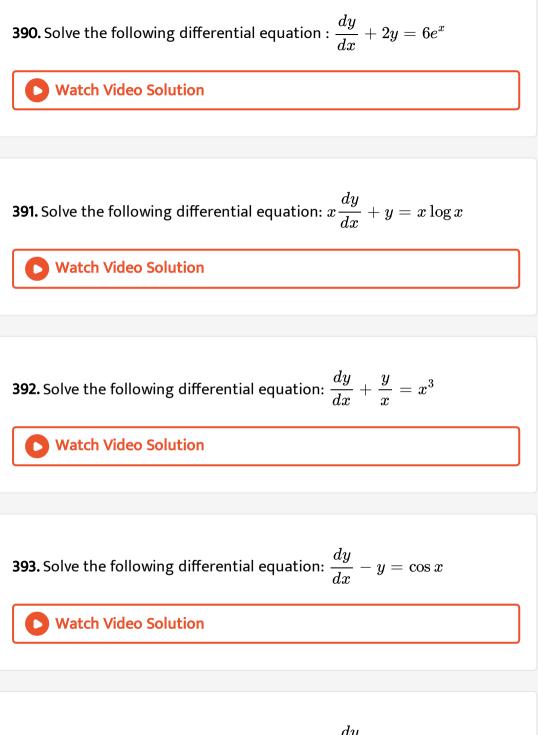
387. Solve each of the following initial value problem: $(x - \sin y)dy + (\tan y)dx = 0, \ y(0) = 0$

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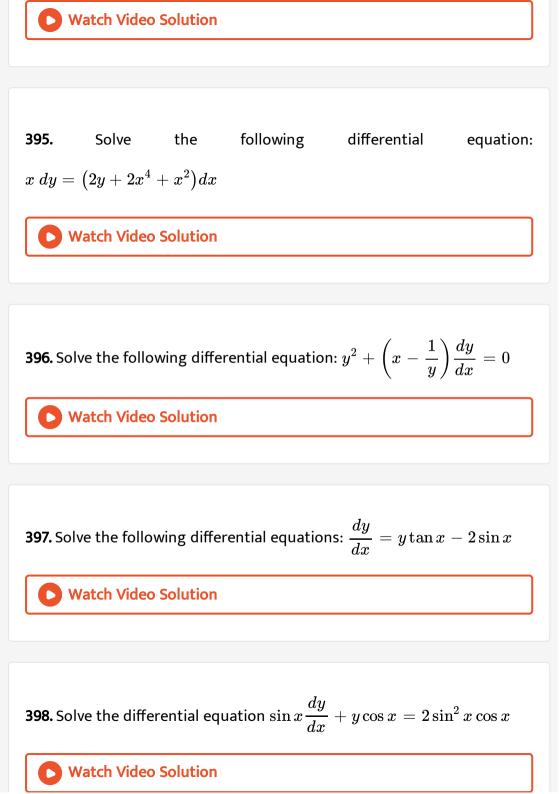
388. Solve each of the following initial value problem:
$$(1+y^2)dx = (an^{-1}y - x)dy, y(0) = 0$$

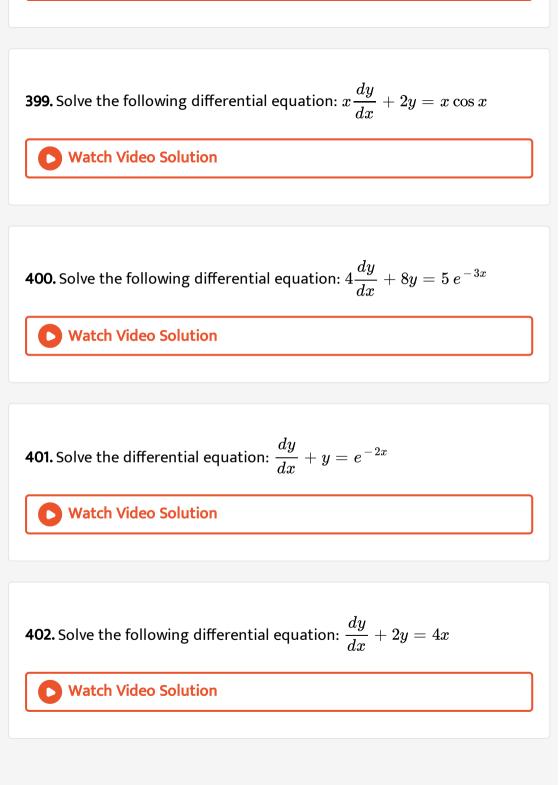
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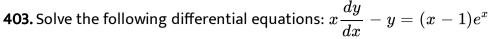
389. Solve the following differential equation: $rac{dy}{dx}+2y=e^{3x}$

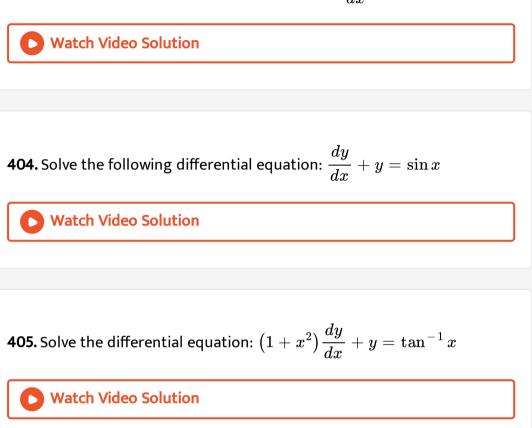


394. Solve the following differential equations: $\frac{dy}{dx} = y \tan x - 2 \sin x$



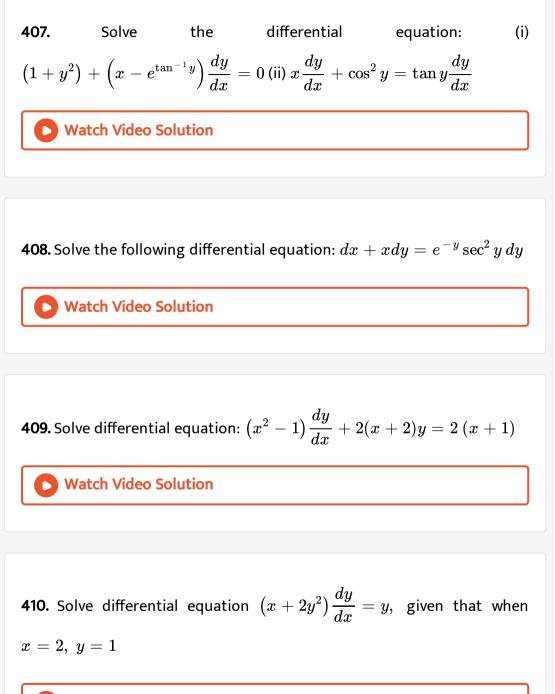






406. The solution of differential equation

$$ig(1+x^2ig)rac{dy}{dx}+y=e^{ an^{-1}x}$$



411. Find one parameter families of solution curves of the following differential equations: (or solve the following differential equations): $(x \log x) \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \log x$

