Math 3331 Differential Equations

2.2 Solutions to Separable Equations

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2.2 Solutions to Separable Equations

- General Method: Separation of Variables
  - Separable Equation
  - Exponential Equation
  - General Method
  - Explicit Solution
  - Implicitly Defined Solutions
- Applications
  - Radioactive Decay and Half-life
  - Newton's Law of Cooling
- Worked out Examples from Exercises:
  - Find General Solutions: 1, 3, 5, 9, 11
  - Find Solutions to IVPs and IoEs: 13, 15, 17, 19
  - Application: 26, 33

The General Method: Separation of Variables

Form: $\frac{dy}{dt} = g(t)f(y)$

Implicit Solution:

$$[1/f(y)]dy = g(t)dt$$

$$\int [1/f(y)]dy = \int g(t)dt \quad (*)$$

or $H(y) = G(t) + C$ where

$$H(y) = \int [1/f(y)]dy$$

$$G(t) = \int g(t)dt$$

Solve $(*)$ for $y \rightarrow$ explicit solution

Note: $(*)$ may have several solutions. Use IC to choose the right one.

Example

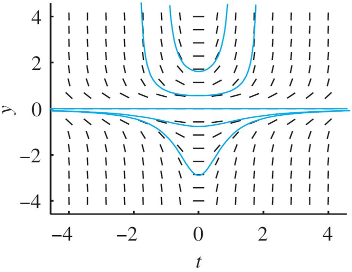
Ex.: $\frac{dy}{dt} = ty^2$

$$(1/y^2)dy = t\,dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (1/y^2)dy = \int t\,dt$$

$$\Rightarrow -1/y = t^2/2 + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = -1/(t^2/2 + C) = -2/(t^2 + 2C)$$



Example: Exponential Equation

Ex.: Find gen. sol. to $dx/dt = rx$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = r\,dt \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ln|x| = rt + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad |x(t)| = e^{rt+C} = e^C e^{rt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) > 0 \quad &\Rightarrow \quad x(t) = e^C e^{rt} \\ x(t) < 0 \quad &\Rightarrow \quad x(t) = -e^C e^{rt} \end{aligned}$$

Set $A = e^C$ if $x > 0$, $A = -e^C$ if $x < 0$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x(t) = Ae^{rt}$$

with arbitrary constant A (can be 0)

Initial value: $x(0) = A$

Example: IVP

Example: general linear equation with constant coefficients

$y' = ry + a$, IC: $y(0) = y_0$ $\quad$ (r, a, y_0: arbitrary parameters)

$$[1/(ry+a)]dy = dt \;\Rightarrow\; (\ln|ry+a|)/r = t + C \;\Rightarrow\; |ry+a| = e^{rt+rC} = e^{rC}e^{rt}$$

$$\Rightarrow\; ry + a = Ae^{rt} \;\; (A = \pm e^{rC}) \;\Rightarrow\; y(t) = (Ae^{rt} - a)/r$$

Invoke IC: $y(0) = (A - a)/r = y_0 \;\Rightarrow\; A = ry_0 + a \;\Rightarrow\; y(t) = (y_0 + a/r)e^{rt} - a/r$

Implicitly Defined Solutions

Find sols. of $x' = 2tx/(1+x)$ s.t. $x(0) = 1$, $x(0) = -2$, and $x(0) = 0$.

Answer:

$(1 + 1/x)dx = 2tdt, \quad x \neq 0$

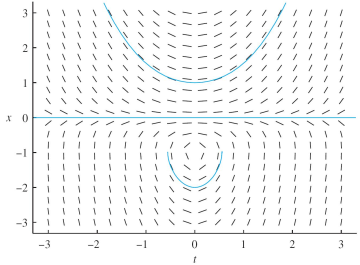
$\Rightarrow x + \ln(|x|) = t^2 + C$

(i) For $x(0) = 1$

$\Rightarrow C = 1$

$x + \ln x - 1 = t^2$

$\Rightarrow x(t)$ implicitly defined.



Exercise 2.2.1

Ex. 1: $y' = xy$

$$(1/y)dy = xdx \;\Rightarrow\; \ln|y| = x^2/2 + C \;\Rightarrow\; |y| = \exp(x^2/2 + C) = e^C e^{x^2/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \; y(x) = Ae^{x^2/2}, \;\; A = e^C \text{ or } A = -e^C$$

Exercise 2.2.3

Ex. 3: $y' = e^{x-y}$

$$e^y dy = e^x dx \;\Rightarrow\; e^y = e^x + C \;\Rightarrow\; y(x) = \ln(e^x + C)$$

Exercise 2.2.5

Ex. 5: $y' = y(x+1)$

$$(1/y)dy = (x+1)dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = x^2/2+x+C \Rightarrow |y| = e^C e^{x+x^2/2} \Rightarrow y(x) = Ae^{x+x^2/2}$$

Exercise 2.2.9

Ex. 9: $x^2y' = y \ln y - y' \Rightarrow y' = (y \ln y)/(1 + x^2)$

$[1/(y \ln y)]dy = [1/(1 + x^2)]dx \;\Rightarrow\; \ln(\ln y) = \arctan x + C$

$\Rightarrow\; y(x) = \exp(e^C e^{\arctan x}) = \exp(De^{\arctan x}) \;\; (D = e^C)$

Exercise 2.2.11

Ex. 11: $y^3y' = x + 2y' \Rightarrow y' = x/(y^3 - 2)$

$(y^3-2)dy = x\,dx \;\Rightarrow\; y^4/4-2y = x^2/2+C \;\Rightarrow$ implicit sol.: $y^4-8y-2x^2 = D \;\; (D = 4C)$

