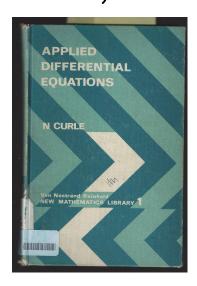
A Solution Manual For

Applied Differential equations, N Curle, 1971



Nasser M. Abbasi

October 12, 2023

Contents

1 Examples, page 35

2

1	Examples,	page	35
---	-----------	------	-----------

1.1	problem 1	٠
1.2	problem $2 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$	 4
1.3	problem 3	٦
1.4	oroblem 4	 6

1.1 problem 1

Internal problem ID [2489]

Book: Applied Differential equations, N Curle, 1971

Section: Examples, page 35

Problem number: 1.

ODE order: 1. ODE degree: 2.

CAS Maple gives this as type [quadrature]

$$y - y' - \frac{{y'}^2}{2} = 0$$

✓ Solution by Maple

Time used: 0.031 (sec). Leaf size: 145

 $dsolve(y(x)=diff(y(x),x)+1/2*(diff(y(x),x))^2,y(x), singsol=all)$

$$\begin{split} y(x) &= \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-2\operatorname{LambertW}\left(-\sqrt{2}\operatorname{e}^{-c_1+x-1}\right) - 2c_1 + 2x + \ln(2) - 2}}{2} - \mathrm{e}^{-\operatorname{LambertW}\left(-\mathrm{e}^{-c_1}\operatorname{e}^x\sqrt{2}\operatorname{e}^{-1}\right) - c_1 + x + \frac{\ln(2)}{2} - 1}} \\ y(x) &= \frac{\mathrm{e}^{2\operatorname{RootOf}\left(-_Z - 2x + 2\operatorname{e}^{-Z} - 2 + 2c_1 + \ln\left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^3 - Z}{2} - 2\operatorname{e}^2 - Z + 2\operatorname{e}^{-Z}\right)\right)}}{2} \\ &- \mathrm{e}^{\operatorname{RootOf}\left(-_Z - 2x + 2\operatorname{e}^{-Z} - 2 + 2c_1 + \ln\left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^3 - Z}{2} - 2\operatorname{e}^2 - Z + 2\operatorname{e}^{-Z}\right)\right)} \end{split}$$

✓ Solution by Mathematica

Time used: 16.942 (sec). Leaf size: 66

 $DSolve[y[x]==y'[x]+1/2*(y'[x])^2,y[x],x,IncludeSingularSolutions \rightarrow True]$

$$y(x) \to \frac{1}{2}W(-e^{x-1-c_1}) \left(2 + W(-e^{x-1-c_1})\right)$$
$$y(x) \to \frac{1}{2}W(e^{x-1+c_1}) \left(2 + W(e^{x-1+c_1})\right)$$
$$y(x) \to 0$$

1.2 problem 2

Internal problem ID [2490]

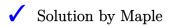
Book: Applied Differential equations, N Curle, 1971

Section: Examples, page 35 Problem number: 2.

ODE order: 1.
ODE degree: 2.

CAS Maple gives this as type [[_1st_order, _with_linear_symmetries], _rational, _Clairaut]

$$(y - y'x)^2 - 1 - y'^2 = 0$$



Time used: 0.078 (sec). Leaf size: 57

 $\label{eq:decomposition} \\ \mbox{dsolve}((\mbox{y}(\mbox{x}) - \mbox{x*diff}(\mbox{y}(\mbox{x}),\mbox{x}))^2 = 1 + (\mbox{diff}(\mbox{y}(\mbox{x}),\mbox{x}))^2, \\ \mbox{y}(\mbox{x}), \mbox{singsol=all}) \\$

$$y(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 1}$$

$$y(x) = -\sqrt{-x^2 + 1}$$

$$y(x) = c_1 x - \sqrt{c_1^2 + 1}$$

$$y(x) = c_1 x + \sqrt{c_1^2 + 1}$$

✓ Solution by Mathematica

Time used: 0.114 (sec). Leaf size: 73

DSolve[(y[x]-x*y'[x])^2==1+(y'[x])^2,y[x],x,IncludeSingularSolutions -> True]

$$y(x) \to c_1 x - \sqrt{1 + c_1^2}$$
$$y(x) \to c_1 x + \sqrt{1 + c_1^2}$$
$$y(x) \to -\sqrt{1 - x^2}$$
$$y(x) \to \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

1.3 problem 3

Internal problem ID [2491]

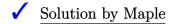
Book: Applied Differential equations, N Curle, 1971

Section: Examples, page 35 Problem number: 3.

ODE order: 1. ODE degree: 3.

CAS Maple gives this as type [[_homogeneous, 'class C'], _dAlembert]

$$y - x - y'^{2} \left(1 - \frac{2y'}{3} \right) = 0$$



Time used: 0.031 (sec). Leaf size: 35

 $dsolve(y(x)-x=(diff(y(x),x))^2*(1-2/3* diff(y(x),x)),y(x), singsol=all)$

$$y(x) = x + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y(x) = c_1 - \frac{2(c_1 - x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}$$

$$y(x) = c_1 + \frac{2(c_1 - x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}$$

X Solution by Mathematica

Time used: 0.0 (sec). Leaf size: 0

 $DSolve[y[x]-x==(y'[x])^2*(1-2/3*\ y'[x]),y[x],x,IncludeSingularSolutions \rightarrow True]$

Timed out

1.4 problem 4

Internal problem ID [2492]

Book: Applied Differential equations, N Curle, 1971

Section: Examples, page 35 Problem number: 4.

ODE order: 1.
ODE degree: 1.

CAS Maple gives this as type [[_homogeneous, 'class C'], _rational, _Riccati]

$$y'x^2 - x(y-1) - (y-1)^2 = 0$$

✓ Solution by Maple

Time used: 0.0 (sec). Leaf size: 15

 $dsolve(x^2*diff(y(x),x)=x*(y(x)-1)+(y(x)-1)^2,y(x), singsol=all)$

$$y(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{\ln(x) + c_1}$$

✓ Solution by Mathematica

Time used: 0.194 (sec). Leaf size: 23

 $DSolve[x^2*y'[x] == x*(y[x]-1)+(y[x]-1)^2,y[x],x,IncludeSingularSolutions \rightarrow True]$

$$y(x) \to 1 + \frac{x}{-\log(x) + c_1}$$

$$y(x) \to 1$$