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412. Find one parameter families of solution curves of the following differential equations: (or solve the following differential equations): (a)

$$rac{dy}{dx}{\cos^2 x} = an x - y$$
 (b) $x\log x \; rac{dy}{dx} + y = 2\log x$

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413. Find one parameter families of solution curves of the following differential equations: (or solve the following differential equations):

$$xrac{dy}{dx}+y=x^4$$

414. Find one parameter families of solution curves of the differential equation: (or solve the differential equation): $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2xy}{1+x^2} = x^2 + 2$



415. Find one parameter families of solution curves of the following differential

equations: (or solve the following differential equations): (a) $(x+y)rac{dy}{dx}=1$ (b) $xrac{dy}{dx}+\ 2y=x^2\log x$

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416. Solve each of the following initial value problem: $y' + y = e^x, \ y(0) = \frac{1}{2}$

417. Solve the following initial value problem:

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = \log x, y(1) = 0$$

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418. Solve the following initial value problem:
 $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = e^{-2x} \sin x, y(0) = 0$
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419. Solve the following initial value problem:
 $(1 + y^2)dx + (x - \tan^{-1} y)dy = 0, y(0) = 0$
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420. Solve each of the following initial value problem:
 $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \tan x = 2x + x^2 \tan x, y(0) = 1$

421. Solve the following initial value problem: $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \cot x = 2 \cos x, \ y \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$ Watch Video Solution

422. Solve the initial value problem:

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

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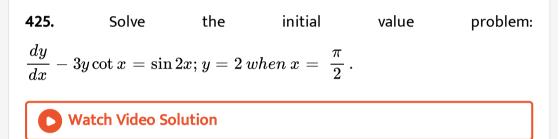
423. Solve the following initial value problem:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y \cot x = 4x \cos ecx, \ y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$
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424. Solve the following initial value problem:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y \tan x = \sin x; y = 0 \ when \ x = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

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426. Solve the following initial value problem:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y \cot x = 2 \cos x, \ y \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$
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427. Solve the initial value problem: $dy = \cos x \; (2 - y \cos ecx) dx$

428. Find the general solution of the differential equation $x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x^2 (x
eq 0)$.

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429. Find the general solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} - y = \cos x$

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430. Solve the differential equation $ig(y+3x^2ig)rac{dx}{dy}=x$.

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431. Find the particular solution of the differential equation $\frac{dx}{dy} + x \cot y = 2y + y^2 \cot y, \ y \neq 0$ given that x = 0 when $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

432. The temperature T of a cooling object drops at a rate proportional to the difference T - S where S is constant temperature of surrounding medium. If initially $T = 150^{\circ}C$; find the temperature of the cooling object at any time t.



433. The slope of the tangent to the curve at any point is reciprocal of twice the ordinate of that point. The curve passes through the point (4, 3). Determine its equation.

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434. The equation of electromotive forces for an electric circuit containing resistance and self inductance is $E = R i + L \frac{di}{dt}$, where E is the electromotive force given to the circuit, R, the resistance and L, the

coefficient of induction. Find the current i at time t when (i) E=0 (ii) E=a ,non-zero constant.

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435. The surface area of a balloon being inflated changes at a constant rate. If initially, its radius is 3 units and after 2 seconds, it is 5 units, find the radius after t seconds.

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436. A population grows at the rate of 5% per year. Then the population

will be doubled in :



437. The rate of growth of a population is proportional to the number present. if the population of a city doubled in the past 25 years, and the

present population is 100000, when will the city have a population of 500000? [Given, $\log_e 5 = 1.609$, $\log_e 2 = 0.6931$.]

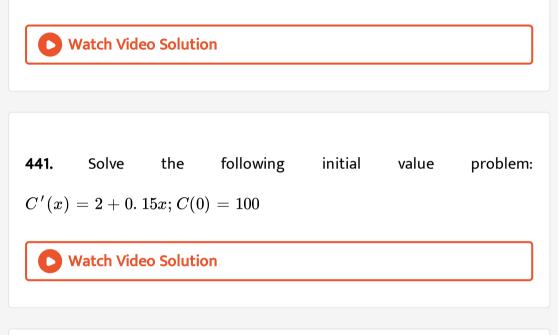
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438. If the interest is compounded continuously at 6% per annum, how much worth Rs. 1000 will be after 10 years? How long will it take to double Rs. 1000? [Given $e^{0.6} = 1.822$]

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439. The rate of increase in the number of bacteria in a certain bacteria culture is proportional to the number present. Given the number triples in 5 hrs., find how many bacteria will be present after 10 hours. Also find the time necessary for the number of bacteria to be 10 times the number of initial present. [Given $\log_e 3 = 1.0986$, $e^{2.1972} = 9$]

440. The population of a village increases continuously at the rate proportional to the number of its inhabitants present at any time. If the population of the village was 20, 000 in 1999 and 25000 in the year 2004, what will be the population of the village in 2009?



442. The decay rate of radium at any time t is proportional to its mass at

that time. Find the time when the mass will be halved of its initial mass.

443. A curve passes through the point (3, -4) and the slope of the tangent

to the curve at any point (x, y) is $\left(-\frac{x}{y}\right)$ find the equation of the curve.

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444. Find
$$rac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y-x+x^2=0$

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445. Find the curve for which the intercept cut off by a tangent on x-axis

is equal to four times the ordinate of the point of contact.

446. Show that the equation of the curve whose slope at any point is equal to y + 2x and which passes through the origin is $y + 2(x + 1) = 2e^x$.

447. The tangent at any point (x, y) of a curve makes an angle $\tan^{-1}(2x + 3y)$ with x-axis. Find the equation of the curve if it passes through (1,2).

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448. Find the equation of the curve such that the portion of the x-axis cut off between the origin and the tangent at a point is twice the abscissa and which passes through the point (1,2).

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449. Find the equation of the curve which passes through the point (3, -4) and has the slope $\frac{2y}{x}$ at any point (x, y) on it.

450. Find the equation of the cure which passes through the origin and has the slope x + 3y - 1 at the point (x, y) on it.



451. Find the equation of a curve passing through the point (0, 1). If the slope of the tangent to the curve at any point (x, y) is equal to the sum of the x coordinate (abscissa) and the product of the x coordinate and y coordinate (ordinate) of that point.



452. Find the equation of the curve such that the portion of the x-axis cut off between the origin and the tangent art a point is twice the abscissa and which passes through the point (1,2).



453. The rate of increase of the bacteria in a culture is proportional to the number of bacteria present and it is found that the number doubles in 6 hours. Prove that the bacteria becomes 8 times at the end of 18 hours.

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454. Show that the line y = 2x - 4 is a tangent to the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{48} = 1$. Find its point of contact.



455. Find the equation of a curve passing through the origin given that the slope of the tangent to the curve at any point (x, y) is equal to the sum of the coordinates of the point.



456. Find the equation of a curve passing through the point (0, 1) if the slope of the tangent to the curve at any point (x, y) is equal to the sum of the x coordinate (abscissa) and the product of the x coordinate and y coordinate (ordinate) of that point.

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457. The slope of a curve at each of its points is equal to the square of the abscissa of the point. Find the particular curve through the point (-1,1).

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458. What is differential equation and order and degree of a differential equation

459. What is a differential equation and the order and degree of a differential equation?
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460. What is a differential equation and the order and degree of a differential equation?

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461. What is a differential equation and the order and degree of a differential equation?

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462. Write the differential equation representing the family of straight

lines y = Cx + 5, where C is an arbitrary constant.

463. Write the differential equation obtained by eliminating the arbitrary

constant C in the equation $x^2-y^2=C^2\cdot$

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464. Write the differential equation obtained eliminating the arbitrary

constant C in the equation $xy=C^2$.

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465. Write the degree of the differential equation $a^{2}\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \left\{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{2}\right\}^{1/4}$ Watch Video Solution

466. Write the order of the differential equation

$$1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 7 \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^3$$
.
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467. Write the order and degree of the differential equation
 $y = x \frac{dy}{dx} + a \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}$.
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468. Write the degree of the differential equation
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 2x^2 \log\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)$.
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469. Form the differential equation of the family of circles touching the y-

axis at origin.

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470. Write the order of the differential equation of all non horizontal lines in a plane.

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471. If $\sin x$ is an integrating factor of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$, then write the value of P.

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472. Write the order of the differential equation of the family of circles of

radius r .



473. Write the order of the differential equation whose solution is

 $y = a \cos x + b \sin x + c e^{-x}$.

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474. Write the order of the differential equation associated with the primitive $y = C_1 + C_2 e^x + C_3 e^{-2x} + C_4$, where C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 are arbitrary constants.

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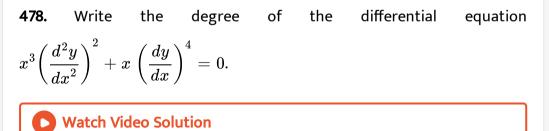
475. What is the degree of the following differential equation? $5x \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 6y = \log x$

476. Write the degree of the differential equation
$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^4 + 3x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0.$$
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477. Form the differential equation representing the family of curves

y=mx , where, m is arbitrary constant.





479. Write degree of the differential equation $\left(1+\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^2$.

480. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential

equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = x^2 \log\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)$

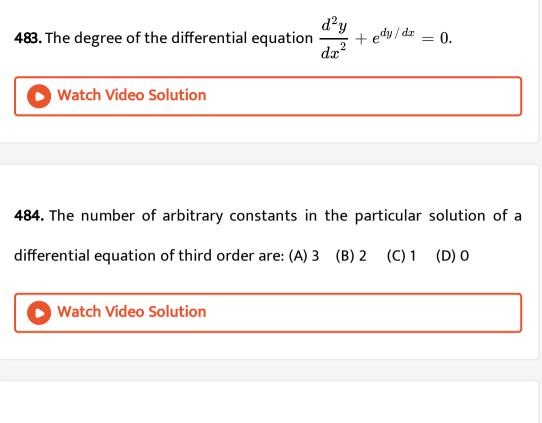
481. Determine the order and degree of each of the following differential

equation. State also whether they are linear or non-linear: $\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = x\sin\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)$

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482. Write the order and degree of the differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{1/4} + x^{1/5} = 0.$



485. Write the order of the differential equation representing the family

of curves $y = ax + a^3$.

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486. Find the sum of the order and degree of the differential equation

$$y=xigg(rac{dy}{dx}igg)^3+rac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

487. Find the solution of the differential equation $x \sqrt{1 + y^2} dx + y \sqrt{1 + x^2} dy = 0.$

488. find the solution of the following differential equation
$$x \log x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2 \log x$$

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489. The general solution of the differential equation
$$rac{dy}{dx} = rac{y}{x}$$
 is

490. Integrating factor of differential equation $\cos x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \sin x = 1$ is

491. The degree of the differential equation $\left(rac{d^2y}{dx^2}
ight)^2 - \left(rac{dy}{dx}
ight) = y^3$, is

a.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

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492. The degree of the differential equation
$$\left\{5 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right\}^{5/3} = x^5 \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right), \text{ is a. 4 b. 2 c. 5 d. 10}$$
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493. The general solution of the differentia equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \cot x = \cos ecx, \text{ is (a). } x + y \sin x = C \text{ (b). } x + y \cos x = C \text{ (c).}$ $y + x(\sin x + \cos x) = C \text{ (d). } y \sin x = x + C$

494. The differential equation obtained on eliminating A and B from $y = A \cos \omega t + b \sin \omega t$, is (a) $y^{''} + y' = 0$ (b.) $y^{''} + \omega^2 y = 0$ (c.) $y^{''} = \omega^2 y$ (d.) $y^{''} + y = 0$

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495. The equation of the curve whose slope is given by $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y}{x}$; x > 0, y > 0 and which passes through the point (1,1) is

- A. $x^2 = y$
- $\mathsf{B}.\,y^2=x$
- $\mathsf{C}.\,x^2=2y$
- $\mathsf{D}.\,y^2=2x$

Answer: null

496. The order of the differential equation whose general solution is given by $y=c_1\cos(2x+c_2)-(c_3+c_4)a^{x+c_5}+c_6\sin(x-c_7)$ is a. 3 b. 4 c. 5 d. 2

