

DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

- 5.** अवकल समीकरण $(x^2 - y^2)dx + 2xy dy = 0$ द्वारा प्रदर्शित वक्रों के निकायों के बीच वक्र, जो बिन्दु $(1,1)$ से गुजरता है, होगा

 - एक वृत्त होगा जिसका केंद्र y -अक्ष पर स्थित होगा।
 - एक वृत्त होगा जिसका केंद्र x -अक्ष पर स्थित होगा।
 - एक दीर्घवृत्त होगा जिसका दीर्घ अक्ष y -अक्ष के अनुदिश होगा।
 - एक अतिपरलवय होगा जिसका अनुप्रस्थ अक्ष x -अक्ष के अनुदिश होगा।

6. यदि अवकल समीकरण $\frac{dy}{dx} + \left(\frac{2x+1}{x}\right)y = e^{-2x}$, $x > 0$ का हल $y(x)$ है, जहाँ $y(1) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-2}$, तो :

 - $(0,1)$ में $y(x)$ ह्लासमान है।
 - $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$ में $y(x)$ ह्लासमान है।
 - $y(\log_e 2) = \frac{\log_e 2}{4}$
 - $y(\log_e 2) = \log_e 4$

7. अवकल समीकरण $\frac{dy}{dx} = (x-y)^2$, जबकि $y(1) = 1$ है, का हल है :

 - $\log_e \left| \frac{2-y}{2-x} \right| = 2(y-1)$
 - $\log_e \left| \frac{2-x}{2-y} \right| = x-y$
 - $-\log_e \left| \frac{1+x-y}{1-x+y} \right| = x+y-2$
 - $-\log_e \left| \frac{1-x+y}{1+x-y} \right| = 2(x-1)$

8. माना $y = y(x)$, अवकल समीकरण $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x \log_e x, (x > 1)$ का हल है। यदि $2y(2) = \log_e 4 - 1$ है, तो $y(e)$ बराबर है :-

(1) $\frac{e^2}{4}$ (2) $\frac{e}{4}$ (3) $-\frac{e}{2}$ (4) $-\frac{e^2}{2}$

9. यदि एक वक्र, बिन्दु $(1, -2)$ से गुजरता है तथा इस वक्र पर स्थित किसी बिन्दु (x, y) पर स्पर्श रेखा की प्रवणता

$\frac{x^2 - 2y}{x}$ हो, तो वक्र किस बिन्दु से गुजरेगा :

- (1) $(-\sqrt{2}, 1)$ (2) $(\sqrt{3}, 0)$
 (3) $(-1, 2)$ (4) $(3, 0)$

10. माना $y = y(x)$ अवकल समीकरण

$(x^2 + 1)^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2x(x^2 + 1)y = 1$ का हल है, जबकि

$y(0) = 0$ है। यदि $\sqrt{a}y(1) = \frac{\pi}{32}$ है, तो 'a' का मान है :-

- (1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{1}{16}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{4}$ (4) 1

11. दिया है कि वक्र $y = y(x)$ के किसी बिंदु (x, y) पर

खींची गई स्पर्श रेखा की ढाल (slope) $\frac{2y}{x^2}$ है। यदि

यह वक्र, वृत्त

$x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y = 0$ के केंद्र से होकर जाता है, तो इसका समीकरण है :-

- (1) $x \log_e |y| = 2(x - 1)$
 (2) $x \log_e |y| = x - 1$
 (3) $x^2 \log_e |y| = -2(x - 1)$
 (4) $x \log_e |y| = -2(x - 1)$

12. अवकल समीकरण $x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x^2$ ($x \neq 0$) का हल जिसके लिए $y(1) = 1$ है, है

- (1) $y = \frac{x^3}{5} + \frac{1}{5x^2}$ (2) $y = \frac{4}{5}x^3 + \frac{1}{5x^2}$
 (3) $y = \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{4x^2}$ (4) $y = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{3}{4x^2}$

13. यदि $\cos x \frac{dy}{dx} - y \sin x = 6x, (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$ तथा

$y\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0$ है, तो $y\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ बराबर है :-

- (1) $-\frac{\pi^2}{4\sqrt{3}}$ (2) $-\frac{\pi^2}{2}$
 (3) $-\frac{\pi^2}{2\sqrt{3}}$ (4) $\frac{\pi^2}{2\sqrt{3}}$

14. यदि $y = y(x)$, अवकल समीकरण

$\frac{dy}{dx} = (\tan x - y) \sec^2 x, x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

जबकि $y(0) = 0$ का हल है, तो $y\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ बराबर है :

- (1) $2 + \frac{1}{e}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2} - e$ (3) $e - 2$ (4) $\frac{e}{2} - 2$

15. माना $y = y(x)$ अवकल समीकरण,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y \tan x = 2x + x^2 \tan x ,$$

$x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, जबकि $y(0) = 1$ है, का हल है। तो:

(1) $y'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + y'\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2}$

(2) $y'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - y'\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \pi - \sqrt{2}$

