King Saud University, College of Sciences Mathematical Department. $\begin{array}{c} {\rm Mid\text{-}Term1\ /S1/2015} \\ {\rm Full\ Mark:25.\ Time\ 1H30mn} \\ {\rm 02/01/1437} \end{array}$

Question 1[4,4]. a) Find and sketch the largest region of the xy-plane for which the initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = x\sqrt{y - 1} \\ y(-2) = 4. \end{cases}$$

has a unique solution.

b) Find the solution of the differential equation:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}(y-1)\sqrt{x^2+1} + x^3 + x = y(x^3+x) \; ; \; y \neq 1.$$

Question 2[4,4]. a) Solve the following differential equation

$$(3xy - x + y^2) + (x^2 + xy)\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 ; x > 0 , x + y \neq 0.$$

b) Find the solution of the initial value problem

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \left[x\cos^2(\frac{y}{x})-y\right]dx+xdy=0\\ y(1)=\frac{\pi}{4}. \end{array} \right. ; \, x>0$$

Question 3[4]. Find the general solution of the differential equation

$$y^3 \frac{dy}{dx} + xy^4 = xe^{-x^2}$$
 ; $x > 0$, $y \ne 0$.

Question 5[5]. Find the family of orthogonal trajectories for the family of curves

$$y = e^{C \sin x}$$
; $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$,

where C is an arbitrary constant such that $C \neq 0$.