

# *Separation of Variables*

A first order differential equation is **separable** if it can be written in the form;

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)g(y)$$

which can then be rewritten as;

$$\frac{1}{g(y)} \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{g(y)} = \int f(x) dx$$

Note: “trivial” solutions of  $g(y) = 0$  , may get lost in this method due to “division by zero” issues.

*Always perform a quick mental check for possible “trivial” solutions*

e.g. (i)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2(1 + y^2)$

$$\int \frac{dy}{1 + y^2} = \int x^2 dx$$

$$\tan^{-1} y = \frac{x^3}{3} + c$$

$$\underline{y = \tan\left(\frac{x^3}{3} + c\right)}$$

(ii)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 y$

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

$$\ln|y| = \frac{x^3}{3} + c$$

$$|y| = e^{\frac{x^3}{3} + c}$$

$$|y| = Ce^{\frac{x^3}{3}} \quad (C = e^c > 0)$$

$$y = Ae^{\frac{x^3}{3}}$$

$$\underline{\therefore y = 0 \text{ or } y = Ae^{\frac{x^3}{3}}}$$

$y = 0$   
is a  
“trivial”  
solution

$$(iii) \frac{dy}{dx} = \left( \frac{\cos y}{x} \right)^2 ; y(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^y \sec^2 y dy = \int_1^x \frac{dx}{x^2}$$

$$\left[ \tan y \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^y = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^x$$

$$\tan y - 1 = -\frac{1}{x} + 1$$

$$\tan y = 2 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\underline{y = \tan^{-1} \left( 2 - \frac{1}{x} \right)}$$

Use definite  
integrals when  
solving initial value  
problems

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

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

$$\text{let } u = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = ux$$

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} u^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} - u + \frac{1}{2} u^2$$

$$= \frac{1 - 2u + u^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - u)^2}{2}$$

$$2 \int \frac{du}{(1 - u)^2} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

**Exercise 13C;  
2, 3, 5bd, 6,  
8bdf, 9, 12bcf,  
13, 14, 15, 16,  
17, 18**

Not  
separable?

try rewriting as

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{2}{1 - u} = \ln|x| + c$$

$$1 - u = \frac{2}{\ln|x| + c}$$

$$u = 1 - \frac{2}{\ln|x| + c}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = 1 - \frac{2}{\ln|x| + c}$$

$$y = x - \frac{2x}{\ln|x| + c}$$