## 4.P. LAGRANGEOVA

Postupal:

CLAIRAUTOVA DJ sto also je y' unutar nebe funkcije? => supstitucija  $\frac{g'=p(x)}{g'}$ 

1) supstitucija 2 derivacija pox ( ax) opénit izakat, ali kao stovidimo y' le wornje fije

Lagrangeova DJ: y = (p(y') + \(\frac{1}{2}\)

MI-14-6 × ima na robovima, di hontinuirono 2014  $y = x(y')^2 - 2(y')^3$   $y = xp^2 - 2p^3 / \frac{d}{dx}$ obsigns deniv  $(y) \frac{d}{dx} = y' = p / \frac{d}{dx}$ 

 $P = p^2 + x 2p p' - 6p^2 p' \rightarrow nova jednadistra po p, nodamo se jednostro.$ P-P=PP(2x-6p)/:p/xeli i to je jedno gésérye

 $1-\rho = \rho'(2x-6\rho)$   $1-\rho = \rho'(2x-6\rho)$ Ly mozemo tronziti euleror muliphiator

γ'= χ'

1-ρ =  $\frac{1}{x}(2x-6\rho)$ /  $\frac{1}{1-\rho}$   $\frac{1}{x}$  senicy:  $\frac{1}{y=0}$  DH, to je jedno yzonyże

γ'= χ'  $\frac{1}{x}$   $\frac{1}{x}$  senicy:  $\frac{1}{y=0}$  DH, to je jedno
γ'zonyże

γ'= χ'  $\frac{1}{x}$   $\frac{1}{x}$  senicy:  $\frac{1}{x}$   $\frac{1}{x}$   $\frac{1}{x}$   $\frac{1}{x}$   $\frac{1}{x}$   $\frac{1}{x}$   $\frac{1}{x}$ 

 $\chi' = \frac{1}{1-\rho} (2 \times -6\rho) \longrightarrow \chi' = \frac{2}{1-\rho} \times -\frac{6\rho}{1-\rho}$ 

 $X' = \frac{2}{1-p} X = \frac{6p}{1-p}$   $2V_0 \times (p)$  $Y = e^{-\int \frac{2}{p-1} dp} \left[ \int \frac{6p}{p-1} e^{\int \frac{2}{p-1} dp} dp + C \right]$ X = e [ [ ] & P-1 [ ] & P-1 dp + c]

X = (P-1)2 [ ] = (P-1)2 dp +C] Koncióno gisénye je y(x) zerdom parametarski  $y = xp^2 - 2p^3$  $x = \frac{1}{(p-1)^2} \left[ 2p^3 - 3p^2 + c \right]$ 

Clairantova DJ 
$$y=y' \times + \psi(y')$$
  $(specifalnai slučy DJ)$   $y'=P$   $y=\chi y'+\frac{1}{y'}$   $y'=P$   $y=\chi p+\frac{1}{p}$   $\int_{ax}^{a} e^{-huvestanan}$  opéa nesouje.

$$y = xy + \frac{1}{p} \int \frac{d}{dx} = \frac{1}{p^2} \int \frac$$

y= +2[x - y2=4x)

1 y 22=14x

=> SINGULARNO RJESENJE (u svakoj tochi nije jedingtvena) => singularno résénje zi ovojNICA fermilye Brivulya iz opcég => opce nestuje

21-22-3 a) smo genili prosili fedom

b) conceliti orejmicu tornilije trivulje

\* oro je "umabad" 
$$y + lu C = C \times I'$$
 $y' + 0 = c$ 
 $y' + 0 = c$ 

UVRSTIMO L

 $y + lup = p \times I'$ 
 $y' + p' = p' \times T'$ 
 $y' + p' = p' \times T'$ 
 $y' + p' = p' \times T'$ 
 $y' + lu y'$ 
 $y' + lu y'$ 

Grana Gaine grace