

PAS 21

PAS 3/ Neomogeni  $\rightarrow$  Lagrange

Pollocum y si y în ecuația din start

$$C(x) = \int x^{-\frac{2}{3}} dx \Rightarrow C(x) = \frac{x^{-\frac{2}{3}+1}}{-\frac{2}{3}+1} + K \Rightarrow C(x) = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{1}{3}} + K \Rightarrow C(x) = \frac{3}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} + K \Rightarrow C(x) = \left(-\frac{3}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right) + K$$

Ways to find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  **Ex 2**  
 $y = \frac{x-2}{x+2} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{(x+2) - (x-2)}{(x+2)^2}$

$$\frac{2}{15} = \frac{4}{x^2} = -2x \rightarrow \frac{2}{15} = \frac{4}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = -2x$$

Yau ecuația omogenă asociată  $z' + \frac{z}{x} = 0$

Adun inlocuiesc  $C(x)$  in solutie  $z = \underline{C(x)}$

Soluzie a problemei Cauchy  
 $g(1) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{K + \frac{2}{3}} = 1 \rightarrow K + \frac{2}{3} = 1 \rightarrow K = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\frac{-1}{3x} + \frac{2x^2}{5}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{-1 + 2x^3}{3x}} \rightarrow y = \frac{3x}{2x^3 - 1}$  Este soluzie a problemei Cauchy

Capit 4 - Tema 1 & 3

Prav ecuația omogenă asociată  $z' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot z = 0$

$\lambda$        $x$        $t$        $x$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$

Acum folosesc metoda constantelor variabile pentru a gasi

Acum înlocuiesc  $c(x)$  în  $E = x \cdot c(x)$

Solution problem: Center  $ex(1) = 1$

$$(A \otimes I) \cdot I \Rightarrow 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

The circle is tangent to the line

$$2x^2y' - 4xy = y^3 \quad | : 2x \rightarrow xy' - 2y = \frac{y^3}{2}$$

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$$

Acum folosesc metoda constantelor variabile pentru a gasi solutia particulara

$$2^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}z = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}z} \rightarrow \frac{C'(x)}{\frac{1}{2}z} - \frac{\cancel{2x}^{\cancel{2}}}{\cancel{\frac{1}{2}z}^{\cancel{2}}} + \frac{\cancel{2x}^{\cancel{2}}}{\cancel{\frac{1}{2}z}^{\cancel{2}}} = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}z} \rightarrow \frac{C'(x)}{\frac{1}{2}z} = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}z} \rightarrow C'(x) = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$2 - 1(1 + k) = 2 - 1 - k = 1 - k$$

Solul problema Cauchy

---

Cors 9 - Tema Ex 5.

$$z = \frac{1}{y^4} \rightarrow z = y^4 \rightarrow z' =$$

$$\frac{z'}{4} + \frac{z}{x} \cdot 8 = \ln x \rightarrow \frac{z'}{4} + \frac{8z}{x} = \ln x$$

$$L + \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow -\frac{0}{x} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} = -\frac{0}{x}$$

Acum folosesc metoda constantelor variabile pentru - gari s

$$2' + \frac{8}{x} \cdot 8 = 4 \ln x \rightarrow \frac{c'(x)}{x^8} \cdot 8 \ln x + \frac{8c(x)}{x^9} = 4 \ln x \rightarrow \frac{c'(x)}{x^8} = 4 \ln x \rightarrow c(x) = \int 4 \ln x \cdot x^8 dx \rightarrow c(x) = 4 \left( \frac{x^9}{9} \ln x - \frac{x^9}{91} \right) \rightarrow c$$

$$a = 1(x) \quad a = 1.90 \quad 1.9$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$g' + g \cdot \lg x = g^2 \quad | : g^2$$

Polioacido e-ni e' in caudis omogeno

Peu ecuația omogenă asociată:  $z' - 2 \tan x = 0$

$$\int \frac{z'}{z} dx = \int \tan x dx \Rightarrow \ln z = -\ln |\cos x|$$

Acum folosesc metoda constantelor variabile pentru a găsi soluția particulară

$$+ \frac{C'(x)}{\sin x} + \frac{C(x) \sin x}{\sin x} - \frac{C(x)}{\sin x} \cdot \sin x = 1 \rightarrow + \frac{C'(x)}{\sin x} + \frac{C(x) \sin x}{\sin x} - \frac{C(x)}{\sin x} \cdot \sin x = 1 \rightarrow + \frac{C'(x)}{\sin x}$$

$$z = \frac{C(x)}{|\cos x|} \Rightarrow z = \frac{(+\sin x + K)}{\cos x} \rightarrow z = +\tan x$$