

```
In [1]: from sympy import *
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Example 1: Solve  $3y^2e^x dy/dx - x^2 = 0$ .

Continuing to use **dsolve** to solve in Python

```
In [7]: x=symbols('x')
y=Function('y')
deq=3*y(x)**2*exp(x)*diff(y(x),x)-x**2
ysoIn=dsolve(deq,y(x))
#print(ysoIn) # Ran this line first. Saw that only the third solution is a
real function.
print('Solution is',ysoIn[2]) # NOTE that Python starts counting list elem
ents at ZERO (hence the "2" index)
```

Solution is Eq(y(x), (C1 - x\*\*2\*exp(-x) - 2\*x\*exp(-x) - 2\*exp(-x))\*\*(1/3))

Example 2: Solve  $dy/dt = (6t^5+1)/(\cos(y)+e^y)$

```
In [8]: t=symbols('t')
y=Function('y')
deq=diff(y(t),t)-(6*t**5+1)/(cos(y(t))+exp(y(t)))
ysoIn=dsolve(deq,y(t))
print('Solution is',ysoIn) # NOTE solution is implicit since you CANNOT so
lve for y(t)
```

Solution is Eq(-t\*\*6 - t + exp(y(t)) + sin(y(t)), C1)

Example 3: Solve  $dy/dt = t^2 + t^2y^2$ ,  $y(0)=1$

```
In [9]: t=symbols('t')
y=Function('y')
deq=diff(y(t),t)-t**2-t**2*y(t)**2
ysoIn=dsolve(deq,y(t),ics={y(0):1})
print('Solution is',ysoIn)
```

Solution is Eq(y(t), tan(t\*\*3/3 + pi/4))

Example 4: Solve  $dx/dt = (1-2t)/x$ ,  $x(1)=-2$ . Plot the direction field and the solution.

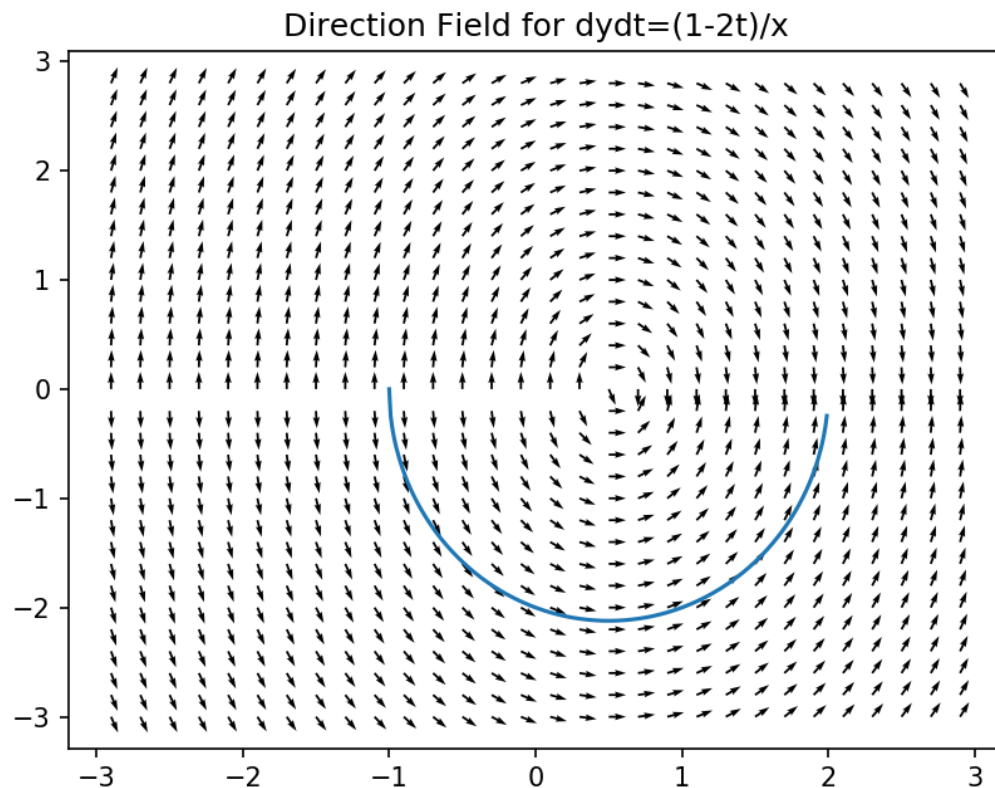
```
In [11]: t=symbols('t')
x=Function('x')
deq=diff(x(t),t)-(1-2*t)/x(t)
xsoln=dsolve(deq,x(t),ics={x(1):-2})
print('Solution is',xsoln)
print('Since x is a negative square root, the solution is defined for x<0')
```

Solution is Eq(x(t), -sqrt(2)\*sqrt(-t\*\*2 + t + 2))  
Since x is a negative square root, the solution is defined for  $x < 0$

```
In [14]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [15]: matplotlib notebook
```

```
In [18]: # Plot direction field with solution to IVP
T, X = np.meshgrid(np.arange(-2.9, 3.1, .2), np.arange(-3, 3, .2))
dXdT = (1-2*T)/X
U = 1/(1+dXdT**2)**0.5*np.ones(T.shape)
V = 1/(1+dXdT**2)**0.5*dXdT
plt.figure()
plt.title('Direction Field for dydt=(1-2t)/x')
Q = plt.quiver(T, X, U, V)
# It can be shown that the domain of the solution is [-1,2]
tplot=np.arange(-1,2,0.01)
yplot=-np.sqrt(-2*tplot**2+2*tplot+4)
plt.plot(tplot,yplot)
```



Out[18]: [

In [ ]: