

① Can we solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} - 3y = e^{5x}$  by separation of variables?

② Find the derivative of  $x^2 e^{-3x}$ .

③ Find the derivative of  $y e^{-3x}$ , where  $y$  is  
(with respect to  $x$ )  
an unknown function of  $x$ .

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - 3y = e^{5x}$$

not separable  
linear

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{5x} + 3y$$

$$dy = (e^{5x} + 3y) dx$$

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

$$a_1(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + a_0(x)y = f(x)$$

$$x^2 e^{-3x}$$

$$-3x^2 e^{-3x} + 2x e^{-3x}$$

$$p^{\text{ax}}$$

$$q^{\text{ax}}$$

$$y e^{-3x}$$

$$-3y e^{-3x} + e^{-3x} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$e^{-3x} \frac{dy}{dx} - 3e^{-3x} y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - 3y = e^{5x}$$

$$e^{-3x} \frac{dy}{dx} - 3e^{-3x}y = e^{5x}e^{-3x}$$

$$\frac{d(ye^{-3x})}{dx} = e^{2x}$$

$$d(ye^{-3x}) = e^{2x} dx$$

$$\int d(ye^{-3x}) = \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$ye^{-3x} = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + C$$

$$ye^{-3x}e^{3x} = \left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + C\right)e^{3x}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}e^{5x} + Ce^{3x}$$

$$(ye^{-3x})' =$$

$$e^{-3x} \frac{dy}{dx} - 3e^{-3x}y$$

$$\int dx = x + C$$

$$\int dt = t + C$$

$$\int d(\ ) = (\ ) + C$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \overset{p(x)}{-3}y = e^{5x}$$

$$e^{-3x} \frac{dy}{dx} - 3e^{-3x}y = e^{5x}e^{-3x}$$

$$\frac{d[e^{-3x}y]}{dx} = e^{2x}$$

$$p(x) = -3$$

$$u = \int p(x) dx \\ = \int -3 dx$$

$$u = -3x \\ e^u = e^{-3x}$$

$$d[e^{-3x}y] = e^{2x} dx$$

$$e^{-3x}y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + C$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}e^{3x} + Ce^{3x}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}e^{5x} + Ce^{3x}$$

Multiply  
both sides  
by  
 $e^{3x}$

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

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

$$\frac{d[xy]}{dx} = x^3$$

$$d[xy] = x^3 dx$$

$$xy = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + C$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x^3 + \frac{C}{x}$$

$$x > 0, \text{ so } |x| = x$$

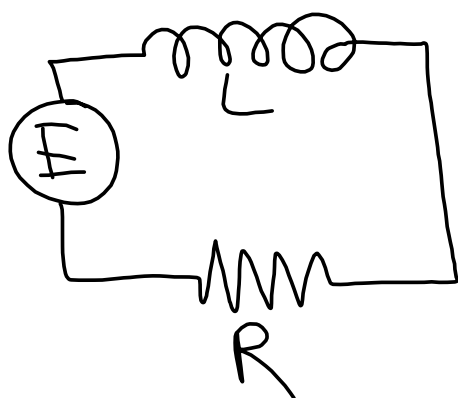
$$p(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$u = \int p(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \ln|x|$$

$$= \ln x$$

$$e^u = e^{\ln x} = x$$



$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = E(t)$$

$$2 \frac{di}{dt} + 8i = 10 \sin 2t$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} + \underbrace{4i}_{(4)} = \underbrace{5 \sin 2t}_{(5)}$$

$$e^{4t} \frac{di}{dt} + 4e^{4t} i = \int 5e^{4t} \sin 2t$$