497. The solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ax+g}{by+f}$ represents

a circle when

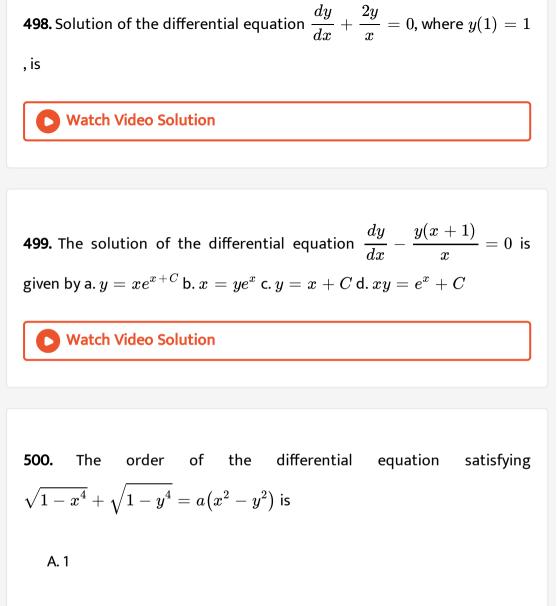
A. a=b

 $\mathsf{B.}\,a=\,-\,b$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,a=\,-\,2b$

D. a=2b

Answer: null



B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: null

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501. The solution of the differential equation $y_1y_3=y_2^2$ is

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502. The general solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + y g'(x) = g(x)g'(x) \text{, where } g(x) \text{ is a given function of } x \text{, is a.}$ $g(x) + \log\{1 + y + g(x)\} = C \text{ b. } g(x) + \log\{1 + y - g(x)\} = C \text{ c.}$ $g(x) - \log\{1 + y - g(x)\} = C \text{ d. None of these}$

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503. The solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + x + y^2 + xy^2, \ y(0) = 0$ is a. $y^2 = exp\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right) - 1$ b.

$$egin{aligned} y^2 &= 1 + C \expigg(x + rac{x^2}{2}igg) & ext{c.} & y &= ext{tan}ig(C + x + x^2ig) \ y &= ext{tan}igg(x + rac{x^2}{2}igg) & ext{c.} \end{aligned}$$

d

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504. The differential equation of the ellipse $rac{x^2}{a^2}+rac{y^2}{b^2}=C$ is

A.
$$\frac{y^{''}}{y'} + \frac{y'}{y} - \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

B. $\frac{y^{''}}{y'} + \frac{y'}{y} + \frac{1}{x} = 0$
C. $\frac{y^{''}}{y'} - \frac{y'}{y} - \frac{1}{x} = 0$

D. none of these

Answer: null



505. Solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = \sin x$ is

a. $x(y + \cos x) = \sin x + C$

$$\mathsf{b.}\, x(y-\cos x)=\sin x+C$$

$$\mathsf{c.}\, x(y+\cos x)=\cos x+C$$

d. None of these

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506. The equation of the curve satisfying the differential equation $y(x+y^3)dx = x(y^3-x)dy$ and passing through the point (1,1) is

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507. The solution of the differential equation $2x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 3$ represents

(a) circles b.straight lines c. ellipses d. parabolas



508. The solution of the differential equation $x \frac{dy}{dx} = y - x \tan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$, is

509. The differential equation which represents the family of curves $y = e^{Cx}$ is $y_1 = C^2 y$ b. $xy_1 - In \ y = 0$ c. $x \ In \ y = yy_1$ d. $y \ In \ y = xy_1$

510. Which of the following transformations reduce the differential equation $\frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{z}{x}\log z = \frac{z}{x^2}(\log z)^2$ into the form $\frac{dv}{dx} + P(x)v = Q(x)$

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511. The solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{\varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{\varphi'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}$ is

a.
$$\varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = kx$$

b. $x \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = k$
c. $\varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = ky$
d. $y \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = k$

512. If m and n are the order the degree of the differential equation

 $\left(y_2
ight)^5 + rac{4 {\left(y_2
ight)}^3}{y_3} + y_3 = x^2 - 1, ext{ then a. } m = 3, ext{ } n = 3 ext{ b. } m = 3, ext{ } n = 2$ c. $m = 3, ext{ } n = 5 ext{ d. } m = 3, ext{ } n = 1$

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513. The solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + 1 = e^{x+y}$, is a. $(x+y)e^{x+y} = 0$ b. $(x+C)e^{x+y} = 0$ c. $(x-C)e^{x+y} = 1$ d. $(x+C)e^{x+y} + 1 = 0$

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514. The solution of $x^2+y^2rac{dy}{dx}=4$ is a. $x^2+y^2=12x+C$ b. $x^2+y^2=3x+C$ c. $x^3+y^3=3x+C$ d. $x^3+y^3=12x+C$ 515. The family of curves in which the sub tangent at any point of a curve

is double the abscissa, is given by

- a. $x=Cy^2$
- $\mathsf{b.}\, y = C x^2$
- $\mathsf{c.}\, x^2 = C y^2$
- $\mathsf{d.}\, y = Cx$

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516. The solution of the differential equation $x \, dx + y \, dy = x^2 y \, dy - y^2 x \, dx$, is a. $x^2 - 1 = C(1 + y^2)$ b. $x^2 + 1 = C(1 - y^2)$ c. $x^3 - 1 = C(1 + y^3)$ d. $x^3 + 1 = C(1 - y^3)$

517. The solution of the differential equation

$$(x^2 + 1)\frac{dy}{dx} + (y^2 + 1) = 0$$
 is
a. $y = 2 + x^2$
b. $y = \frac{1 + x}{1 - x}$
c. $y = x(x - 1)$
d. $y = \frac{1 - x}{1 + x}$

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518. The differential equation $x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = x^2$, has the general solution a. $y - x^3 = 2cx$ b. $2y - x^3 = cx$ c. $2y + x^2 = 2cx$ d. $y - x^2 = cx$ Watch Video Solution **519.** The solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} - ky = 0, y(0) = 1$,

approaches zero when $x o \infty$, if

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520. The solution of the differential equation

$$(1 + x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 + y^2 = 0$$
, is
a) $\tan^{-1} x - \tan^{-1} y = \tan^{-1} C$
b) $\tan^{-1} y - \tan^{-1} x = \tan^{-1} C$
c) $\tan^{-1} y \pm \tan^{-1} x = \tan C$
d) $\tan^{-1} y + \tan^{-1} x = \tan^{-1} C$

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521. The solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 + xy + y^2}{x^2}$, is a.) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \log y + C$ b.) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \log x + C$ c.) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \log x + C$ d.) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \log y + C$ **522.** The differential equation $rac{dy}{dx}+Py=Qy^n,\ n>2$ can be reduced

to linear form by substituting

a.
$$z=y^{n-1}$$
 b. $z=y^n$ c. $z=y^{n+1}$ d. $z=y^{1-n}$

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523. If p and q are the order and degree of the differential equation

$$yrac{dy}{dx}+x^3rac{d^2y}{dx^2}+xy=\cos x$$
 , then

a. p < q b. p = q c. p > q d. none of these

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524. find the solution of the following differential equation $x\log x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2\log x$

525. Solve:
$$rac{dy}{dx} + y \sec x = \tan x$$

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526. Integrating factor of differential equation $\cos x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \sin x = 1$ is

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527. The degree of the differential equation

$$\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + \sin\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) + 1 = 0$$
(A) 3 (B) 2 (C) 1 (D) not defined

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528. The order of the differential equation $2x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$ is

(A) 2 (B) 1 (C) 0 (D) not defined

529. The number of arbitrary constants in the particular solution of a

(A) 3 (B) 2 (C) 1 (D) 0

differential equation of third order are:

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530. Which of the following differential equations has $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}$

as the general solution?

