

Ques No.	Question
1 - 2427	<p>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</p> <p>Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</p>
2 - 6341	<p>The solution of $\frac{dx}{dy} + y = ye^{(n-1)x}$ ($n \neq 1$) is</p> <p>(A) $\frac{1}{n-1} \ln \left(\frac{e^{(n-1)x} - 1}{e^{(n-1)x}} \right) = \frac{y^2}{2} + C$</p> <p>(B) $e^{(1-n)x} = 1 + Ce^{(n-1)\left(\frac{y^2}{2}\right)}$</p> <p>(C) $\ln \left(1 + Ce^{(n-1)\left(\frac{y^2}{2}\right)} \right) + nx + 1 = 0$</p> <p>(D) $e^{(n-1)x} = Ce^{(n-1) + (n-1)\left(\frac{y^2}{2}\right)} + 1$</p> <p>Watch Free Video Solution on Doubtnut</p>
3 - 9581	<p>The function $y=f(x)$ is the solution of the differential equation</p> <p>$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{xy}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{x^4 + 2x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$ in $(-1, 1)$, satisfying $f(0) = 0$.</p>

Then $\int_{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} f(x)dx$ is (A) $\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ (C)
 (D) $\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

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Solution of the differential equation

$$\cos x dy = y(\sin x - y)dx, 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 (A)

4 - 11516

$$\sec x = (\tan x + c)y$$
 (B) $y \sec x = \tan x + c$ (C)

$$y \tan x = \sec x + c$$
 (D) $\tan x = (\sec x + c)y$

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5 - 11678

If a curve $y = f(x)$ passes through the point $(1, -1)$ and satisfies the differential equation, $y(1 + xy)dx = xdy$, then

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$
 is equal to: (A) $-\frac{2}{5}$ (B) $-\frac{4}{5}$ (C) $\frac{2}{5}$ (D) $\frac{4}{5}$

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6 - 12322

What is the order of the differential equation

$$\frac{dx}{dy} + \int y dx = x^3$$
 (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) cannot be determined

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If $y_1(x)$ and $y_2(x)$ are two solutions of $\frac{dy}{dx} + f(x)y = r(x)$,

then $y_1(x) + y_2(x)$ is solution of : (A) $\frac{dy}{dx} + f(x)y = 0$ (B)

$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2f(x)y = r(x)$ (C) $\frac{dy}{dx} + f(x)y = 2r(x)$ (D)

$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2f(x)y = 2r(x)$

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If $y = y(x)$ satisfies the differential equation

$$8\sqrt{x}\left(\sqrt{9+\sqrt{x}}\right)dy = \left(\sqrt{4+\sqrt{9+\sqrt{x}}}\right)^{-1} dx, x > 0$$

and $y(0) = \sqrt{7}$, then $y(256) =$ (A) 16 (B) 80 (C) 3 (D) 9

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The differential equation representing the family of curves

$y^2 = 2c(x + \sqrt{c})$, where c is a positive parameter, is of (A)

order 1 (B) order 2 (C) degree 3 (D) degree 4

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10 - 41891

the family of all differential equations passing through $(0, 2)$ is

(A) $y = x \frac{dy}{dx}$ (B) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$ (C) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2$ (D) $y = x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2$

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11 - 44501

The solution of the differential equation

$\frac{x^2 dy}{dx} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - y \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -1$, where $y \rightarrow 1$ as

$x \rightarrow \infty$ is (A) $y = \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ (B)

$y = \frac{x+1}{x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}$ (C) $y = \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ (D)

$y = \frac{x}{x \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}$

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12 - 44593

The solution of the differential equation $(x+y)^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$,

satisfying the condition $y(1) = 0$ is (A)

13 - 50655

$$y + \frac{\pi}{4} = \tan^{-1}(x + y) \text{ (B)} \quad y - \frac{\pi}{4} = \tan^{-1}(x + y) \text{ (C)}$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} x \text{ (D)} \quad y = \tan^{-1}(\ln x) + 1$$

