

Study Material for

-B.Sc.II (Math (Sub/Gen))

Topic: Differential Equation

Subtopic: D.E. of 1st order and  
1st degree

Material Sl. no - 3

~~by~~  
Prepared by

Rajat Subhra Das  
Assistant Professor  
Dr. L.K.V.D. College

Email: srajatdas10@gmail.com

Date: 11/04/2020 Differential Equation of  
First order & first degree

### Homogeneous Equation

A function  $f(x, y)$  is said to be homogeneous function of degree  $n$  if it can be expressed in the form

$$f(x, y) = x^n \phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

A differential equation of the form  $Mdx + Ndy = 0$  is said to be homogeneous if  $M$  and  $N$  are homogeneous function of same degree.

### How to solve

Let a homogeneous differential equation be

$$Mdx + Ndy = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Then  $M$  can be written as  $M = x^n f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

$N$  " " "  $N = x^n g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

(1) can be written in the form

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{M}{N}$$

$$= -\frac{f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}$$

$$= \phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

We substitute  $y/x = v$

$$\text{i.e. } y = vx$$

On differentiating we get

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$$

Therefore the differential equation takes the form

$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \phi(v)$$

$$\text{or, } x \frac{dv}{dx} = \phi(v) - v$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{dv}{\phi(v) - v} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating and then substituting the values of  $v$ , ~~the~~ solution can be obtained.

### Worked out Example

$$\text{Solve } x dy - y dx - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx = 0$$

$$\text{Soln } x dy - y dx - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx = 0$$

$$\text{or, } x dy - (y + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx = 0$$

$$\text{or, } x dy = (y + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x}$$

$$\text{Let } y = vx, \text{ so, } \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{va + \sqrt{a^2 + v^2}a^v}{x}$$

$$\text{or, } v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = v + \sqrt{1 + v^2}$$

$$\text{or, } x \frac{dv}{dx} = \sqrt{1 + v^2}$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{dv}{\sqrt{1 + v^2}} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

Integrating we get

$$\int \frac{dv}{\sqrt{1 + v^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\text{or, } \log |v + \sqrt{1 + v^2}| + c = \log x$$

$$\text{or, } \log \left( \frac{v}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{x^2}} \right) + c = \log x$$

$$\text{or, } c \left( \frac{v}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + v^2}}{x} \right) = \log x$$

$$\text{or, } c (v + \sqrt{x^2 + v^2}) = x^v$$

where  $c$  is an integrating constant.

# Homework for the students

Solve the following d.E.

(i)  $2xy \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 - x^2$

(ii)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \tan \frac{y}{x}$

(iii)  $x \sin \frac{y}{x} dx = (y \sin \frac{y}{x} - x) dx$

(iv)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{x^2 + 3y^2}{y^2 + 3x^2} = 0$

(v)  $y dx - x dy = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} dx$

(vi)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x-1}{x+2}$