

## Solutions of a Differential Equation:

Definition: Explicit & Implicit solution:

Let us consider the  $n^{\text{th}}$  order ordinary diff. eqn.

$$F\left(x, y, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}, \dots, \frac{d^ny}{dx^n}\right) = 0 \rightarrow (1)$$

Let  $f$  be a real valued function defined for all  $x$  in a real interval  $I$  and having an  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative (and hence also all lower order derivatives) for all  $x \in I$ . The function  $f$  is called an explicit solution of the differential equation (1) on  $I$  if it fulfills the following two conditions:

- (i)  $F(x, f(x), f'(x), \dots, f^{(n)}(x))$  is defined  $\forall x \in I$   
 and (ii)  $F(x, f(x), f'(x), \dots, f^{(n)}(x)) = 0$ ,  $\forall x \in I$ .

Again, a relation  $g(x, y) = 0$  is called explicit sol. of (1) if this rel. defines at least one real function  $f$  of the variable  $x \in I$  s.t. this fn. is an explicit sol. of (1) on this interval.

Roughly speaking, a solution of the diff. eqn. (1) is a rel. — explicit or implicit — bet.  $x$  and  $y$ , not containing derivatives, which identically satisfies the diff. eqn. (1).

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Solution of a Differential Eqn: A relation between  $x$  and  $y$ , which satisfies a differential eqn., is called a sol<sup>n</sup> of the differential eqn.

(i) General Sol<sup>n</sup>: The relation containing  $n$  arbitrary constants which satisfies an ordinary differential eqn. of  $n^{\text{th}}$  order is called its complete primitive or general solution.

(ii) Particular solution: A particular sol<sup>n</sup>.

of a differential eqn. is one obtained from the complete primitive by assigning definite values of the arbitrary constants.

(iii) Singular sol<sup>n</sup>: - A sol<sup>n</sup>, which is not contained in the general sol<sup>n</sup>, is called a singular sol<sup>n</sup> of the diff. eqn.

Formation of Differential Eqn.

By differentiation and eliminating  $n$  arbitrary constants from an equation in  $x$  and  $y$ , we get a differential eqn. of  $n^{\text{th}}$  order.

H.W.

Example: Form a differential from the rels<sup>n</sup>

(i)  $y = ax + by^2$

(ii)  $c(y+c)^2 = x^3$

Note: Number of arbitrary constant is equal to the order of the differential eqn.