

Differential Equations - Class XII

Past Year JEE Questions

Questions

Question: 01

Solution of the differential equation $ydx + (x + x^2y) dy = 0$ is

- A. $\log y = Cx$
- B. $-\frac{1}{xy} + \log y = C$
- C. $\frac{1}{xy} + \log y = C$
- D. $-\frac{1}{xy} = C$

Solutions

Solution: 01

Explanation

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{x}{y} - x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{x}{y} = -x^2,$$

It is Bernoulli form. Divide by x^2

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

$$\text{put } x^{-1} = t, \quad -x^{-2} \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{dt}{dy}$$

$$\text{We get, } -\frac{dt}{dy} + t \left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dy} - \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)t = 1$$

It is linear in t .

Integrating factor

$$= e^{\int -\frac{1}{y} dy} = e^{-\log y} = y^{-1}$$

\therefore Solution is

$$t (y^{-1}) = \int (y^{-1}) dy + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \log y + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \log y - \frac{1}{xy} = c$$