

Episode 18: Direction fields and solution curves

Geometrically, to solve a DE = find its

solution curves / integral lines / field lines

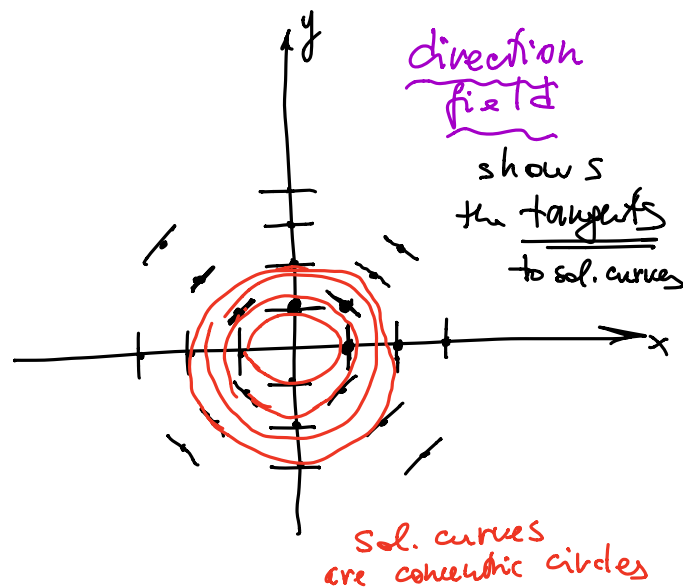
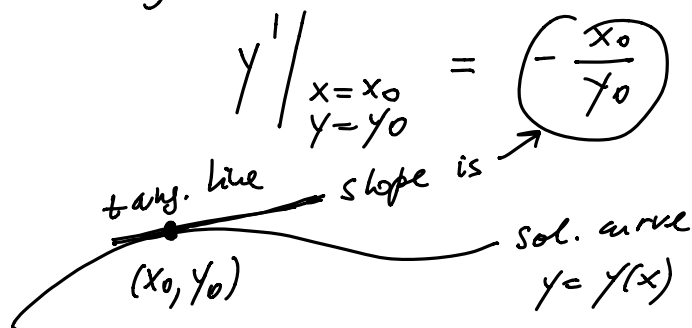
How do we see sol. curve without solving DE?

Ex. DE $x + y y' = 0$

Solve for y' : $y' = -\frac{x}{y}$ (y' depends on x, y)

slope of sol. curve $y = y(x)$

For any pt (x_0, y_0) on a sol. curve $y = y(x)$



Plug in some value of (x_0, y_0) :

$$y' \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = -\frac{x}{y} \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = -\frac{0}{1} = 0$$

(for all pts $(0, y)$, $y' = 0$)

$$y' \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=0}} = \left[-\frac{1}{0} \right] \text{ inf. slope vertical tangent}$$

(for all pts $(x, 0)$, the tang. is vert.)

$$y' \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = -\frac{1}{1} = -1$$

(for all pts (x, x) , $y' = -1$)

$$y' \Big|_{\substack{x=-1 \\ y=1}} = -\frac{-1}{1} = 1$$

Solve this DE exactly:

$$y' = -\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$$

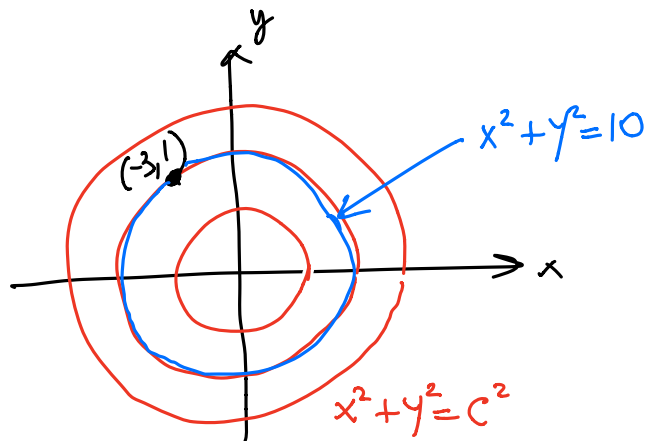
$$y dy = -x dx$$

$$\int y dy = -\int x dx$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C_1$$

general
sol. of
DE $\boxed{x^2 + y^2 = C^2}$ $C^2 = 2C_1$
implicit sol. of the DE

Extra $\textcircled{\text{IVP}}$ $\begin{cases} y' = -\frac{x}{y} \\ y(-1) = 3 \end{cases}$
 $\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x & y \end{matrix}$



1) Solve the DE:
 $x^2 + y^2 = C^2$

2) Find C

$$(-1)^2 + 3^2 = C^2 \Rightarrow C^2 = 10$$

Sol. for the IVP is

$$\boxed{x^2 + y^2 = 10}$$