1. An equation involving one (or more) dependent variable derivatives with respect to one or more independent variables is called

Select one:

Differential equation (ans)

Implicit equation

Independent equation

Dependent equation

2. The ____of a differential equation is the highest exponent of the highest order derivative appearing in it after equation has been expressed in the form free radicals and any fractional power of derivatives.

Select one:

Power

Radical

Exponent

Degree (ans)

3. A derivation with respect to a single independent variable is called

Select one:

Ordinary implicit equation

Ordinary independent equation

Ordinary explicit equation

4. Any solution obtained from general solution with particular arbitrary constant values is called?

Select one:

General solution

Arbitrary solution

Particular solution (ans)

Constant solution

5. Obtain the solution to the differential equation dydx=y, xâˆˆR

Select one:

yx=cxlnx

yx=clnx

yx=cex (ans)

yx=cxex

6. The _____ of a differential equation is order of the highest order derivative appearing in the equation.

Select one:

Power

Degree

Dependent

Order (ans)

Select one:

Derivative variable

Differential variable

Dependent variable

Independent variable (ans)

8. Which of the following is not a possibility for a not linear differential equation?

Select one:

Non-linear

Cote-linear (ans)

Semi-linear

Quasi-linear

9. An expression of the form âˆ‚xâˆ‚y is called

Select one:

Partial derivative (ans)

Functional derivative

Ordinary derivative

Total derivative

10. The standard form of a first-order differential equation in the unknown function f(x) is _____

y'x=f(x,y) (ans)

yx=f(x,y)

y'x=f'(x,y)

yx=f'(x,y)