

## Day 2

In Exercises 5-8, use analytic methods to find the exact solution of the initial value problem.  
(Hint: This means separate and integrate.)

5.  $y' = 1+y, y(0) = 1$   
 $\int \frac{1}{1+y} dy = \int dx$

$\ln|1+y| = x+C$   
 $y = Ae^x - 1$   
 $y = 2e^x - 1$

7.  $y' = 2y(x+1), y(-2) = 2$   
 $\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int 2(x+1) dx$

$\ln|y| = x^2 + 2x + C$   
 $y = Ae^{x^2+2x}$   
 $y = 2e^{x^2+2x}$

6.  $y' = x(1-y), y(-2) = 0$   
 $\int \frac{1}{1-y} dy = \int x dx$

$-\ln|1-y| = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$   
 $y = Ae^{x^2/2} + 1$   
 $y = -e^{-x^2/2} + 1$

8.  $y' = y^2(1+2x), y(-1) = -1$   
 $\int y^{-2} dy = \int (1+2x) dx$

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

$0 = Ae^2 + 1$   
 $-1 = Ae^2$   
 $A = -\frac{1}{e^2}$

In Exercises 15 and 16,

- Find the solution to the initial value problem.
- Use your solution to part (a) to find the exact value indicated.
- Use Euler's method with a step size of 0.2 to approximate the requested value.
- Determine the error in the Euler approximation.

15.  $y' = 2y^2(x-1), y(2) = -\frac{1}{2}, x_0 = 2$ , Approximate  $y(3)$

a)  $\int y^{-2} dy = \int 2x-2 dx$

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

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

b)  $y = \frac{-1}{15} = -0.2$

c)  $n$  |  $x_n$  |  $y_n$  |  $2y^2(x-1)$  |  $y' \cdot (0.2)$

0	2	-1/2	$2(1/4)(1) = 1/2$	$1/2(1/5) = 1/10$
1	2.2	-2/5	$2(4/25)(-7/5) = -48/125$	<del>1/10</del> $48/625$
2	2.4	-2/5	.2925	.0585
3	2.6	-2/5	.2242	.0448
4	2.8	-2/5	.1745	.0349
5	3	-1/5		

d) Error = .015

16.  $y' = y-1, y(0) = 3, x_0 = 0$ , Approximate  $y(1)$

a)  $\int \frac{1}{y-1} dy = \int dx$

$\ln|y-1| = x+C$

$y-1 = Ae^x$

$y = Ae^x + 1$

$A=2 \rightarrow y = 2e^x + 1$

b)  $y = 2e + 1 \approx 6.437$

c)  $n$  |  $x_n$  |  $y_n$  |  $y-1$  |  $y' \cdot (0.2)$

0	0	3	2	.4
1	.2	3.4	2.4	.48
2	.4	3.88	2.88	.576
3	.6	4.456	3.456	.6912
4	.8	5.1472	4.1472	.82944
5	1	5.91604		

d) Error  $\approx 0.4599$