

## Problem 7

In each of Problems 7 through 12, state where in the  $ty$ -plane the hypotheses of Theorem 2.4.2 are satisfied.

$$y' = \frac{t - y}{2t + 5y}$$

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### Solution

According to Theorem 2.4.2, a unique solution to

$$y' = f(t, y), \quad y(t_0) = y_0$$

exists in some interval  $t_0 - h < t < t_0 + h$  within  $\alpha < t < \beta$ , provided that  $f$  and  $\partial f/\partial y$  are continuous in a rectangle  $\alpha < t < \beta$ ,  $\gamma < y < \delta$  that contains  $(t_0, y_0)$ . In this exercise

$$f(t, y) = \frac{t - y}{2t + 5y} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{(-1)(2t + 5y) - (5)(t - y)}{(2t + 5y)^2} = -\frac{7t}{(2t + 5y)^2}.$$

Both  $f$  and  $\partial f/\partial y$  are discontinuous when  $2t + 5y = 0$ , so the hypotheses of Theorem 2.4.2 are satisfied if  $2t + 5y < 0$  or  $2t + 5y > 0$ .