(3) $y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - y\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2}$

(4) $y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + y\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{2} + 2$

16. अवकल समीकरण $y^2 dx + \left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right) dy = 0$ पर विचार

कीजिए। यदि $x = 1$ पर y का मान 1 है, तो x का मान, जिसके लिए $y = 2$ है, है :

(1) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$ (2) $\frac{3}{2} - \sqrt{e}$

(3) $\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$ (4) $\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$

17. अवकल समीकरण $(y^2 - x^3) dx - xy dy = 0$ ($x \neq 0$)

का व्यापक हल है :

(जहाँ c एक समाकलन अचर है)

(1) $y^2 + 2x^3 + cx^2 = 0$

(2) $y^2 + 2x^2 + cx^3 = 0$

(3) $y^2 - 2x^3 + cx^2 = 0$

(4) $y^2 - 2x^2 + cx^3 = 0$

SOLUTION**1. Ans. (3)**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)y = x$$

$$\Rightarrow I.F. = x^2$$

$$\therefore yx^2 = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \quad (\text{As, } y(1) = 1)$$

$$\therefore y\left(x = \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{49}{16}$$

2. Ans. (2)

$$f(xy) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$$

$$f(0) = 1 \text{ as } f(0) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x + c$$

$$\text{At, } x = 0, y = 1 \Rightarrow c = 1$$

$$y = x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + y\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4} + 1 + \frac{3}{4} + 1 = 3$$

3. Ans. (1)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 3 \sec^2 x \cdot y = \sec^2 x$$

$$I.F. = e^{\int \sec^2 x dx} = e^{3 \tan x}$$

$$\text{or } y \cdot e^{3 \tan x} = \int \sec^2 x \cdot e^{3 \tan x} dx$$

$$\text{or } y \cdot e^{3 \tan x} = \frac{1}{3} e^{3 \tan x} + C \quad \dots(1)$$

Given

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{3} \cdot e^3 = \frac{1}{3} e^3 + C$$

$$\therefore C = e^3$$

Now put $x = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ in equation (1)

$$\therefore y \cdot e^{-3} = \frac{1}{3} e^{-3} + e^3$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{3} + e^6$$

$$\therefore y\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} + e^6$$

4. Ans. (1)

$$f'(x) = 7 - \frac{3}{4} \frac{f(x)}{x} \quad (x > 0)$$

Given $f(1) \neq 4$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} xf\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = ?$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{y}{x} = 7 \text{ (This is LDE)}$$

$$IF = e^{\int \frac{3}{4} dx} = e^{\frac{3}{4} \ln|x|} = x^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$y \cdot x^{\frac{3}{4}} = \int 7 \cdot x^{\frac{3}{4}} dx$$

$$y \cdot x^{\frac{3}{4}} = 7 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{7}{4}}}{\frac{7}{4}} + C$$

$$f(x) = 4x + C \cdot x^{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{4}{x} + C \cdot x^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} xf\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(4 + C \cdot x^{\frac{7}{4}}\right) = 4$$

∴ Option (1)

5. Ans. (2)

$$(x^2 - y^2) dx + 2xy dy = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{2xy}$$

$$\text{Put } y = vx \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$$

Solving we get,

$$\int \frac{2v}{v^2 + 1} dv = \int -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln(v^2 + 1) = -\ln x + C$$

$$(y^2 + x^2) = Cx$$

$$1 + 1 = C \Rightarrow C = 2$$

$$\boxed{y^2 + x^2 = 2x}$$

∴ Option (2)

6. Ans. (2)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \left(\frac{2x+1}{x}\right)y = e^{-2x}$$

$$I.F. = e^{\int \left(\frac{2x+1}{x}\right) dx} = e^{\int \left(2 + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx} = e^{2x + \ell n x} = e^{2x} \cdot x$$

$$\text{So, } y(xe^{2x}) = \int e^{-2x} \cdot xe^{2x} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow xye^{2x} = \int x dx + C$$

$$\Rightarrow 2xye^{2x} = x^2 + 2C$$

It passes through $\left(1, \frac{1}{2}e^{-2}\right)$ we get $C = 0$

$$y = \frac{xe^{-2x}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} (-2x + 1)$$

⇒ $f(x)$ is decreasing in $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$

$$y(\log_e 2) = \frac{(\log_e 2)e^{-2(\log_e 2)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \log_e 2$$

7. Ans. (4)

$$x - y = t \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{dt}{dx} = t^2 \Rightarrow \int \frac{dt}{1-t^2} = \int 1 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ell n \left(\frac{1+t}{1-t} \right) = x + \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ell n \left(\frac{1+x-y}{1-x+y} \right) = x + \lambda \quad \text{given } y(1) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ell n(1) = 1 + \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell n \left(\frac{1+x-y}{1-x+y} \right) = 2(x-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\ell n \left(\frac{1-x+y}{1+x-y} \right) = 2(x-1)$$

