Problem 9

In each of Problems 9 through 20:

(a) Find the solution of the given initial value problem in explicit form.

(b) Plot the graph of the solution.

(c) Determine (at least approximately) the interval in which the solution is defined.

$$y' = (1 - 2x)y^2, \qquad y(0) = -1/6$$

Solution

Part (a)

This ODE is separable because it is of the form $y' = f(x)g(y)$, so it can be solved by separating variables.

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

Bring the terms with y to the left and bring the terms with x to the right.

$$\frac{dy}{y^2} = (1 - 2x)\,dx$$

Integrate both sides.

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2} = \int (1 - 2x)\,dx$$

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

Now apply the initial condition $y(0) = -1/6$ to determine C.

$$-\frac{1}{-\frac{1}{6}} = C \quad \rightarrow \quad C = 6$$

The previous equation then becomes

$$-\frac{1}{y} = x - x^2 + 6$$

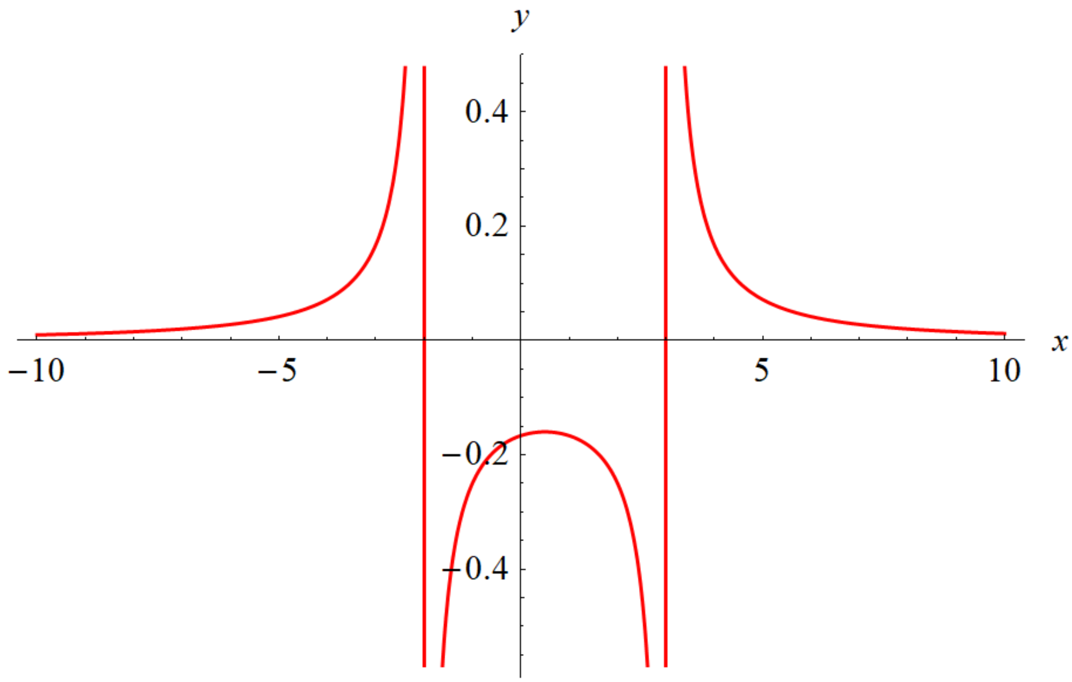
$$\frac{1}{y} = x^2 - x - 6.$$

Therefore, the solution to the initial value problem is

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - x - 6}.$$

Part (b)

Below is a plot of $y(x)$ versus x.



Part (c)

The solution we found is only valid along the curve that passes through $x = 0$ (the y-axis) because $x = 0$ is where the initial condition is given. Factoring the denominator of $y(x)$,

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{(x-3)(x+2)},$$

we see that the vertical asymptotes are at $x = 3$ and $x = -2$. Therefore, the solution is valid for $-2 < x < 3$.