

First-Order Linear Differential Equations (CALC.DEQ.05)

Find the general solution of each differential equation.

- $y' + y = 3$ $y = 3 + Ce^{-x}$
- $y' + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)y = 9x + 4$ $y = 3x^2 + 2x + \frac{C}{x}$
- $y' + y = e^{-x}$ $y = xe^{-x} + Ce^{-x}$
- $y' + 4y = e^{4x}$ $y = \frac{1}{8}e^{4x} + Ce^{-4x}$
- $y' - 2xy = e^{x^2}$ $y = xe^{x^2} + Ce^{x^2}$
- $2xy' + y = 10\sqrt{x}$ $y = 5\sqrt{x} + \frac{C}{\sqrt{x}}$
- $y' + y \cot x = 2 \cos x$ $y = \cos x - C \cos x \cdot \csc^2 x$
- $2xy' - 3y = 15x^3$ $y = 5x^3 + Cx^{3/2}$
- $xy' = 4y + x^5 \cos x$ $y = x^4 \sin x + Cx^4$
- $xy' + (2x - 3)y = 4x^4$ $y = 2x^3 + Cx^3e^{-2x}$

Find the particular solution that satisfies the initial condition.

- $(1 + x)y' + y = \cos x$ $y(0) = 2$ $y = \frac{2 + \sin x}{x+1}$
- $xy' - 4y = 6x^3$ $y(2) = 24$ $y = \frac{9}{2}x^4 - 6x^3$
- $y' = 1 + x + y + xy$ $y(0) = 0$ $y = e^{x^2/2+x} - 1$
- $xy' + 3y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$ $y(1) = 3$ $y = \frac{x \ln x - x + 4}{x^3}$
- $(x^2 + 9)y' + xy = 3x$ $y(0) = 1$ $y = 3 - \frac{6}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}}$
- $\sin x \cdot y' + y \cos x = \sin(2x)$ $y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$ $y = \sin x$
- $y' \cos^2 x + y = 4$ $y(0) = 8$ $y = 4e^{-\tan x} + 4$
- $2xy' - y = x^3 - x$ $y(25) = 100$ $y = \frac{1}{5}x^3 - x - 600\sqrt{x}$