## Differential Equations

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What are differential equations, their types, and how can they be solved using the method of separation of variables?

What are differential equations, their types, and how can they be solved using the method of separation of variables? What are some examples of each type?

A differential equation is an equation that involves one or more derivatives of an unknown function.

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This equation shows that the rate of change of y with respect to x is equal to  $3x^2$ .

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• Ordinary Differential Equations (ODEs) – involve a function of one variable. Example:

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

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## Types of Differential Equations with Examples

• Linear Differential Equations – no powers or products of the dependent variable. Example:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$

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# Types of Differential Equations with Examples

• Linear Differential Equations – no powers or products of the dependent variable. Example:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$

• Nonlinear Differential Equations – include powers or products of the dependent variable. Example:

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# Types of Differential Equations with Examples

• Linear Differential Equations – no powers or products of the dependent variable. Example:

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• Nonlinear Differential Equations – include powers or products of the dependent variable. Example:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y^2 = 0$$

• Homogeneous vs. Non-Homogeneous Equations – based on the presence of a free term. Example of Homogeneous:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$

Example of Non-Homogeneous:

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

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The method of separation of variables is used to solve first-order differential equations.

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M(x)dx = N(y)dy

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Steps:

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Steps:

• Rewrite the equation in the form M(x)dx = N(y)dy.

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- Integrate both sides separately.

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- Rewrite the equation in the form M(x)dx = N(y)dy.
- Integrate both sides separately.
- Solve for y, if possible.

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#### Example 1: Basic Separable Equation

Solve:

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$ 

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$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$$

Solution:

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$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$$

Solution: Rewrite as:

 $dy = 3x^2 dx$ 

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Solution: Rewrite as:

Integrating both sides:

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$ 

 $dy = 3x^2 dx$ 

$$\int dy = \int 3x^2 dx$$

Solution: Rewrite as:

Integrating both sides:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$$

$$dy = 3x^2 dx$$

$$\int dy = \int 3x^2 dx$$
$$y = x^3 + C$$

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Solve:

$$x\frac{dy}{dx} = y$$

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Solve:

$$x\frac{dy}{dx} = y$$

Solution:

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Solve:

Solution: Rewrite as:

$$x\frac{dy}{dx} = y$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$$

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Solve:

Solution: Rewrite as:

Separating variables:

$$x\frac{dy}{dx} = y$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

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Solve:

Solution: Rewrite as:

Separating variables:

Integrating both sides:

$$x\frac{dy}{dx} = y$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$$
$$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x}$$
$$\ln y = \ln x + C$$

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Solve:  $x\frac{dy}{dx} = y$ Solution: Rewrite as:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$ Separating variables:  $\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x}$ Integrating both sides:  $\ln y = \ln x + C$ Taking exponent: v = Cx

Solve:

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -ky$ 

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Solution:

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Solve:

Solution: Separating variables:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -ky$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -kdx$$

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Solve:

Solution: Separating variables:

Integrating:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -ky$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -kdx$$

 $\ln y = -kx + C$ 

Solve:

Solution: Separating variables:

Integrating:

Taking exponent:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -ky$$
$$\frac{dy}{y} = -kdx$$
$$\ln y = -kx + C$$
$$y = Ce^{-kx}$$

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# Example 4: Population Growth

Solve:

 $\frac{dP}{dt} = kP$ 

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# Example 4: Population Growth

Solve:

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = kP$$

Solution:

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Solution: Separating variables:

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = kP$$
$$\frac{dP}{P} = kdt$$

Solution: Separating variables:

Integrating:

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = kP$$
$$\frac{dP}{P} = kdt$$
$$\ln P = kt + C$$

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Solution: Separating variables:

Integrating:

Taking exponent:

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = kP$$
$$\frac{dP}{P} = kdt$$
$$\ln P = kt + C$$
$$P = Ce^{kt}$$

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$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T - T_a)$$

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$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T-T_a)$$

Solution:

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Solution: Separating variables:

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T-T_a)$$

$$\frac{dT}{T-T_a} = -kdt$$

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Solution: Separating variables:

Integrating:

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T-T_a)$$

$$\frac{dT}{T-T_a} = -kdt$$

$$\ln|T-T_a|=-kt+C$$

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Solution: Separating variables:

Integrating:

Taking exponent:

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T - T_a)$$
$$\frac{dT}{T - T_a} = -kdt$$
$$\ln|T - T_a| = -kt + C$$
$$T = T_a + Ce^{-kt}$$

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• The definition of differential equations.

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- The definition of differential equations.
- Different types of differential equations with examples.

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- The definition of differential equations.
- Different types of differential equations with examples.
- The method of separation of variables.

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- The definition of differential equations.
- Different types of differential equations with examples.
- The method of separation of variables.
- Five solved examples using this method.

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