(A)
$$rac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = 0$$
 (B) $rac{d^2y}{dx^2} - y = 0$ (C) $rac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 1 = 0$ (D) $rac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 1 = 0$

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531. Which of the following differential equations has y = x as one of its

particular solution?

(A)
$$rac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x^2rac{dy}{dx} + xy = x$$

(B) $rac{d^2y}{dx^2} + xrac{dy}{dx} + xy = x$

(C)
$$rac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x^2rac{dy}{dx} + xy = 0$$

(D) $rac{d^2y}{dx^2} + xrac{dy}{dx} + xy = 0$

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532. The general solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x+y}$ is (A) $e^x + e^{-y} = C$ (B) $e^x + e^y = C$ (C) $e^{-x} + e^y = C$ (D) $e^{-x} + e^{-y} = C$

533. A homogeneous differential equation of the from $rac{dx}{dy} = higg(rac{x}{y}igg)$ can

be solved by making the substitution.

(A) y = vx (B) v = yx (C) x = vy (D) x = v

534. Which of the following is a homogeneous differential equation?

is

$$(4x + 6y + 5) dy (3y + 2x + 4) dx = 0$$

(B) $(xy)dx - (x^3 + y^3)dy = 0$
(C) $(x^3 + 2y^2)dx + 2xydy = 0$
(D) $y^2dx + (x^2 - xy - y^2)dy = 0$
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535. The Integrating Factor of the differential equation $x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 2x^2$

(A)
$$e^{-x}$$
 (B) e^{-y} (C) $rac{1}{x}$ (D) x

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536. The Integrating Factor of the differential equation $ig(1-y^2ig)rac{dx}{dy}+yx=ay$

A.
$$rac{1}{y^2-1}$$

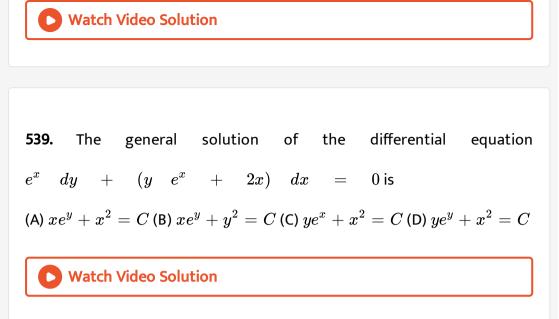
B. $rac{1}{\sqrt{y^2-1}}$
C. $rac{1}{1-y^2}$
D. $rac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$

Answer: null

537. The general solution of the differential equation $\frac{ydx - xdy}{y} = 0$ is

 (A) $xy = C(B) x = Cy^2(C) y = Cx(D) y = Cx^2$
Watch Video Solution 538. The general solution of a differential equation of the type

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dy} + P_1 x &= Q_1 \text{ is} \\ \text{(A) } y e^{\int P_1 dy} &= \int (Q_1 e^{\int P_1 dy}) dy + C \text{ (B) } y e^{\int P_1 dx} &= \int (Q_1 e^{\int P_1 dx}) dx + C \\ \text{(C) } x e^{\int P_1 dy} &= \int (Q_1 e^{\int P_1 dy}) dy + C \text{ (D) } x e^{\int P_1 dx} &= \int Q_1 e^{\int P_1 dx} dx + C \end{aligned}$$



540. Determine order and degree (if defined) of differential equations

given
$$\left(rac{ds}{dt}
ight)^4 + 3srac{d^2s}{dt^2} = 0$$

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541. Determine order and degree (if defined) of differential equations

given
$$(y' \, ' \, ')^2 + (y' \, ')^3 + (y')^4 + y^5 = 0$$

542. Determine order and degree (if defined) of differential equations

given
$${(y{\,}'{\,}'{\,}')}^2 + {(y{\,}'{\,}')}^3 + {(y{\,}')}^4 + y^5 = 0$$

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543. Verify that the function $y = e^{-3x}$ is a solution of the differential

equation
$$rac{d^2y}{dx^2}+rac{dy}{dx}-6y=0$$

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544. Verify that the given functions (explicit or implicit) is a solution of

the corresponding differential equation: $y=e^x+1$: $y'\,'-y'=0$

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545. Verify that the given functions (explicit or implicit) is a solution of the corresponding differential equation: (1)y = $e^x +1$: y"-y=0(2)

$$y = x^2 + 2x + C$$
 : $y' - 2x - 2 = 0$ (3) $y = \cos x + c$: $y' + \sin x = 0$

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546. Verify that the given functions (explicit or implicit) is a solution of the corresponding differential equation: $y = \cos x + C : y' + \sin x = 0$

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547. Verify that the given functions (explicit or implicit) is a solution of the corresponding differential equation: $y = \sqrt{1+x^2}$: $y' = \frac{xy}{1+x^2}$

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548. Verify that the given function (explicit or implicit) is a solution of the

corresponding

differential

equation:

$$y=x\sin x ~
ightarrow~ xy^{\,\prime}=y+x~\sqrt{x^2-y^2}$$

549. Verify that the given functions (explicit or implicit) is a solution of the corresponding differential equation: $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}x \in (-x, a)$: $x + y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 (y \neq 0)$

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550. Form the differential equation representing the family of curves

y = mx , where, m is arbitrary constant.



551. Form the differential equation representing the family of curves

$$y = a \sin(x + b)$$
 , where a, b are arbitrary constants.

552. Form the differential equation representing the family of parabolas

having vertex at origin and axis along positive direction of x-axis.

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553. Form the differential equation of the family of circles having centre on y-axis and radius 3 units.

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554. Form the differential equation of the family of parabolas having vertex at origin and axis along positive y-axis.

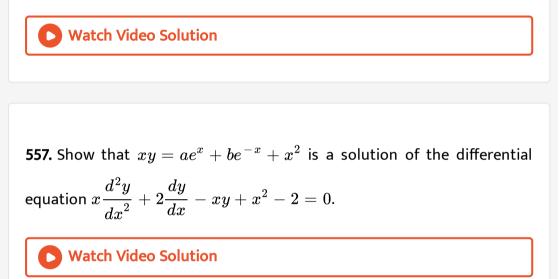


555. Form the differential equation representing the family of ellipses foci

on x-axis and centre at the origin.



