## 4. Diferencijalne jeanaolite progreda — uvod

 $xy^{1} + x^{2}y^{3} = 0$ , y(x) = ?  $y^{11} + xy^{1} - x^{2}y = 0$ privoj reda

3. reda

## 4.1. SERARACIJA VARIJABLI

Opciento dif jedu. prorog reda ima oblik y'=f(x,y), y(x)=?

Pr) 
$$y' = -x / \int_{dx} \int_{dx}$$

-ales jedamo jedmo konkretno nježenje ti vedmu interalnu borinski) -> DARTIVIVADA

\*F(2 - počelní položaj, brzina, akcelency'a...

inpr. 
$$y(0)=1$$
 => uvistimo u opce générie i deligiono  $1=-0$  C  $\rightarrow$  C=1  $\forall$  particularons  $y=\frac{x^2}{2}+1$ 

Cauchyjer problem: { y'= f(x,y) y(x) = y.

Separacija vanjabli: 
$$y' = f(x,y) = f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y)$$

Lako se može rastaviti na umnožal

Pr.) 
$$y' = -\frac{x^2y^3}{x}$$

You moreomo integrinali jer momu y

Lytreba separnivati

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x^3}{y^3} = -\frac{x}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot y^3 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot y^{2} = -\frac{1}{2} x^{2} + c / (-2)$$

$$\frac{1}{4^{2}} = x^{2} + c / - ne, \text{ morano bas sad pisation } -2c \text{ jer to je}$$

$$+ \text{tabo konstante}$$

$$y^{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2$$

We poconi coyet: 
$$y(0)=1 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{0+c} \Rightarrow c=1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{1 + 1}$$

$$\text{ yer je ceryet } y(0)=1 \text{ sto je pozitiono} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2+1}}$$

zulo moramo elastra provjeriti:  

$$y=0$$
 : cervilimo u početni :  
 $\times y' + \times^2 y^3 = 0$  ....

$$2\pi\alpha i$$
, l'oração yèseye je  $y^2 = \frac{1}{\chi^2 + c} = y = 0$ 

 $\xrightarrow{\cdot} \quad \forall y' = 1 - 1 \times y^3$ 

0 = 0 K

c. ji boust i 20d: xy'= 2y luly) = 2 lulx xc musemo ju noupi'sah' u  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 y / \frac{dx}{x y} \neq 0$ Kopen god obliku Tuf od lu je «20, to»; time nista ne ograničavamo  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} dx$  $\int \frac{d\theta}{y} = 2 \int \frac{dx}{x}$ lu(y) = 2 lu(x) + lu(c) luly 1 = lul x2.cl /e \* CER 141 = (C·x2/  $y = \underbrace{t}_{0} \cdot x^{2}$   $\Rightarrow y = Cx^{2}$ poseban slucaj: again, b je konstante i to na moramo pisati Y=0 0=0 W ali nema potrebe pisab jer je sadržamo unuter općeg za c=0 (možemo, aci ne mozamo) bada bi ortali:

$$\frac{2ad}{2}$$
  $\frac{2}{2}$   $\frac{$ 

negivica templiho cya

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$$\vec{z}' = y - 2 \times + 1 / \frac{d}{dx}$$
 $\vec{z}' = y' - 2 \implies y' = z' + 1 / \frac{d}{dx}$ 

 $x^{2}z^{2} + 2x^{2} + Ch^{2}(2) = 2x^{2}$ 

 $\chi^2 \frac{d^2}{dx} = -ch^2(2)$  Keed we reported

opée  $y: y-2x+1 = arth(\frac{1}{x}+c)$ 

y = 2x-1 + arth (1/x+c)

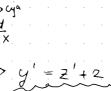
supshituaja: 
$$z=y-2x+1/\frac{d}{dx}$$

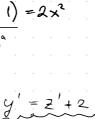
$$\overline{z}'=y-2 \implies y'=\overline{z}'+2$$

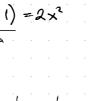
$$x^{2}(2^{2}+2)+ch^{2}(z)=2x^{2} \implies \int \frac{dz}{ch^{2}(z)}=-\int \frac{dx}{x^{2}}$$

upstitucija: 
$$z=y-2x+1/\frac{d}{dx}$$

$$z'=y-2 \implies y'=z'+1$$









$$\frac{1}{1} = 2 \times^2$$

 $th(e) = \frac{1}{x} + c$ 

 $th(y-2\times 1)=\frac{1}{x}+c/artgh$ 

