# MATH 320, Spring 2013, Assignment 3 

## Textbook Questions

Section 1.6 Find the general solution of the following differential equations:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { \#10 } x y y^{\prime}=x^{2}+3 y^{2} \\
& \text { \#15 } \\
& \text { ( } x(x+y) y^{\prime}+y(3 x+y)=0 \\
& \text { \#23 }
\end{aligned} x y^{\prime}+6 y=3 x y^{4 / 3} \text { \#24 } \quad 2 x y^{\prime}+y^{3} e^{-2 x}=2 x y ~ l
$$

Verify that the given differential equation is exact, then solve it:
$\# \mathbf{3 5}\left(x^{3}+\frac{y}{x}\right) d x+\left(y^{2}+\ln (x)\right) d y=0$
$\# \mathbf{3 8}(x+\arctan (y)) d x+\left(\frac{x+y}{1+y^{2}}\right) d y=0$
\#56 Suppose that $n \neq 0$ and $n \neq 1$. Show that the substitution $v=$ $y^{1-n}$ transforms the Bernoulli equation $d y / d x+P(x) y=Q(x) y^{n}$ into the linear equation

$$
\frac{d v}{d x}+(1-n) P(x) v(x)=(1-n) Q(x)
$$