8. Ans. (2)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} = \ell n x$$

$$e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = x$$

$$xy = \int x \ell n x + C$$

$$\ell n x \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$xy = \frac{x}{2} \ell n x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C, \text{ for } 2y(2) = 2\ell n 2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$y = \frac{x}{2} \ell n x - \frac{x}{4}$$

$$y(e) = \frac{e}{4}$$

9. Ans. (2)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 - 2y}{x} \quad (\text{Given})$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2\frac{y}{x} = x$$

$$\text{I.F.} = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = x^2$$

$$\therefore y \cdot x^2 = \int x \cdot x^2 dx + C = \frac{x^4}{y} + C$$

$$\text{hence passes through } (1, -2) \Rightarrow C = -\frac{9}{4}$$

$$\therefore yx^2 = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{9}{4}$$

Now check option(s), Which is satisfy by option (ii)

10. Official Ans. by NTA (2)

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{dy}{dx} + \left(\frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} \right) y = \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

(Linear differential equation)

$$\therefore \text{I.F.} = e^{\ell n(x^2 + 1)} = (x^2 + 1)$$

So, general solution is $y \cdot (x^2 + 1) = \tan^{-1} x + c$
As $y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$

$$\therefore y(x) = \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{As, } \sqrt{a} \cdot y(1) = \frac{\pi}{32}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{16}$$

11. Official Ans. by NTA (1)

$$\text{Sol. given } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{2y} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ell n y = -\frac{1}{x} + c$$

passes through centre $(1, 1)$

$$\Rightarrow c = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x \ell n y = 2(x - 1)$$

12. Official Ans. by NTA (4)

$$\text{Sol. } x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x^2 : y(1) = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \left(\frac{2}{x} \right) y = x \quad (\text{LDE in } y)$$

$$\text{IF} = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = e^{2 \ell n x} = x^2$$

$$y \cdot (x^2) = \int x \cdot x^2 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + C$$

$$y(1) = 1$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{4} + C \Rightarrow C = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$yx^2 = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{3}{4x^2}$$

13. Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Sol. $\frac{dy}{dx} - y \tan x = 6x \sec x$

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0; y\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 7$$

$$e^{\int pdx} = e^{-\int \tan x dx} = e^{\ln \cos x} = \cos x$$

$$y \cdot \cos x = \int 6x \sec x \cos x dx$$

$$y \cdot \cos x = \frac{6x^2}{2} + C$$

$$y = 3x^2 \sec x + C \sec x$$

$$0 = 3 \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{9} \cdot (2) + C(2)$$

$$2C = \frac{-2\pi^2}{3} \Rightarrow C = -\frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

$$y(\pi/6) = 3 \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{36} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi^2}{3}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{\pi^2}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

14. Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Sol. $\frac{dy}{dx} = (\tan x - y) \sec^2 x$

$$\text{Now, put } \tan x = t \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = \sec^2 x$$

$$\text{So } \frac{dy}{dt} + y = t$$

On solving, we get $ye^t = e^t(t-1) + c$

$$\Rightarrow y = (\tan x - 1) + ce^{-\tan x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \tan x - 1 + e^{-\tan x}$$

$$\text{So } y\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = e - 2$$

15. Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Sol. $\frac{dy}{dx} + y(\tan x) = 2x + x^2 \tan x$

$$\text{I.F.} = e^{\int \tan x dx} = e^{\ln \sec x} = \sec x$$

$$\therefore y \cdot \sec x = \int (2x + x^2 \tan x) \sec x dx$$

$$= \int 2x \sec x dx + \int x^2 (\sec x \cdot \tan x) dx$$

$$y \sec x = x^2 \sec x + \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x^2 + \lambda \cos x$$

$$y(0) = 0 + \lambda = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$$

$$y = x^2 + \cos x$$

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$y\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$y'(x) = 2x - \sin x$$

$$y'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$y'\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{-\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$y'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - y'\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \pi - \sqrt{2}$$

16. Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Sol. $y^2 dx + x dy = \frac{dy}{y}$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{x}{y^2} = \frac{1}{y^3}$$

$$I.F. = e^{\int \frac{1}{y^2} dy} = e^{-\frac{1}{y}}$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{y}} \cdot x = \int e^{-\frac{1}{y}} \cdot \frac{1}{y^3} dy + C$$

$$x e^{-\frac{1}{y}} = e^{-\frac{1}{y}} + \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{y}}}{y} + C$$

$$C = -\frac{1}{e}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \text{ when } y = 2$$

17. Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Sol. $xy \frac{dy}{dx} - y^2 + x^3 = 0$

$$\text{put } y^2 = k \Rightarrow y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dk}{dx}$$

∴ given differential equation becomes

$$\frac{dk}{dx} + k \left(-\frac{2}{x} \right) = -2x^2$$

$$I.F. = e^{\int -\frac{2}{x} dx} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{solution is } k \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \int -2x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx + \lambda$$

$$y^2 + 2x^3 = \lambda x^2$$

take $\lambda = -c$ (integration constant)