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The equation of one of the curves whose slope of tangent at

$$\text{any point is equal to } y + 2x \text{ is (A) } y = 2(e^x + x - 1) \text{ (B)}$$

$$y = 2(e^x - x - 1) \text{ (C) } y = 2(e^x - x + 1) \text{ (D)}$$

$$y = 2(e^x + x + 1)$$

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14 - 59098

The first integration of $\frac{dy}{dx} \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right) - x^2y \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = xy^2$ will

$$\text{be (A) } \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{c - x^2y^2} \text{ (B) } \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{c + x^2y^2} \text{ (C)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\sqrt{c + x^2y^2} \text{ (D) } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sqrt{c - x^2y^2}$$

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15 - 67025

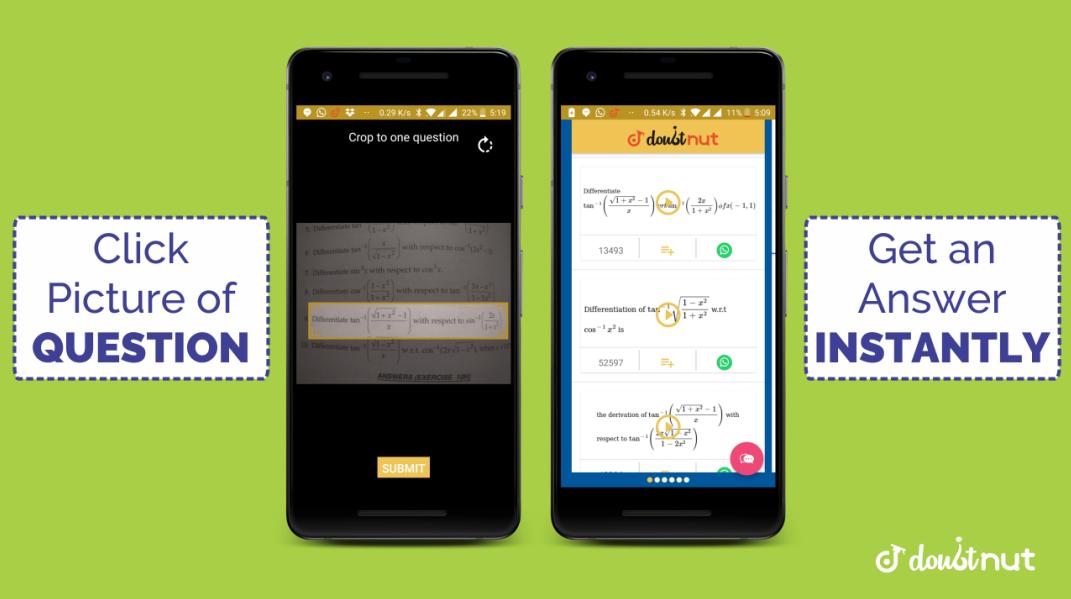
A function $y=f(x)$ satisfies the differential equation

$$f(x)\sin 2x - \cos x + (1 + \sin^2 x)f'(x) = 0 \text{ with initial}$$

condition $y(0) = 0$. The value of $f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ is equal to (A) $\frac{1}{5}$ (B) $\frac{3}{5}$ (C) $\frac{4}{5}$ (D) $\frac{2}{5}$

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If the differentiable equation $\frac{dy}{dx} - y = y^2(\sin x + \cos x)$

with $y(0) = 1$ then $y(\pi)$ has the value equal to (A) $-e^\pi$ (B) $-e^{-\pi}$

16 - 67027

(C) $e^{-\pi}$ (D) $-e^{-\pi}$

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17 - 67158

If $f(x), g(x)$ be twice differentiable functions on $[0,2]$ satisfying

$f''(x) = g''(x)$, $f'(1) = 2g'(1) = 4$ and

- $f(2) = 3g(2) = 9$, then $f(x) - g(x)$ at $x = 4$ equals (A) 0
(B) 10 (C) 8 (D) 2

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18 - 71277

The solution of the differential equation

$$xdy + ydx - \sqrt{1 - x^2y^2}dx = 0 \text{ is (A)}$$

$$\sin^{-1}(xy) = C - x \text{ (B)} \quad xy = \sin(x + c) \text{ (C)}$$

$$\log(1 - x^2y^2) = x + c \text{ (D)} \quad y = x \sin x + c$$

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19 - 73865

Consider the differential equation $y^2dx + \left(x + \frac{1}{y}\right)dy = 0$.

