| BONU | JS | JQ | IIZ | 1 |
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Differential Equations

Friday September 18 Prof. Ron Buckmire

Topic: Analyzing a Clairault Equation

The idea behind this bonus quiz is to provide you with an opportunity to illustrate your understanding of singular solutions to ordinary differential equations.

| Reality | Check: |
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| EXPECTED SCORE : | /5 | ACTUAL SCORE : | /5 |
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Instructions:

- 0. Please look for a hint on this guiz posted to faculty.oxy.edu/ron/math/341/09/
- 1. Once you open the quiz, you have **30 minutes** to complete, please record your start time and end time at the top of this sheet.
- 2. You may use the book or any of your class notes. You must work alone.
- 3. If you use your own paper, please staple it to the quiz before coming to class. If you don't have a stapler, buy one. QUIZZES WITH UNSTAPLED SHEETS WILL NOT BE GRADED.
- 4. After completing the quiz, sign the pledge below stating on your honor that you have adhered to these rules.
- 5. Your solutions must have enough details such that an impartial observer can read your work and determine HOW you came up with your solution.
- 6. Relax and enjoy...
- 7. This bonus quiz is due on Monday September 21, at the beginning of class. NO LATE OR UNSTAPLED QUIZZES WILL BE ACCEPTED.

| Pledge: I, | , pledge my honor as a human being and Occidental stu | ıdent |
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| that I have followed all the | rules above to the letter and in spirit. | |

1. Consider the first-order, nonlinear, Clairault ordinary differential equation

$$y = x \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$$

(a) 1 point. Confirm that the family of solutions is the set of lines $y = Cx - \frac{1}{4}C^2$.

(b) 3 points. Show that the lines $y = Cx - \frac{1}{4}C^2$ are tangent to the curve $y = x^2$ at the point $\left(\frac{C}{2}, \frac{C^2}{4}\right)$ and sketch the curve and its tangents below for at least 4 values of C.

(c) 1 point. Explain how parts (a) and (b) imply that $y = x^2$ is a singular solution of the given Clairault equation. [HINT: A singular solution of an ODE is one which solves the ODE but is not a member of the family of solutions.]