

(6 pts.)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x \sin y \frac{dy}{dx} + \cos y = -x^2 e^x$$

$$u = \cos y \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -\sin y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow -x \frac{du}{dx} + u = -x^2 e^x \quad (\text{Linear})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} u = x e^x$$

$$\mu(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} u \right) = e^x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} u = e^x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\cos y = x(e^x + C)}$$

(4 pts.)

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y^2 y'' = y'$$

$$u = y' \Rightarrow y'' = \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{du}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dy} y' \Rightarrow \boxed{y'' = \frac{du}{dy} u}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y^2 \frac{du}{dy} u = u}$$

If $u \equiv 0$, then $y' \equiv 0$, so $\boxed{y = C}$ (all constant functions are solutions).

If $u \neq 0$: $y^2 \frac{du}{dy} = 1 \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{y^2} dy \Rightarrow u = -\frac{1}{y} + C \Rightarrow \boxed{y' = -\frac{1}{y} + C}$ Autonomous

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{cy-1}{y} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{y}{cy-1} dy$$

Case 1: $c=0 \Rightarrow dx = -y dy \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -\frac{y^2}{2} + C_1}$

Case 2: $c \neq 0 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{c} \frac{cy-1+1}{cy-1} dy = \frac{1}{c} \left(1 + \frac{1}{cy-1} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{1}{c} \left(y + \frac{1}{c} \ln |cy-1| \right) + C_2}$$