$$\text{If } y(1) = 1, \text{ then } x \text{ is given by: (A) } 1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{\frac{1}{e^y}}{e} \text{ (B)}$$

$$4 - \frac{2}{y} - \frac{e^y}{e} \text{ (C) } 3 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{e^y}{e} \text{ (D) } 1 + \frac{1}{y} - \frac{\frac{1}{e^y}}{e}$$

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20 - 75979

The degree of the differential equation satisfying the relation

$$\sqrt{1 + x^2} + \sqrt{1 + y^2} = \lambda \left(x\sqrt{1 + y^2} - y\sqrt{1 + x^2} \right) \text{ is}$$

- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) none of these

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21 - 89566

Family $y = Ax + A^3$ of curve represented by the differential equation of degree (A) Three (B) Two (C) One (D) No

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22 - 90966

The solution of the differential equation $\sqrt{a+x} \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 0$ is (A) $y = Ae^{\frac{2}{3}(2a-x)\sqrt{a+x}}$ (B) $y = Ae^{-\frac{2}{3}(2a-x)\sqrt{a+x}}$ (C) $y = Ae^{\frac{2}{3}(2a+x)\sqrt{x-a}}$

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23 - 105169

The solution of the differential equation

$ydx + (x + x^2y)dy = 0$ is (A) $-\frac{1}{xy} = c$ (B) $\log y = cx$ (C) $\frac{1}{xy} + \log y = c$ (D) $-\frac{1}{xy} + \log y = c$

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If the line segment joining the point $A(a,b)$ and $B(c,d)$ subtends an angle θ at the origin. Prove that $\cos \theta = \frac{ab+cd}{\sqrt{(a^2+b^2)(c^2+d^2)}}$

The points on $x+y=4$ and $y=4$ which lie at a unit distance from the line $4x+3y-10=0$ are

Find the degree measures corresponding to the following radian measures (use $n=22/7$), (i) $\frac{\pi}{16}$ (ii) 4 (iii) $\frac{13\pi}{3}$ (iv)

Find the radian measure corresponding to the following degree measures: (i) 45° (ii) $47^\circ 30'$ (iii) $22^\circ 15' 45''$

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find the equation of tangent a

Find the equation of tangent to the curve $x=a(\theta \sin \theta)$

Find the equation of tangent to the curve $x=a(\theta \sin \theta)$

Find the equation of tangent to the curve $y=\sin^4(-1...$

If $3x^2y=0$ is a tangent to a circle whose center is ...

Find the equation of tangent to $y=\int_{-1}^{x^2}(x^3)(...$

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If the solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = xy^3$

is $y^2(1 + cx^2) = 1$, c being an arbitrary constant, then $p(x)$ is

24 - 109021

- (A) $-x$ (B) $\frac{x}{2}$ (C) x (D) $2x$

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25 - 112623

If $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + x + y + xy$ and $y(-1) = 0$, then function y is

- (A) $e^{\frac{(1-x)^2}{2}}$ (B) $e^{\frac{(1-x)^2}{2}} - 1$ (C) $\log_e(1+x) - 1$ (D) $1+x$

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26 - 112630

The solution of the differential equation

$(1 + y + x^2y)dx + (x + x^3)dy = 0$ is (A) $xy = c - \tan x$

- (B) $xy = c - \arctan x$ (C) $xy = c - x$ (D) none of these

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A particle moves in a line with velocity given by $\frac{ds}{dt} = s + 1$.

The time taken by the particle to cover a distance of 9 metre is

27 - 127634

- (A) 1 (B) $\log 10$ (C) $2 \log 10$ (D) 10

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The order of the differential equation whose solution is given by

$y = c_1 x + (c_2 + c_3) e^{\log x} + c_4 \cos(x + c_5)$, where

28 - 206886

- C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 and C_5 are arbitrary constants, is 1(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

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The solution of the differential equation

$$(1 + y^2) + \left(x - e^{\tan^{-1} y} \right) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \text{ is } (A)$$

29 - 234926

$$(x - 2) = k e^{-\tan^{-1} y} \quad (B) \quad 2x e^{2\tan^{-1} y} = e^{2\tan^{-1} y} + k \quad (C)$$

$$x e^{\tan^{-1} y} = \tan^{-1} y + k \quad (D) \quad x e^{2\tan^{-1} y} = e^{\tan^{-1} y} + k$$