556. Form the differential equation representing the family of ellipses having foci on x-axis and centre at the origin.



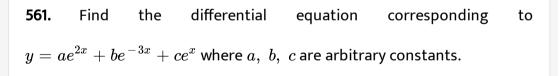
558. Verify that $y = cx + 2c^2$ is a solution of the differential equation $2\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + x\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0.$

559. Show that $y^2 - x^2 - xy = a$ is a solution of the differential equation $(x-2y)rac{dy}{dx} + 2x + y = 0$

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560. Verify that $y = A \cos x + \sin x$ satisfies the differential equation $\cos x \ \frac{dy}{dx} + (\sin x) \ y = 1.$

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562. The differential equation of all parabolas whose axis are parallel to

the y-axis is

563. From $x^2 + y^2 + 2ax + 2by + c = 0$, derive a differential equation

not containing a, b, and c.

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564. Solve:
$$rac{dy}{dx} = \sin^3 x \cos^4 x + x \sqrt{x+1}$$

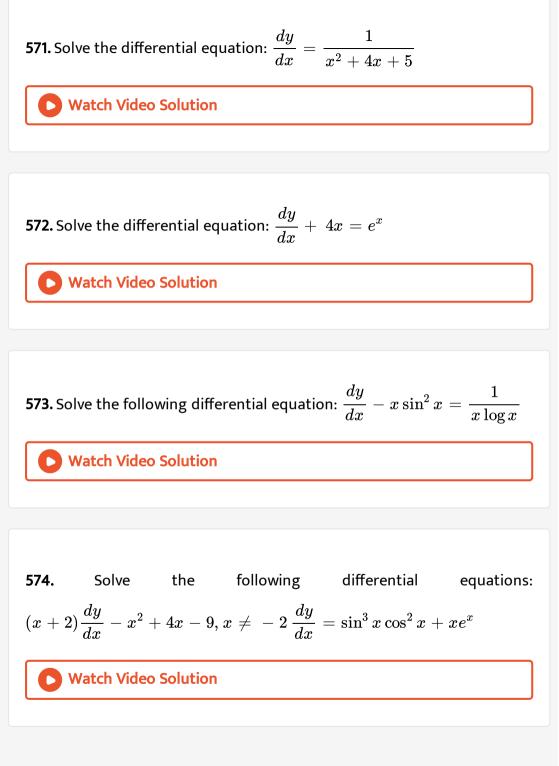
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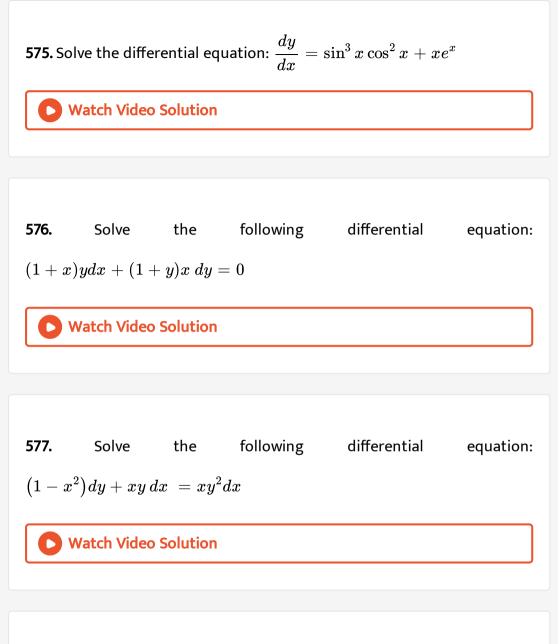
565. Solve the differential equation: $rac{dy}{dx} = y^2 + 2y + 2$

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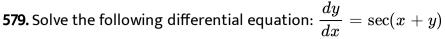
566. Solve the following differential equation: $rac{dy}{dx} = x^2 e^x$

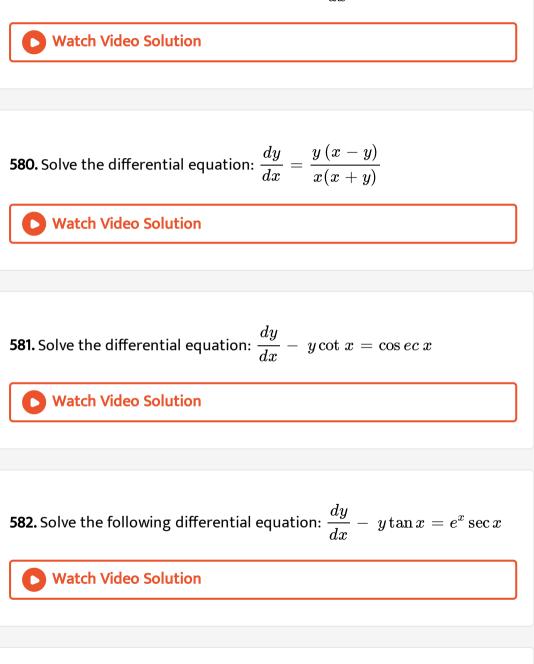
567. Solve the differential equation: $\tan y \, dx + \tan x \, dy = 0$ Watch Video Solution **568.** Solve the differential equation: $x \cos^2 y \, dx = y \cos^2 x \, dy$ Watch Video Solution **569.** Solve: $\left(\frac{\ln(\sec x + \tan x)}{\cos x}\right) dx = \left(\frac{\ln(\sec y + \tan y)}{\cos y}\right) dy$ Watch Video Solution 570. Solve the following differential equation: $\cos ec \, x \log y \frac{dy}{dx} + \, x^2 y^2 = 0$ Watch Video Solution



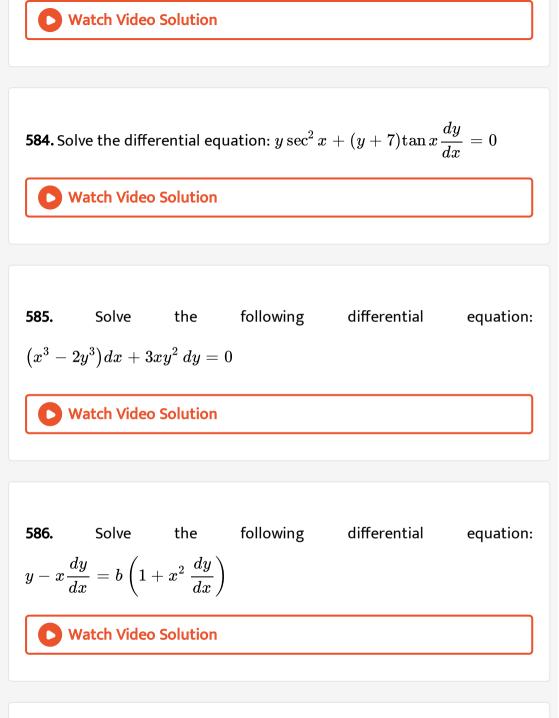


578. Solve the differential equation:
$$rac{dy}{dx}+1=e^{x+y}$$

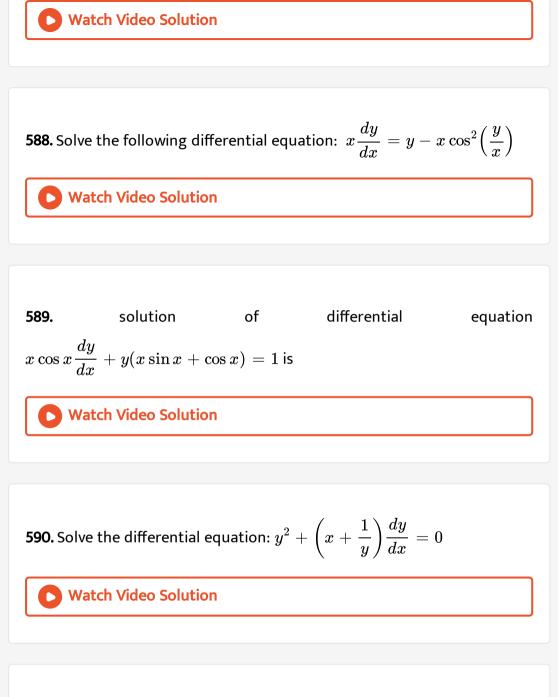




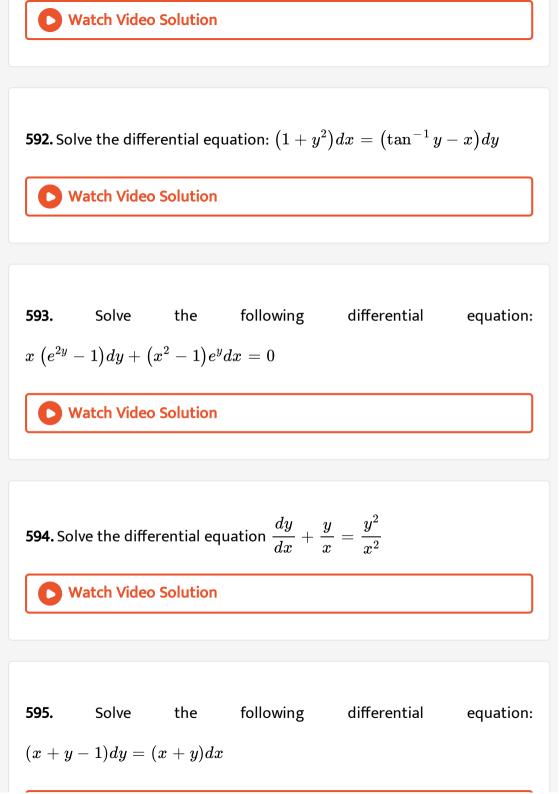
583. Solve the differential equation: $ig(1+y+x^2yig)dx+ig(x+x^3ig)dy=0$

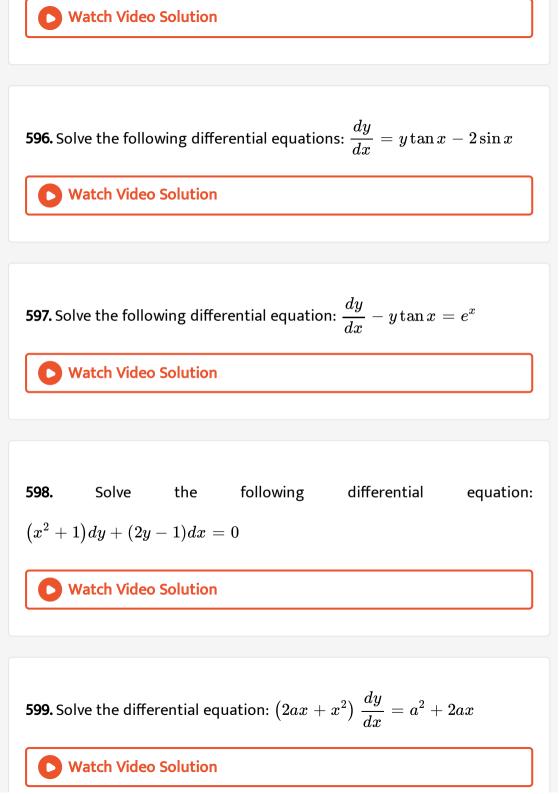


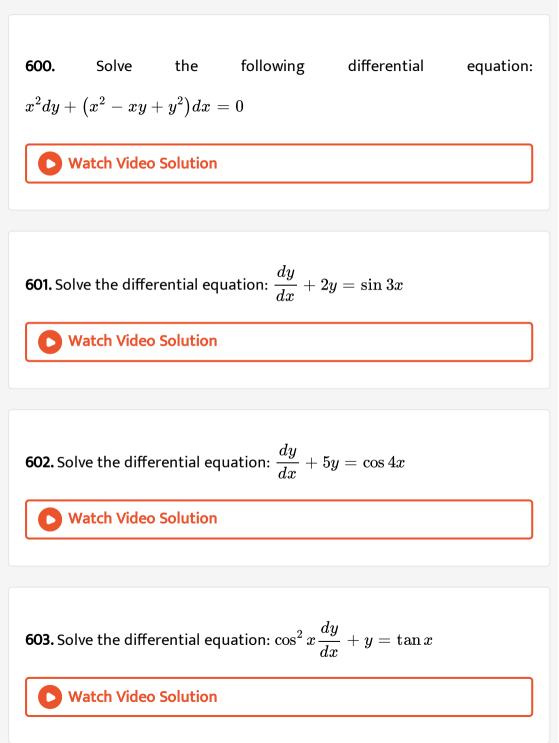
587. Solve the following differential equation: $rac{dy}{dx}+y=4x$

