

RAJI UMMI-SALMA ONIZE
181ENG08020
BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING

1.] $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \tanh x = \sinh x$

$P = \tanh x$
 $Q = 2 \sinh x$

$\int P \cdot dx = \int \tanh x = \int \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} \cdot dx$

$\cosh x = u$
 $\int \frac{\sinh x}{u} = dx$

$u = \cosh x$
 $du = \sinh x$

$dx = \frac{du}{\sinh x}$

$\int \frac{\sinh x \cdot du}{u \sinh x}$

$= \int \frac{1}{u} \cdot du$
 $= \ln u$

$= \ln \cosh x$
 $I_f = e^{\int P \cdot dx}$
 $= e^{\ln \cosh x}$
 $= \cosh x$

$y \cdot I_f = \int Q \cdot I_f \cdot dx$

$y \cdot \cosh x = \int 2 \sinh x \cdot \cosh x \cdot dx$

$2 \sinh x \cosh x = \sinh(2x)$

$y \cdot \cosh x = \int \sinh(2x) \cdot dx$

$y \cdot \cosh x = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \cos 2x + C$

$y \cdot \cosh x = \cos 2x + C$

$y = \frac{\cos 2x + C}{\cosh x}$

2.] $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = e^{3x}$

$P = 2$
 $\int P dx = 2x$

$Q = e^{3x}$
 $I_f = e^{\int P dx}$
 $= e^{2x}$

$y \cdot I_f = \int Q \cdot I_f \cdot dx$

$y \cdot e^{2x} = \int e^{3x} \cdot e^{2x} \cdot dx$

$y \cdot e^{2x} = \int e^{5x} \cdot dx$

$y \cdot e^{2x} = \frac{1}{5} e^{5x} + C$

$y = \frac{1}{5} \frac{e^{5x} + C}{e^{2x}}$

3.] $2 \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + 2x - 3$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = x + 2 - \frac{3}{x}$

$\int \frac{dy}{dx} = \int (x + 2 - \frac{3}{x}) dx$

$y = \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x - 3 \ln x + C$

4.] $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = y^3$

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

$z = y^{1-n}$

$z = y^{1-3}$

$z = y^{-2}$ — (2)

$\frac{dz}{dy} = -2y^{-3} \frac{dy}{dx}$ — (3)

Multiply eqn by (1-n)
 $-2y^{-3} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y^{-3}}{x} = -2$

$\frac{dz}{dy} = -2y^{-3} \frac{dy}{dx}$

Sub eqn (2) into (4)

$\frac{dz}{dy} - \frac{2z}{x} = -2$

$\therefore P = -\frac{2}{x}; Q = -2$

$\int P \cdot dx = -2 \ln x$

$I_f = e^{-2 \ln x}$

$= x^{-2}$

$z \cdot I_f = \int Q \cdot I_f \cdot dx$

$2x^{-2} = \int -2x^{-2} dx$

$2x^{-2} = \frac{-2x^{-1} + C}{-1}$

$z = \frac{2x^{-1} + C}{x^{-2}}$

$z = 2x + Cx^2$

$z = x(2 + Cx)$

$z = y^{-2}$

$y^{-2} = x(2 + Cx)$

$y^2 = \frac{x(2 + Cx)}{1}$

$y^2 = 1$

5.] $x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 \sin 2x + 4$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 \sin 2x + 4}{x^2}$

$\int \frac{dy}{dx} = \int \left(\frac{x^2 \sin 2x + 4}{x^2} \right)$

$y = \int \left(\frac{x^2 \sin 2x}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^2} \right) dx$

$= \frac{-x \cos 2x}{3} - \frac{\int \cos 2x}{3}$

$= \frac{-x \cos 2x}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int \cos 2x$

$= \frac{-x \cos 2x}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sin 2x}{2}$

$= \frac{-x \cos 2x}{3} - \frac{\sin 2x}{6} - (-\frac{1}{x}) + C$

$y = \frac{-x \cos 2x}{3} - \frac{\sin 2x}{6} - \frac{1}{x} + C$

$$c = 1$$

$$v = 0$$

$$L + (0)^2 = A(0-1)(0+1)$$

$$L = A(-1)(1)$$

$$L = -1A$$

$$A = -1$$

$$\int \left(\frac{-1}{v} + \frac{1}{v-1} + \frac{1}{v+1} \right) dv$$

$$- \int \frac{1}{4} \cdot dv$$

$$-\ln v + \ln(v-1) + \ln(v+1) = \ln x$$

$$\ln(v-1)(v+1) - \ln v = \ln x$$

$$\frac{v^2 - 1}{v} = \ln x$$

$$y = vx$$

$$v = y/x$$

$$(y/x)^2 - 1 = Ax$$

$$\frac{y^2}{x^2} - 1 = Ax - \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{x^2} - 1 = Ay$$

$$\frac{y^2 - x^2}{x^2} = Ay$$

$$y^2 - x^2 = Ayx^2$$

$$y^2 = Ax^2y + x^2$$

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

$$6.] (x^2 + xy^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2y^3$$

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

$$y = vx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{2y^3}{(x^2 + xy^2)}$$

$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{2(vx)^3}{x^2 + x(vx)^2}$$

$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{2v^3 x^3}{x^2 + v^2 x^3}$$

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

$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{2v^3}{1+v^2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$x - du = v^3$$

$$(1+v^2) \cdot du = \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx$$

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

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

$$\frac{1 + v^2}{v^3 - v} = \frac{A}{v} + \frac{B}{v-1} + \frac{C}{v+1}$$

$$\frac{v^2 - v}{v^2 - 1} = \frac{A(v-1)(v+1) + B(v)(v+1) + C(v)(v-1)}{v^2 - 1}$$

$$1 + v^2 = B(1)(2)$$

$$2 = 2B$$

$$B = 1$$

$$v = -1$$

$$\frac{v^2 - 1}{v^2 - 1} = \frac{1 + (-1)^2}{v^2 - 1} = \frac{c(-1)(-1-1)}{v^2 - 1}$$

$$2 = 2C$$