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30 - 262307

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

$$\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^5 + \frac{4\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^3}{\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}} + \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = x^2 - 1$$

(A) m = 3, n = 1

- (B) m = 3, n = 3 (C) m = 3, n = 2 (D) m = 3, n = 5

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Solution of the differential equation

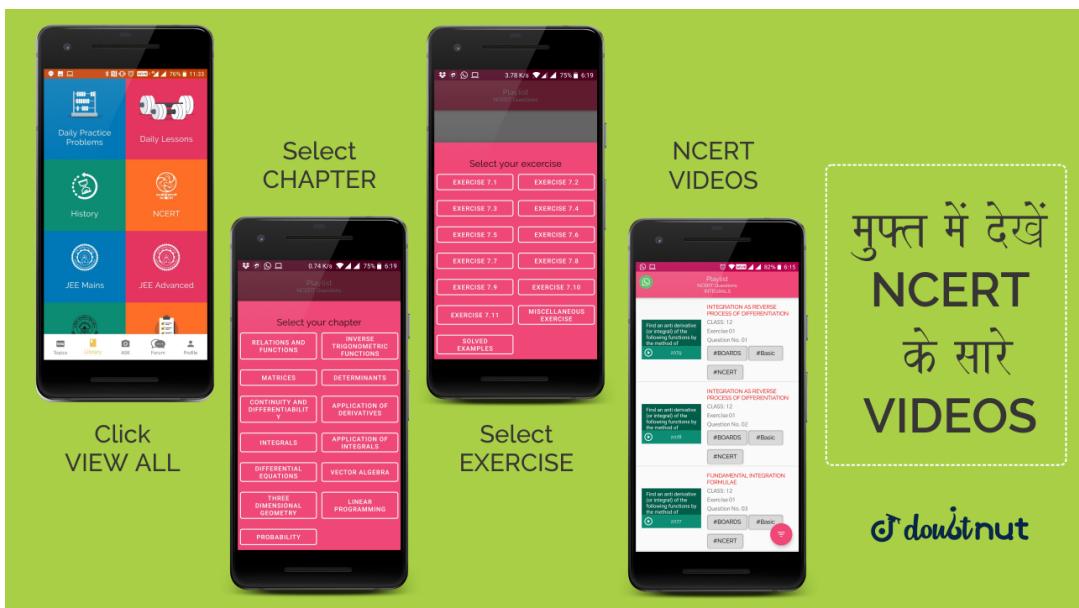
$$(xy + y + e^{-x})dx + (x + e^{-x})dy = 0 \text{ when } y(0) = 1$$

31 - 286488

Then $y(-1) =$ is equal to (A) $\frac{e}{e-1}$ (B) $\frac{2e}{e-1}$ (C) $\frac{e}{1-e}$
(D) 0

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32 - 328645

Orthogonal trajectories of the family of curves represented by

$$x^2 + 2y^2 - y + c = 0 \text{ is (A) } y^2 = a(4x - 1) \text{ (B)}$$

$$y^2 = a(4x^2 - 1) \text{ (C) } x^2 = a(4y - 1) \text{ (D)}$$

$$x^2 = a(4y^2 - 1)$$

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33 - 387793
Solution of $D \cdot E \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x + 4y + 3}{12x + 16y - 4}$ is (A)

$$y = 4x + \ln(3x + 4y) + c \text{ (B) } 4y = x + \ln(3x + 4y) + c$$

$$\text{(C) } y = \ln(3x + 4y) + c \text{ (D) } x + y = \ln(3x + 4y) + c$$

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34 - 1203771
If the differential equation representing the family of all circles

touching x -axis at the origin is $(x^2 - y^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)y$ then

$$g(x) \text{ equals, (A) } \frac{x}{2} \text{ (B) } 2x^2 \text{ (C) } 2x \text{ (D) } \frac{x^2}{2}$$

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35 - 1215756

The general solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{y^2}$ is

$$\text{(A) } x^2 + y^2 = c \text{ (B) } x^2 - y^2 = c \text{ (C) } x^3 + y^3 = c \text{ (D)}$$

$$x^3 - y^3 = c$$

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36 - 1215867

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) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \log y + c$

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37 - 1219311

The solution of $\frac{dy}{dx} + \sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}} = 0$ is (A)
 $\tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1} x = c$ (B) $\sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} y + c$ (C)
 $\sec^{-1} x + \cos ec^{-1} x = c$ (D) none of these

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38 - 1253046

If the solution of the differential equation $x\frac{dy}{dx} + y = xe^x$ be
 $xy = e^x \phi(x) + c$ then $\phi(x)$ is: (A) $x + 1$ (B) $x - 1$ (C)
(D) x

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39 - 1253879

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)

$$e^y = e^x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + c$$

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40 - 1268751

The degree of the differential equation

$$x = 1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^3 + \dots$$

- (A) 3 (B) 2 (C) 1 (D) not defined

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41 - 2474819

The equation of the curve through the point (3, 2) and whose

slope is $\frac{x^2}{y+1}$, is (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

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42 - 2475870

The orthogonal trajectories of the family of curves an

$a^{n-1}y = x^n$ are given by (A) $x^n + n^2y = \text{constant}$ (B)

$ny^2 + x^2 = \text{constant}$ (C) $n^2x + y^n = \text{constant}$ (D)

$y = x$

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The solution of the differential equation

$\log\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 4x - 2y - 2$, $y = 1$ when $x = 1$, is (A)

43 - 2573062 (B) $2e^{2y+2} = e^{4x} + e^2$ (C) $2e^{2y-2} = e^{4x} + e^2$

(D) $3e^{2y+2} = e^{3x} + e^4$

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If $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy + y}{xy + x}$, then the solution of the differential equation

44 - 2688342 (A) $y = xe^x + c$ (B) $y = e^x + c$ (C) $y = Axe^{x-y}$ (D)

$y = x + A$

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45 - 2688466

The family of curves passing through $(0, 0)$ and satisfying the

differential equation $\frac{y_2}{y_1} = 1$ $\left(\text{where, } y_n = \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} \right)$ is (A)

$y = k$ (B) $y = kx$ (C) $y = k(e^x + 1)$ (C) $y = k(e^x - 1)$

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solution of differential equation

$$x \cos x \frac{dy}{dx} + y(x \sin x + \cos x) = 1 \text{ is (A)}$$

46 - 2843459

$$xy = \sin x + c \cos x \text{ (B)} \quad xy \sec x = \tan x + c \text{ (C)}$$

$$xy + \sin x + c \cos x = 0 \text{ (D)} \quad xy = \sin x - c \cos x$$

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The solution of $\cos(x + y)dy = dx$ is (A)

47 - 2848394

$$y = \tan\left(\frac{x + y}{2}\right) + c \text{ (B)} \quad y = x \sec\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + c \text{ (C)}$$

$$y = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + c \text{ (D)} \quad \text{none of these}$$

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The solution of the differential equation

$$(1 + x^2)dy + (1 + y^2)dx = 0 \text{ is } (A) x - y = c(1 + xy)$$

48 - 2874586

$$(B) x + y = c(1 - xy) (C) xy = c(x + y) (D)$$

$$xy = c(x - y)$$

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$$\text{Let } y' = \frac{4y^2 + 4xy + x^2}{4x^2} \text{ and } y(1) = 0, \text{ then } y\left(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)$$

49 - 3226992

$$\text{equals } (A) \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (B) e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (C) \frac{1}{4}e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (D) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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50 - 3346635

$$\text{The solution of the differential equation } \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(x - y) \text{ is}$$

$$(A) y + \cot\left(\frac{x - y}{2}\right) = c (B) x + \cot\left(\frac{x - y}{2}\right) = c (C)$$

$$x + \tan\left(\frac{x - y}{2}\right) = c (D) \text{ none of these}$$

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51 - 3474336

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

- (A) $x\phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = k$ (B) $\phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = kx$ (C) $y\phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = k$ (D)
 $\phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = ky$

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52 - 3846930

The differential equations of all circles touching the x-axis at

- origin is (A) $(y^2 - x^2) = 2xy\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$ (B)
 $(x^2 - y^2)\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 2xy$ (C) $(x^2 - y^2) = 2xy\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$ (D)

none of these

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53 - 3989098

Which of the following is not the differential equation of family of curves whose tangent form an angle of $\frac{\pi}{4}$ with the hyperbola

- $xy = c^2$? (A) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x - y}{x + y}$ (B) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{x - y}$ (C)
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x + y}{x - y}$ (D) N.O.T.

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54 - 4541862

The population $p(t)$ at time t of a certain mouse species

satisfies the differential equation $\frac{dp(t)}{dt} = 0.5p(t) - 450$ If

$p(0) = 850$, then the time at which the population becomes

zero is (A) $2 \ln 18$ (B) $\ln 9$ (C) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 18$ (D) $\ln 18$

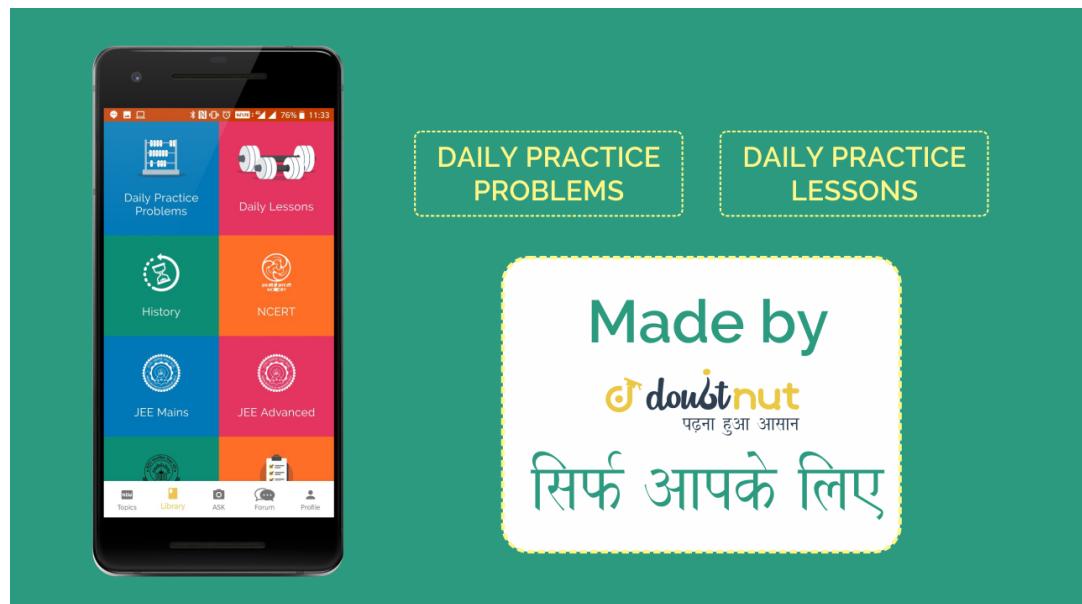
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55 - 4863339

The differential equation of all conics whose centre lie at the origin is of order (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) none of these

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56 - 4869308

If $(x^2 + y^2)dy = xydx$ and $y(1) = 1$ and $y(x_o) = e$, then

$x_o =$ (A) $3e$ (B) $\sqrt{2}e$ (C) $\sqrt{3}e$ (D) $\sqrt{3}$

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Solution of differential equation

$$f(x) \frac{dy}{dx} = (f(x))^2 + f(x)y + f(x)' . y \text{ is : (A)}$$

57 - 5446591

$$y = f(x) + ce^x \text{ (B)} \quad y = -f(x) + ce^x \text{ (C)}$$

$$y = -f(x) + ce^x f(x) \text{ (D)} \quad y = cf(x) + e^x$$

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The curve satisfying the differential equation,

$$ydx - (x + 3y^2)dy = 0 \text{ and passing through the point } (1, 1)$$

58 - 5592419

$$\text{, also passes through the point. (A) } \left(\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{2} \right) \text{ (B)}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \text{ (C) } \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right) \text{ (D) } \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3} \right)$$

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The differential equation which represents the family of curves

$$y = c_1 e^{c_2 x} , \text{ where } c_1 \text{ and } c_2 \text{ are arbitrary constants, is (A)}$$

59 - 5890326

$$y' = y^2 \text{ (B)} \quad y'' = y'y \text{ (C)} \quad yy'' = y' \text{ (D)} \quad yy'' = (y')^2$$