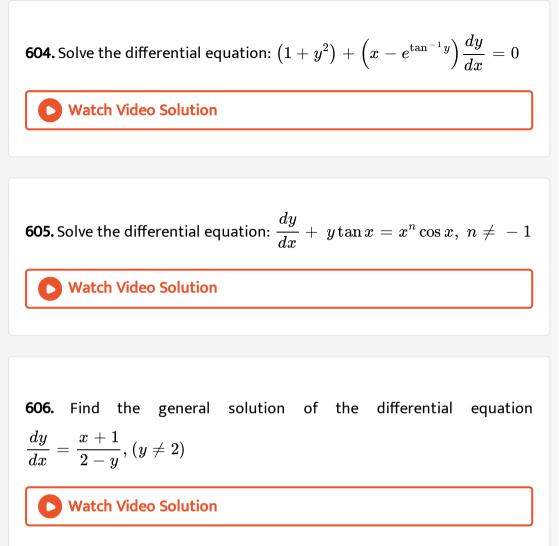


591. Solve the differential equation: $2\cos x \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y\sin x = \sin 2x$, given that y = 0 when $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

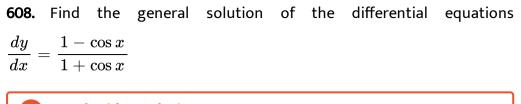








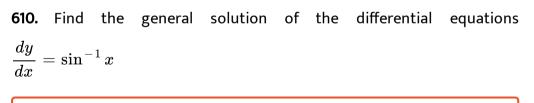
607. Find the particular solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = -4xy^2$ given that y = 1, when x = 0.





609. Find the general solution of the differential equations $rac{dy}{dx} = \left(1+x^2
ight)\left(1+y^2
ight)$

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611. Find the general solution of differential equations (dy)/(dx)=sqrt(4-

y^2) (-2

612. Find the general solution of the differential equations $y \log y dx - x dy = 0$

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613. Find the general solution of the differential equations $rac{dy}{dx} + y = 1 (y
eq 1)$

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614. For the differential equation, find a particular solution satisfying the given condition: $x(x^2 - 1)\frac{dy}{dx} = 1; y = 0$ when x = 2

615. The differential equations, find a particular solution satisfying the

given condition:
$$\cos\!\left(rac{dy}{dx}
ight)=a(a\in R);y=2$$
 when x=0

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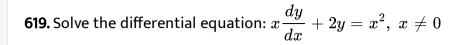
616. The differential equations, find a particular solution satisfying the given condition: $\frac{dy}{dx} = y \tan x$; y = 1 when x = 0

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617. Solve the following differential equation: $(x - y) \frac{dy}{dx} = x + 2y$

618. Show that the given differential equation is homogeneous and solve

each of them.
$$ydx + x\log\Bigl(rac{y}{x}\Bigr)dy - 2xdy = 0$$





620. Solve the differential equation:
$$rac{dy}{dx} + y = e^{-2x}$$

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621. Solve:
$$rac{dy}{dx} + y \sec x = an x$$

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622. Find the general solution of the differential equations: $x \log x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \frac{2}{x} \log x$

623. Solve the differential equation: $(x+y)rac{dy}{dx}=1$



624. Solve the differential equation:
$$(x+3y^2)rac{dy}{dx}=y$$

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625. Show that the differential equation $x \cos\left(rac{y}{x}
ight) rac{dy}{dx} = y \cos\left(rac{y}{x}
ight) + x$

is homogeneous and solve it.

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626. Solve the differential equation:
$$rac{dy}{dx} - y = \cos x$$

627. Solve the differential equation: $rac{dy}{dx}+2y=\sin x$

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628. Solve the differential equation:
$$rac{dy}{dx} + rac{y}{x} = x^2$$

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629. Solve
$$x rac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x^2 \log x$$

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630. Find the general solution of the differential equations: $(1 + x^2)dy + 2xydx = \cot x dx (x
eq 0)$

631. Solve the differential equation: $y\,dx + ig(x-y^2ig)dy = 0$



632. The differential equations, find a particular solution satisfying the

given condition:
$$ig(1+x^2)rac{dy}{dx}+2xy=rac{1}{1+x^2};y=0$$
 when $x=-1$

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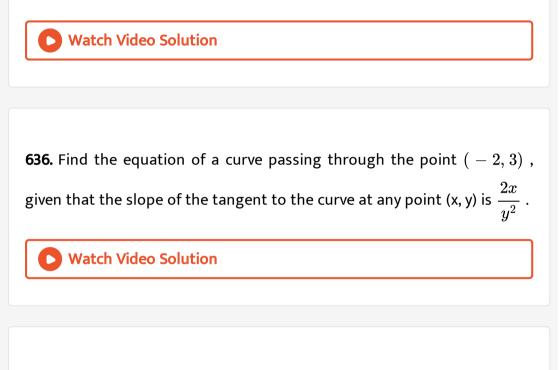
633. Find a particular solution of the differential equation:(x+y)dy + (x-y)dx = 0; y = 1 when x = 1

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634. Solve the differential equation $x^2 dy + y(x + y) dx = 0$, given that

y = 1 when x = 1.

635. Find the equation of the curve passing through the point (1,1) whose differential equation is : $xdy = ig(2x^2+1)dx$



637. Find the equation of a curve passing through the point (0, 0) and whose differential equation is $y' = e^x \sin x$

638. At any point (x, y) of a curve, the slope of the tangent is twice the slope of the line segment joining the point of contact to the point (-4, -3). Find the equation of the curve given that it passes through (2, -1).

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639. Show that the family of curves for which the slope of the tangent at

any point (x, y) on it is
$$\displaystyle rac{x^2+y^2}{2xy}$$
 , is given by x^2 $\,$ - $y^2=$ $\,$ $\,$ $\,$ $\,$ $\,$ $\,$

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640. Find the equation of a curve passing through the point (0, 1). If the slope of the tangent to the curve at any point (x, y) is equal to the sum of the x coordinate (abscissa) and the product of the x coordinate and y coordinate (ordinate) of that point.

641. Find the equation of a curve passing through the origin given that the slope of the tangent to the curve at any point (x, y) is equal to the sum of the coordinates of the point.



642. Find the equation of a curve passing through the point (0, 2) given that the sum of the coordinates of any point on the curve exceeds the magnitude of the slope of the tangent to the curve at that point by 5.



643. The slope of the tangent to the curve at any point is reciprocal of twice the ordinate of that point. The curve passes through the point (4, 3). Determine its equation.



644. The decay rate of radium at any time t is proportional to its mass at

that time. Find the time when the mass will be halved of its initial mass.

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645. Experiments show that radium disintegrates at a rate proportional to the amount of radium present at the moment. It's half life is 1590 years. What percentage will disappear in one year? [Use $e^{-\frac{\log 2}{1590}} = 0.9996$]

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646. A wet porous substance in the open air loses its moisture at a rate proportional to the moisture content. If a sheet hung in the wind loses half of its moisture during the first hour, when will it have lost 95% moisture, if weather conditions remain the same?