

Lagrange's Linear Equations:

General form $Pp + Qq = R$

To solve, $\frac{dx}{P} = \frac{dy}{Q} = \frac{dz}{R}$

(i) Method of Grouping:

*) A.E $\frac{dx}{P} = \frac{dy}{Q} = \frac{dz}{R}$

*) Consider 1st two, eliminate z ; $u(x, y) = C_1$

*) Consider 2nd two, eliminate x ; $v(x, y) = C_2$

*) Solution is $\phi(u(x, y), v(x, y)) = 0$

1) Solve $x^2p + y^2q = z^2$

Soln: The equation is of the form $Pp + Qq = R$.
(L.F)

where $P = x^2$; $Q = y^2$; $R = z^2$

The auxiliary eqn. is given by

$$\frac{dx}{P} = \frac{dy}{Q} = \frac{dz}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{dy}{y^2} = \frac{dz}{z^2}$$

Consider, $\frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{dy}{y^2}$

Integrating

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2} = \int \frac{dy}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} = \frac{y^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C_1$$

$$\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} = \frac{y^{-1}}{-1} + C_1$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}$$

Consider $\frac{dy}{y^2} = \frac{dz}{z^2}$

Integrating

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2} = \int \frac{dz}{z^2}$$

$$\frac{y^{-2+1}}{-2+1} = \frac{z^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C_2$$

$$\frac{y^{-1}}{-1} = \frac{z^{-1}}{-1}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{z}$$

2) Solve $px + yq = 0$ — (1)

Soln: An: is of the form $Pp + Qq = R$ (L.F)

$P = x ; Q = y ; R = 0$

The auxiliary eqn is given by

$$\frac{dx}{P} = \frac{dy}{Q} = \frac{dz}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dz}{0}$$

Consider,

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

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

$$\log x = \log y + \log c_1$$

$$\log \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) = \log c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{x}{y}$$

\therefore The solution is $\phi(c_1, c_2) = 0$

$$\phi \left(\frac{x}{y}, y \right) = 0$$

Consider

$$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dz}{0}$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{dz}{0}$$

$\log y = c_2$

$$\int dy = 0$$

$$y = c_2$$

3) Solve $p\sqrt{x} + q\sqrt{y} = \sqrt{z}$ (L.F)

Soln: The eqn is of the form $Pp + Qq = R$

where $P = \sqrt{x} ; Q = \sqrt{y} ; R = \sqrt{z}$

The auxiliary eqn is given by,

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}}$$

Consider,

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} = -\frac{1}{2} y^{-1/2} + c_1$$

$$2\sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{y} + c_1$$

Consider,

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}}$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} y^{-1/2} = -\frac{1}{2} z^{-1/2} + c_2$$

$$2\sqrt{y} = 2\sqrt{z} + c_2$$

7) Solve $p \cdot \tan x + q \tan y = \tan z$.

Soln: $Pp + Qq = R$.

The A.E is $Pp + Qq = R$ (L.F)

$$\frac{dx}{P} = \frac{dy}{Q} = \frac{dz}{R}$$

$$\frac{dx}{\tan x} = \frac{dy}{\tan y} = \frac{dz}{\tan z}$$

Consider

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

$$\cot x dx = \cot y dy$$

$$\int \cot x dx = \int \cot y dy$$

$$\log(\sin x) = \log(\sin y) + \log C_1$$

$$\log\left(\frac{\sin x}{\sin y}\right) = \log C_1$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\sin x}{\sin y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{\tan y} = \frac{dz}{\tan z}$$

$$\cot y dy = \cot z dz$$

$$\int \cot y dy = \int \cot z dz$$

$$\log(\sin y) = \log(\sin z) + \log C_2$$

$$\log\left(\frac{\sin y}{\sin z}\right) = \log C_2$$

$$C_2 = \frac{\sin y}{\sin z}$$

The soln is $\phi\left(\frac{\sin x}{\sin y}, \frac{\sin y}{\sin z}\right) = 0$

8) Solve $\frac{y^2 z}{x} p + xz q = y^2$ — (1)

Soln: The eqn is of the form $Pp + Qq = R$ (L.F)

The A.E is given by

where $P = \frac{y^2 z}{x}$; $Q = xz$
 $R = y^2$.

$$\frac{dx}{P} = \frac{dy}{Q} = \frac{dz}{R}$$

$$\frac{dx}{\left(\frac{y^2 z}{x}\right)} = \frac{dy}{xz} = \frac{dz}{y^2}$$

Consider, $\frac{dx}{\left(\frac{y^2 x}{x}\right)} = \frac{dy}{x y}$

$$x^2 dx = y^2 dy$$

$$\int x^2 dx = \int y^2 dy$$

$$\frac{x^3}{3} = \frac{y^3}{3} + c_1$$

$$c_1 = x^3 - y^3$$

The soln of the p.d.e is $\phi(x, y) = 0$

$$\phi(x^3 - y^3, x^2 - y^2) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{\left(\frac{y^2 x}{x}\right)} = \frac{d\tau}{y^2}$$

$$x dx = \tau d\tau$$

$$\int x dx = \int \tau d\tau$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{\tau^2}{2} + c_2$$

$$c_2 = x^2 - y^2$$