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60 - 6054226

A normal is drawn at a point $P(x, y)$ of a curve It meets the x-axis at Q If PQ is of constant length k such a curve passing through $(0,k)$ is (A) a circle with centre $(0,0)$ (B) a hyperbola with eccentricity $\sqrt{2}$ (C) $x^2 + y^2 = k^2$ (D) $x^2 - y^2 = k^2$



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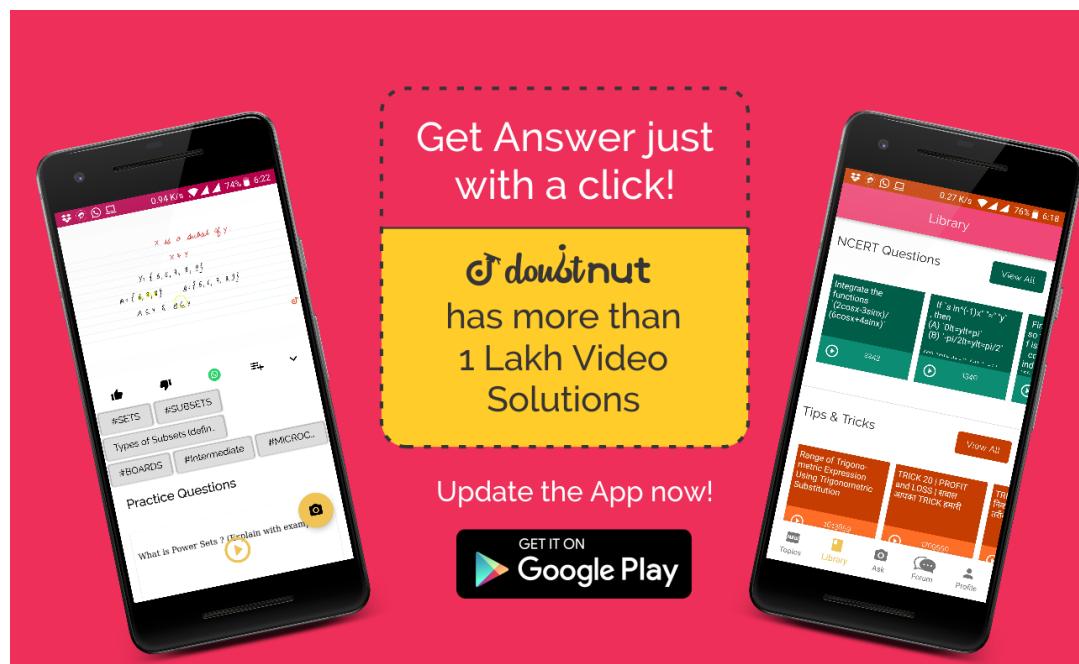
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ANSWERS

Ques No.	Answer
1 - 2427	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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2 - 6341	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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3 - 9581	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
4 - 11516	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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5 - 11678	D Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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6 - 12322	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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7 - 14311	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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8 - 23526	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
9 - 35267	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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10 - 41891	D Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
11 - 44501	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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12 - 44593	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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13 - 50655	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
14 - 59098	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut

Ques No.	Answer
15 - 67025	D Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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16 - 67027	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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17 - 67158	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
18 - 71277	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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19 - 73865	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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20 - 75979	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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21 - 89566	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
22 - 90966	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
23 - 105169	D Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
24 - 109021	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
25 - 112623	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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26 - 112630	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
27 - 127634	B

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28 - 206886	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
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29 - 234926	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
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30 - 262307	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
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31 - 286488	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
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32 - 328645	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
Ques No.	Answer
33 - 387793	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
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34 - 1203771	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
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35 - 1215756	D Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
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36 - 1215867	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
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37 - 1219311	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
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38 - 1253046	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
Ques No.	Answer
39 - 1253879	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut

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40 - 1268751	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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41 - 2474819	D Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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42 - 2475870	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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43 - 2573062	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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44 - 2688342	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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45 - 2688466	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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47 - 2848394	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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49 - 3226992	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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50 - 3346635	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
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51 - 3474336	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubtnut
Ques No.	Answer
52 - 3846930	B

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53 - 3989098	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
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54 - 4541862	A Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
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55 - 4863339	B Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
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56 - 4869308	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
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57 - 5446591	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
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58 - 5592419	C Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
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59 - 5890326	D Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
Ques No.	Answer
60 - 6054226	D Watch Free Video Solution of this Question on Doubnut
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