

Reducible to Variables Separated From (R.V.S.F.)

Differential equation of the first order cannot be solved directly by variable separable method. But by some substitution, we can reduce it to a differential equation with separable variable. Let the differential equation is of the form

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(ax + by + c)$$

Can be reduced to variable separable form by the substitution $ax + by + c = v$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} a + b \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dv}{dx} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{dv}{dx} - a \right) \end{aligned}$$

Then the equation becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{dv}{dx} - a \right) &= f(v) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} &= a + bf(v) \end{aligned}$$

In which the variables are separable.

<p>Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = (4x + y + 1)^2$</p> <p>Put</p> $4x + y + 1 = v$ $\Rightarrow 4 + \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dx}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dx} - 4$ <p>Then the given DE becomes</p> $\frac{dv}{dx} - 4 = v^2$	$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = v^2 + 4$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{v^2+4} = dx$ <p>[Which is reducible to variable separable form]</p> <p>Now integrate this we get</p> $\int \frac{dv}{v^2+4} = \int dx$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{v}{2} = x + c$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{4x+y+1}{2} = x + c$ <p>This is the required solution of the given DE.</p>
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Exercise: solve the following DE using RVSF

<p>(i) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin(x + y) + \cos(x + y)$</p> <p>(ii) $(x - y)^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = a^2$</p> <p>(iii) $(x + y)^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = a^2$</p> <p>(iv) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sec(x + y)$</p>	<p>(v) $\left(\frac{x+y-a}{x+y-b} \right) \frac{dy}{dx} = \left(\frac{x+y+a}{x+y+b} \right)$</p> <p>(vi) $\frac{dy}{dx} = (x + y)^2$</p> <p>(vii) $\frac{dy}{dx} = (3x + y + 4)^2$</p>
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