

A **Bernoulli equation** is a first order ODE of the form:

$$1y' + P(x)y = f(x)y^n, \quad n \neq 0, 1 \quad (1)$$

1. Divide Eq. (1) by  $y^n$  (multiply by  $y^{-n}$ ) to obtain

$$\boxed{y^{-n}y'} + P(x)\boxed{y^{1-n}} = f(x). \quad (2)$$

2. Set

$$w = \boxed{y^{1-n}}, \quad (3)$$

$$\text{so } w' = (1-n)y^{-n}y' \implies \boxed{y^{-n}y'} = \frac{1}{1-n}w'. \quad (4)$$

3. Substitute Eqs. (3) and (4) into Eq. (2) to obtain

$$\frac{1}{1-n}w' + P(x)w = f(x).$$

Multiply this by  $(1-n)$  to obtain

$$1w' + (1-n)P(x)w = (1-n)f(x). \quad (5)$$

This ODE is linear, and so can be solved for function  $w$  using *integrating factors* to obtain

$$w = \text{ftn}(x) + c. \quad (6)$$

4. Then subst.  $w$  from Eq. (3) into this result, and simplify it (write it in explicit form, if possible).

5. If there is an initial condition  $y(x_0) = y_0$ , apply it to the solution to determine the constant  $c$ .

**DON'T MEMORIZE THE FORMULAS. LEARN THE PROCESS!**

**NOTE:** If  $x = x(y)$  and the ODE has the form

$$\frac{dx}{dy} + P(y)x = f(y)x^n, \quad (7)$$

then merely:

**A.** Interchange  $x \longleftrightarrow y$  to obtain

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = f(x)y^n. \quad (8)$$

**B.** Apply Steps 1–4 to solve ODE (8).

**C.** Interchange  $x \longleftrightarrow y$  to obtain the solution of Eq. (7).