## Differential Equations

Lia Vas

## Formulas for Exam 1

1. Derivatives.

| $y$ | $x^{n}$ | $e^{x}$ | $b^{x}$ | $\ln x$ | $\log _{b} x$ | $\sin x$ | $\cos x$ | $\sin ^{-1} x$ | $\tan ^{-1} x$ | $\sec ^{-1} x$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $y^{\prime}$ | $n x^{n-1}$ | $e^{x}$ | $b^{x} \ln b$ | $\frac{1}{x}$ | $\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln b}$ | $\cos x$ | $-\sin x$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}$ | $\frac{1}{1+x^{2}}$ | $\frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^{2}-1}}$ |

2. Integrals.

| $y$ | $x^{n}$ | $e^{x}$ | $b^{x}$ | $\frac{1}{x}$ | $\sin x$ | $\cos x$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}$ | $\frac{1}{1+x^{2}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\int y d x$ | $\frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1}$ | $e^{x}$ | $\frac{1}{\ln b} b^{x}$ | $\ln \|x\|$ | $-\cos x$ | $\sin x$ | $\sin ^{-1} x$ | $\tan ^{-1} x$ |

## 3. Rules of Differentiation

(a) Product rule: If $y=f \cdot g$, then $y^{\prime}=f^{\prime} \cdot g+g^{\prime} \cdot f$
(b) Quotient rule: If $y=\frac{f}{g}$, then $y^{\prime}=\frac{f^{\prime} \cdot g-g^{\prime} \cdot f}{g^{2}}$
(c) Chain rule: If $y=f(g(x))$, then $y^{\prime}=f^{\prime}(g(x)) \cdot g^{\prime}(x)$
4. Integration by parts. $\int u d v=u v-\int v d u$
5. Separable Differential Equation: $\quad P(x) d x=Q(y) d y$. Integrate both sides.
6. Linear Differential Equation: $\quad y^{\prime}+P(x) y=Q(x)$. Integrating factor: $I(x)=e^{\int P(x) d x}$. After multiplying with $I(x)$, left side of the equation is equal to derivative of $I(x) \cdot y$.
7. Homogeneous Differential Equation: $y^{\prime}=f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$. Use substitution $u=\frac{y}{x}$ to reduce to a separable equation.
8. Bernoulli's Differential Equation: $\quad y^{\prime}+P(x) y=Q(x) y^{n}$. Use substitution $u=y^{1-n}$ to reduce to a linear equation. In this case $y=u^{1 /(1-n)}$.
9. Exact Differential Equation: $M d x+N d y=0$ if $M_{y}=N_{x}$. Find $F$ as $\int M d x$ and equate $F_{y}$ with $N$. Solution is of the form $F=0$.
10. Autonomous Differential Equation: $\frac{d y}{d t}=f(y)$. Can sketch the solutions without solving it. Find equilibrium solutions and check the sign of $f(y)$.

## 11. Basic Differential Equation Models:

(a) Rate proportional to the size: $y^{\prime}=k y$. Here $k$ is a proportionality constant.
(b) Total rate equal to the difference of rate in and rate out.
(c) Total force equal to the sum of all acting forces.

