

**Q1\** Does a given differential equation have always a solution over an interval?

**Q2\** Is it possible for a differential equation to have more than one dependent variable?

**Q3\** Show that every function of the form  $y = \frac{1}{x} e^{cx}$  where  $c$  is a constant is a solution of the differential equation  $xy' + y - y \ln(xy) = 0$  for all  $x \neq 0$ .

**Q4\** How to interpret the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0.028y - 10.$$

**Q5\** Eliminate the constant  $a$  from the equation  $(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2$

**Q6\** Eliminate  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  from the relation  $x = \beta \cos(\omega t + \alpha)$ , in which  $\omega$  is a parameter (not to be eliminated).

**Q7** \ Solve the following differential equations:

1)  $ydx - xdy = xydx$ .

2)  $(x + y)(dx - dy) = dx + dy$ .

3)  $x^2(1 - y)dx + y^2(1 + x)dy = 0$ .

4)  $3e^x \tan y dx + (1 - e^x) \sec^2 y dy = 0$ .

**Q8** \ Suppose that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ , derive a formula for solving this type of differential equation.

**Q9** \ Solve the following differential equations: 1)  $xydx$

$+ (x^2 + y^2)dy = 0$ .

2)  $(x^2 + xy + y^2)dx - xydy = 0$ .

3)  $y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$ .

4)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xe^{y/x} + y}{x}$ .

5)  $(2x \sinh(\frac{y}{x}) + 3y \cosh(\frac{y}{x}))dx - 3x \cosh(\frac{y}{x})dy = 0$ .

**Q10** \ Solve the following differential equations: 1)  $(y -$

$2)dx - (x - y - 1)dy = 0$ .

2)  $(x - 4y - 9)dx + (4x + y - 2)dy = 0$ .

3)  $(x + y - 1)dx + (2x + 2y + 1)dy = 0$ .

**Q11** \ Solve the following differential equations:

1)  $(\cos x \cos y - \cot x)dx - \sin x \sin y dy = 0$ .

2)  $2xydx + (x^2 + 1)dy = 0$ .

3)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{3x^2+4xy}{2x^2+2y}$ .

4)  $y' = (xy^2 - 1)/(1 - x^2y)$ .

**Q12\** Give an example of a differential equation for which a degree is not defined.

**Q13\** Solve the following differential equations (Find the general solution of the following):

1)  $y\frac{dx}{dy} + 2x = y^3$ .

2)  $x\frac{dy}{dx} + y = x$ .

3)  $y' + \tan(x)y = \cos^2(x)$ , over the interval  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

4)  $3xy' - y = \ln(x) + 1$ ,  $x > 0$  satisfying  $y(1) = -2$ .

**Q 14\** Solve the following differential equations:1)

$y(6y^2 - x - 1)dx + 2xdy = 0$ .

2)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = (xy)^2$ .

3)  $xy - \frac{dy}{dx} = y^3e^{-x^3}$ .

**Q15\** Solve the following differential equations:

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

2)  $\frac{dy}{dx} - (3x - 2y)^3 = 0$ .