January 16 Math 2306 sec. 60 Spring 2019

Section 3: Separation of Variables

Definition: The first order equation $y' = f(x, y)$ is said to be **separable** if the right side has the form

$$f(x, y) = g(x)h(y).$$

That is, a separable equation is one that has the form

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)h(y).$$

Determine which (if any) of the following are separable.

(c) $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \sin(xy^2)$ Not separable

(d) $\dfrac{dy}{dt} - te^{t-y} = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $\dfrac{dy}{dt} = te^{t-y} = te^t e^{-y}$

This is separable with $g(t) = te^t$

$h(y) = e^{-y}$

Solving Separable Equations

Recall that from $\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)$, we can integrate both sides

$$\int \frac{dy}{dx}\,dx = \int g(x)\,dx.$$

$$\int dy = \int g(x)\,dx$$

$y = G(x) + C$ where G is any antiderivative of g

We'll use this observation!

Solving Separable Equations

Let's assume that it's safe to divide by $h(y)$ and let's set $p(y) = 1/h(y)$. We solve (usually find an implicit solution) by **separating the variables.**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)h(y)$$

Separate x and y

$$\frac{1}{h(y)}\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)$$ (divide by h)

$$p(y)\frac{dy}{dx}\,dx = g(x)\,dx$$ (multiply by dx)

$$\int p(y)\,dy = \int g(x)\,dx$$

$$P(y) = G(x) + C$$

1-parameter family of implicit solutions

where P and G are antiderivatives of p and g, respectively.

Solve the ODE

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} = -x\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \implies y\frac{dy}{dx} = -x$$

$$y\,dy = -x\,dx$$

$$\int y\,dy = -\int x\,dx$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{-x^2}{2} + C \qquad \text{letting } k = 2C$$

$$y^2 = -x^2 + k \implies x^2 + y^2 = k$$

we get a one-parameter family of solutions defined implicitly.

An IVP[1]

$te^{t-y}\,dt - dy = 0, \qquad y(0) = 1$

$$te^{t-y}\,dt = dy \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = te^{t-y} = te^{t}e^{-y}$$

$$\frac{1}{e^{-y}}\frac{dy}{dt} = te^{t}$$

$$\int e^{y}\,dy = \int te^{t}\,dt$$

$u = t \qquad du = dt$

$v = e^{t} \qquad dv = e^{t}\,dt$

$$e^{y} = te^{t} - \int e^{t}\,dt$$

[1] Recall IVP stands for *initial value problem*.

$$e^y = te^t - e^t + C$$

This is a one-parameter family of solutions to the ODE. Now impose the condition $y(0)=1$.

when $t=0$, $y=1$

$$e^1 = 0e^0 - e^0 + C \implies e = -1 + C \implies C = e+1$$

The solution to the IVP is given implicitly by

$$e^y = te^t - e^t + e + 1$$

Caveat regarding division by $h(y)$.

Recall that the IVP $\quad \dfrac{dy}{dx} = x\sqrt{y}, \quad y(0) = 0$

has two solutions

$$y(x) = \frac{x^4}{16} \quad \text{and} \quad y(x) = 0.$$

If we separate the variables

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}\, dy = x\, dx$$

we lose the second solution.

Why? Division by $\sqrt{y}$ assumes $y \neq 0$!

Solutions Defined by Integrals

Recall (Fundamental Theorem of Calculus)

$$\frac{d}{dx}\int_{x_0}^{x} g(t)\,dt = g(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{x_0}^{x} \frac{dy}{dt}\,dt = y(x) - y(x_0).$$

Use this to solve

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x), \quad y(x_0) = y_0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}dx = g(x)dx$$

$$dy = g(x)\,dx$$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x} dy = \int_{x_0}^{x} g(t)\,dt$$

$$y(x) - y(x_0) = \int_{x_0}^{x} g(t)\,dt$$

The solution to the IVP is

$$y(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^{x} g(t)\,dt$$

Note: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}\left(y_0 + \int_{x_0}^{x} g(t)\,dt\right) = 0 + \frac{d}{dx}\int_{x_0}^{x} g(t)\,dt = g(x)$

so $\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)$

and $y(x_0) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^{x_0} g(t)\,dt = y_0 + 0 = y_0$