

Solvable for y :-

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

$$\Rightarrow y = x(P + P^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = Px + P^2x \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P^2x + Px - y = 0$$

Diff. both side w.r.t x in eqⁿ (ii)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \left(P + x \frac{dP}{dx} \right) + \left(P^2 + x \cdot 2P \frac{dP}{dx} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = P' + x \frac{dP}{dx} + P^2 + 2xP \frac{dP}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow -P^2 = x(1 + 2P) \frac{dP}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow -dx = \frac{(1 + 2P)}{P^2} dP$$

$$\Rightarrow \log x = - \left[\int \frac{dP}{P^2} + \int \frac{2 dP}{P} \right]$$

$$= \log x = - \left(\frac{-1}{P} + 2 \log P \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log x = \frac{1}{P} - \log P^2 + \log c$$

$$\Rightarrow \log x + \log P^2 - \log c = \frac{1}{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \frac{P^2 x}{c} = \frac{1}{P} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{P^2 x}{c} = e^{1/P}$$

$$\Rightarrow P^2 = \frac{c}{x} e^{1/P}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = c P^{-2} e^{1/P} \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

The P-eliminant of (i) & (ii) will give solⁿ

$$2 \quad e^y = p^3 + p \quad - \text{①}$$

Diff. both side w.r.t x

$$\Rightarrow p^3 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 3p^2 \cdot \frac{dp}{dx} + \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^y \cdot p = (1 + 3p^2) \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow (p^3 + p)p = (1 + 3p^2) \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow (p^4 + p^2) = (1 + 3p^2) \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{1 + 3p^2}{p^2(p^2 + 1)} \cdot dp = \left[\frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{2}{p^2 + 1} \right] dp$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{p} + 2 \tan^{-1} p$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2 \tan^{-1} p - \frac{1}{p} + c \quad - \text{②}$$

from ① & ②

The p -eliminant of ① & ② will give the required solution.

$$3 \quad y = 2px + p^2 \quad - \text{①}$$

Diff. both side w.r.t x

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2p + 2x \cdot \frac{dp}{dx} + 2p \cdot \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow p = 2p + 2x \cdot \frac{dp}{dx} + 2p \cdot \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow P + 2(x+P) \frac{dP}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x+P) \frac{dP}{dx} = -P$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dP}{dx} = \frac{-P}{2(x+P)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dP} = \frac{2(x+P)}{-P}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dP} = -2 \cdot \frac{x}{P} - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dP} + 2 \cdot \frac{x}{P} = -2$$

It is linear in x .

$$\text{Here, I.F} = e^{\int \frac{2}{P} dP} = e^{2 \log P} = e^{\log P^2} = P^2$$

Hence, the solution is

$$x \cdot P^2 = \int -2P^2 dP$$

$$\Rightarrow x P^2 = \frac{-2P^3}{3} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-2P}{3} + CP^{-2} \quad \text{--- (II)}$$

Now, from (I)

$$y = 2P \left(\frac{-2P}{3} + CP^{-2} \right) + P^2$$

$$y = \frac{-4P^2}{3} + \frac{2C}{P} + P^2 = \frac{2C}{P} - \frac{1}{3} P^2 \quad \text{--- (III)}$$

The eqⁿ (I) and (II) constitute the required solⁿ

$$Q. \quad y = (1+p)x + ap^2 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (1+p) + x \cdot \frac{dp}{dx} + a \cdot 2p \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow p = 1+p + (2ap+x) \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + (2ap+x) \frac{dp}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2ap+x) \frac{dp}{dx} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{-1}{2ap+x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dp} = -x - 2ap$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dp} + x = -2ap$$

Here, T.F. = $e^{\int dp} = e^p$

Hence, the solⁿ is

$$x \cdot e^p = \int -2ap \cdot e^p dp$$

$$\Rightarrow x \cdot e^p = -2a \int p e^p dp$$

$$\Rightarrow x e^p = -2a [p e^p - e^p] + c$$

$$= x e^p = -2a \cdot e^p (p-1) + c$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -2a(p-1) + c e^{-p}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2a(1-p) + c e^{-p} \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

The p-eliminant of (i) & (ii) will give the required solution

$$\underline{\text{Sol}} \quad y + px = x^4 p^2 \quad \Rightarrow y = -px + x^4 p^2$$

diff. both side w.r.t. x

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -p - x \frac{dp}{dx} + x^4 \cdot 2p \frac{dp}{dx} + 4p^2 x^3$$

$$\Rightarrow p = -p - x \frac{dp}{dx} + 2px^4 \frac{dp}{dx} + 4p^2 x^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2p + x \frac{dp}{dx} - 2px^4 \frac{dp}{dx} - 4p^2 x^3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2p(1 - 2px^3) + x \frac{dp}{dx} (1 - 2px^3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(2p + x \frac{dp}{dx} \right) (1 - 2px^3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2p + x \frac{dp}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{dp}{dx} = -2p$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p} = -2 \cdot \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log p = -2 \log x + \log c$$

$$\Rightarrow \log p + \log x^2 = \log c$$

$$\Rightarrow \log px^2 = \log c$$

$$\Rightarrow px^2 = c$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{c}{x^2}$$

$$\text{from } y = -px + x^4 p^2 \quad \Rightarrow y = -\frac{c}{x} + x^4 \cdot \frac{c^2}{x^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow xy - c^2 x + c = 0$$