

Differential Equations

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Standard forms II

Form :
$$z = px + qy + f(p, q) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Complete soln

put $p = a$ and $q = b$

$$\therefore z = ax + by + f(a, b) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

 complete soln

General integral

put $b = \phi(a)$ in (2)

$$\Rightarrow z = ax + y\phi(a) + f\{a, \phi(a)\} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Differentiating it with respect to a , we get

$$0 = x + y\phi'(a) + f'\{a, \phi(a)\} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

Eliminating a from (3) and (4) gives the general integral.

Singular soln (integral)

Diff. (2) partially w.r. to a , we get

$$0 = x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

Diff (2) partially w.r. to b , we get

$$0 = y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial b} \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

Elimination of a and b from (2), (5), (6) gives the singular integral.

Q. Solve $z = px + qy + pq$.

Soln The given eqn.

$$z = px + qy + pq \quad \text{---(1)}$$

It is of the form $z = px + qy + f'(x)$

\therefore It's complete integral is given by

$$z = ax + by + ab \quad \text{---(2)}$$

[ie by putting $p=a$ and $q=b$ in (1)]

Put $b = \phi(a)$

$$\therefore (2) \Rightarrow z = ax + y\phi(a) + a\phi(a) \quad \text{---(3)}$$

Diff. it partially w.r. to a ,

$$0 = x + y\phi'(a) + \phi(a) + a\phi'(a) \quad \text{---(4)}$$

By eliminating a from (3) and (4) gives
the general integral.

Diff. (2) partially, w.r. to a , we get

$$0 = x + b \Rightarrow x = -b \quad \text{---(5)}$$

Diff (2) partially w.r. to b , we have

$$0 = 0 + y + a \Rightarrow y = -a \quad \text{---(6)}$$

So (2) becomes $z = ax(-b) + bx(-a) + ab$

$$\Rightarrow z = ab = xy$$

\therefore $z = xy$ is the singular integral