

# C4 INTEGRATION

## Worksheet K

1 Find the general solution of each differential equation.

**a**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = (x+2)^3$                       **b**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4 \cos 2x$                       **c**  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 3e^{2t} + 2$

**d**  $(2-x)\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$                       **e**  $\frac{dN}{dt} = t\sqrt{t^2+1}$                       **f**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = xe^x$

2 Find the particular solution of each differential equation.

**a**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-x}$ ,  $y = 3$  when  $x = 0$                       **b**  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \tan^3 t \sec^2 t$ ,  $y = 1$  when  $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$

**c**  $(x^2-3)\frac{du}{dx} = 4x$ ,  $u = 5$  when  $x = 2$                       **d**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 \cos^2 x$ ,  $y = \pi$  when  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

3 **a** Express  $\frac{x-8}{x^2-x-6}$  in partial fractions.

**b** Given that

$$(x^2 - x - 6) \frac{dy}{dx} = x - 8,$$

and that  $y = \ln 9$  when  $x = 1$ , show that when  $x = 2$ , the value of  $y$  is  $\ln 32$ .

4 Find the general solution of each differential equation.

**a**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2y + 3$                       **b**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin^2 2y$                       **c**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = xy$

**d**  $(x+1)\frac{dy}{dx} = y$                       **e**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2-2}{y}$                       **f**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \cos x \cos^2 y$

**g**  $\sqrt{x} \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{y-3}$                       **h**  $y \frac{dy}{dx} = xy^2 + 3x$                       **i**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = xy \sin x$

**j**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{2x-y}$                       **k**  $(y-3)\frac{dy}{dx} = xy(y-1)$                       **l**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 \ln x$

5 Find the particular solution of each differential equation.

**a**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{2y}$ ,  $y = 3$  when  $x = 4$                       **b**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = (y+1)^3$ ,  $y = 0$  when  $x = 2$

**c**  $(\tan^2 x)\frac{dy}{dx} = y$ ,  $y = 1$  when  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$                       **d**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y+2}{x-1}$ ,  $y = 6$  when  $x = 3$

**e**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 \tan y$ ,  $y = \frac{\pi}{6}$  when  $x = 0$                       **f**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\frac{y}{x+3}}$ ,  $y = 16$  when  $x = 1$

**g**  $e^x \frac{dy}{dx} = x \operatorname{cosec} y$ ,  $y = \pi$  when  $x = -1$                       **h**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+\cos y}{2x^2 \sin y}$ ,  $y = \frac{\pi}{3}$  when  $x = 1$