Exercise 2.2.13

Ex. 13: $y' = y/x$, IC: $y(1) = -2$

General sol.: $(1/y)dy = (1/x)dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C$

$$\Rightarrow |y| = \exp(C + \ln|x|) = e^C e^{\ln|x|} = e^C|x| \Rightarrow y(x) = Ax \;\; (A = \pm e^C)$$

Match C to IC: $y(1) = A = -2 \Rightarrow y(x) = -2x$; IoE: $(0, \infty)$

Exercise 2.2.15

Ex. 15: $y' = (\sin x)/y$, IC: $y(\pi/2) = 1$

$$y\,dy = \sin x\,dx \;\Rightarrow\; y^2/2 = -\cos x + C \;\Rightarrow\; y = \pm\sqrt{D - 2\cos x} \;\;(D = 2C)$$

$y(\pi/2) = 1 > 0 \;\Rightarrow\;$ need $'+'$–sign $\;\Rightarrow\; y(\pi/2) = \sqrt{D} = 1 \;\Rightarrow\; y(x) = \sqrt{1 - 2\cos x}$

Find IoE: need $\cos x < 1/2 \Rightarrow$ IoE: $(\pi/3, 5\pi/3)$

Exercise 2.2.17

Ex. 17: $y' = 1 + y^2$, IC: $y(0) = 1$

$[1/(1+y^2)]dy = dt \;\Rightarrow\; \arctan y = t + C \;\Rightarrow\; y = \tan(t+C) + k\pi \;\; (k: \text{ integer})$

Since $y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow k = 0 \;\Rightarrow\; y(t) = \tan(t + C)$

Invoke IC: $y(0) = \tan C = 1 \Rightarrow C = \pi/4 \Rightarrow y(t) = \tan(t + \pi/4)$

For IoE: need $t + \pi/4 > -\pi/2$ and $t + \pi/4 < \pi/2 \Rightarrow$ IoE: $(-3\pi/4, \pi/4)$

Exercise 2.2.19

Ex. 19: $y' = x/y$, IC$_1$: $y(0) = 1$ and IC$_2$: $y(0) = -1$

$$y\,dy = x\,dx \;\Rightarrow\; y^2/2 = x^2/2 + C \;\Rightarrow\; y = \pm\sqrt{x^2 + D} \;\; (D = 2C)$$

$$\mathrm{IC}_1\text{: } y(0) = 1 \;\Rightarrow\; y(0) = +\sqrt{D} = 1 \;\Rightarrow\; y(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

$$\mathrm{IC}_2\text{: } y(0) = -1 \;\Rightarrow\; y(0) = -\sqrt{D} = -1 \;\Rightarrow\; y(x) = -\sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

Radioactive Decay

$N(t)$: $\sharp$ of radioactive atoms

- Model: $dN/dt \sim -N$

$$\Rightarrow \quad dN/dt = -\lambda N$$

- Solution: $N(t) = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$
- Half–life:

$$N(t)/N(0) = e^{-\lambda t} = 1/2$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad t = (\ln 2)/\lambda \equiv T_{1/2}$$

- Natural log of ratios:

$$\ln[N_0/N(t)] = \lambda t$$

- Use $\lambda = (1/t)\ln[N_0/N(t)]$ to determine λ from measurement
- Use $t = (1/\lambda)\ln[N_0/N(t)]$ to determine time t^* s.t. $N(t^*) = N^*$ for given N^*

Exercise 2.2.25

Ex. 25: After $t = 4\, hrs$, $80\, mg$ of a $100\, mg$ sample of Tritium remain. Determine λ and $T_{1/2}$.

Answer:

$\lambda = (1/4)\ln[100/80] = 0.056/hrs$

$T_{1/2} = (\ln 2)/0.056 = 12.43\, hrs$

Exercise 2.2.26

Ex. 26: $T_{1/2} = 6\,hrs$ for Technitium 99m. What remains after 9 hrs if $N_0 = 10\,g$?

Answer:

$\lambda = (\ln 2)/6 = 0.116/hr$

$\Rightarrow N(9) = 10e^{-0.116\times 9} = 3.54\,g$

Newton's Law of Cooling

$T(t)$: temperature of objet

A: surrounding temperature

- Model: $dT/dt \sim A - T$

$$\Rightarrow \quad dT/dt = k(A - T)$$

- Solution (see Example p.5):

$$T(t) = A + e^{-kt}(T_0 - A)$$

- $(T - A)/(T_0 - A) = e^{-kt} \Rightarrow$

$$kt = \ln[(T_0 - A)/(T(t) - A)]$$

$k = (1/t)\ln[(T_0 - A)/(T(t) - A)]$
$\rightarrow$ determine k

$t = (1/k)\ln[(T_0 - A)/(T(t) - A)]$
$\rightarrow$ determine t

Exercise 2.2.33

Ex. 33: Dead body found at $t = 0$ (midnight). Temperature $31^0 C$.

1 hr later ($1\,am$): Temperature $29^0 C$

Surrounding temperature: $A = 21^0 C$

Question: When did death (murder) occur?

Answer: $t = 1\,hr$, $T_0 = 31$, $T(1) = 29$

$$\Rightarrow k = (1/1)\ln[(31-21)/(29-21)] \\ = 0.223/hr$$

Determine time at which $T = 37$:

$$t = (1/k)\ln[(31-21)/(37-21)] \\ = -2.11\,hrs = -2\,hrs\,7\,min$$

$\Rightarrow$ Death occured at $9:53\,pm$