

$$6. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad -1x^{-1/2}$$
$$y = \sin^{-1}(x) - \frac{1x^{1/2} \cdot 2}{2} + C$$

$$y = \sin^{-1}(x) - 2\sqrt{x} + C$$

Section 7.1

Slope Fields and
Euler's Method

Homework:

Day 1: 3-24 by 3

Day 2: 27-48 by 3

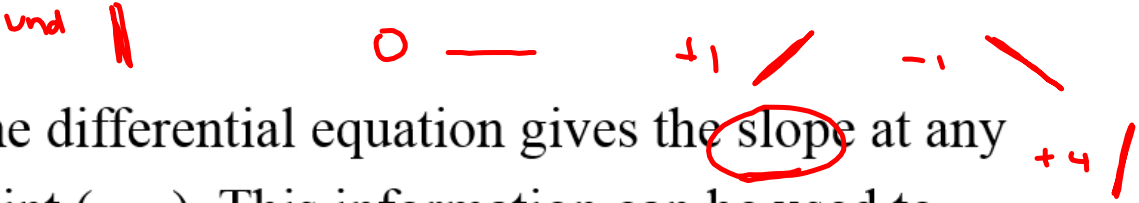
What you'll learn about

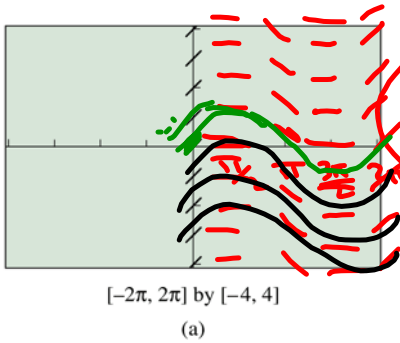
- Differential Equations ✓
- Slope Fields
- ~~Euler's Method~~

... and why

Differential equations have been a prime motivation for the study of calculus and remain so to this day.

Slope Field

und  The differential equation gives the slope at any point (x, y) . This information can be used to draw a small piece of the linearization at that point, which approximates the solution curve that passes through that point. Repeating that process at many points yields an approximation called a slope field.



$[-2\pi, 2\pi]$ by $[-4, 4]$
(a)

Construct a slope field for the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x.$$

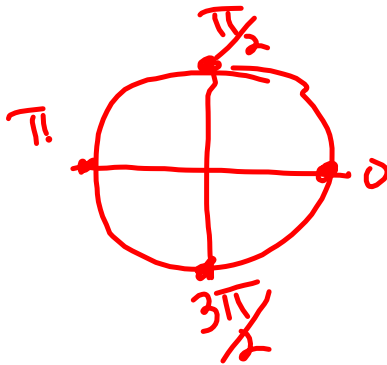
$$y = \sin x + C$$

The slope at any point $(0, y)$ will be $\cos 0 = 1$.

The slope at any point (π, y) or $(-\pi, y)$ will be -1 .

The slope at all odd multiples of $\frac{\pi}{2}$ will be 0.

The slope is 1 along the lines $x = \pm 2\pi$.



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos 0 = 1$$

$(0, 1)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos \pi = -1$$

$$\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$

program
slope field, enter
enter
 $\cos x$, enter

Radians

EXAMPLE 7 Constructing a Slope Field for a Nonexact Differential Equation

Use a calculator to construct a slope field for the differential equation $dy/dx = x + y$ and sketch a graph of the particular solution that passes through the point $(2, 0)$.

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

$$\begin{matrix} (0, 1) & (1, 1) & (2, 1) & (3, 1) \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (0, 0) & (1, 0) & (2, 0) & (3, 0) \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (0, -1) & (1, -1) & (2, -1) & (3, -1) \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (0, -2) & (1, -2) & (2, -2) & (3, -2) \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

