```
PAS 3/ Neomogené -> logrange
c=c(x) \rightarrow y=x^{4}\cdot c(x) \rightarrow y'=4x^{3}\cdot c(x) + x^{4}\cdot c(x)'

\frac{1}{2} - 3 = \frac{1}{2} - 3 =
C(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{5}{2} \\ x \end{cases} dx = c(x) = \frac{-\frac{5}{2} + \frac{2}{2}}{-\frac{5}{2} + \frac{2}{2}} + c(x) = c(x) = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{-\frac{3}{2}} + c(x) = c(x) = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{-\frac{3}} + c(x) = c(x) = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{-\frac{3}} + c(x) = c(x) = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{-\frac{3}} + c(x) = c(x) = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{-\frac{3}{2}} + c(x) = c(x) = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{-\frac{3}} + c(x) = c(x) = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{-\frac{3}} + c(x) = c(x) = c(x) = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{-\frac{3}} + c(x) = c(x) = c(x) = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{-\frac{3}} + c(x) = c(x) =
y = x^4 \cdot C(x) \rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot \left[ \left( -\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x}} \right) + K \right] \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K + \left( -\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x}} \right) \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K + \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K + \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K + \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K + \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K + \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K + \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K + \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K + \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K + \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K + \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K + \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K + \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K + \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow y = x^4 \cdot K + \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          -> Solutie generalà a ecustiei omogenee y+P(x)=0
(was 4 - Temá | Ex 2.
g' + \frac{(-1)}{x}g + 2x \cdot g^2 = 0 Neomogená P(x) = -\frac{1}{x}Q(x) = 2x d = 2 Bernoulli equation
\frac{9}{9^2} - \frac{1}{x9} = -2x \qquad -7 \quad \frac{9}{9} - \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = -2x
z = \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow z' = (9^{-1})' \Rightarrow z' = -1 \cdot 9^{-2} \cdot 9' \rightarrow z' = -9^{-2} \cdot 9' \rightarrow z' = -\frac{9}{9^2} \rightarrow -2 = \frac{9}{9^2}
L> -3 - \frac{1}{x} \cdot 3 = -2x \rightarrow 2 + \frac{2}{x} = 2x Ecustie meomogena, linearie, de ordin 1.
Jan ecuatio omogeno asociatà 2'+ = 0
\mathbf{z}' = -\frac{3}{x} \left( \frac{1}{z} - \frac{2}{x} \right) = -\frac{1}{x}
\int \frac{2^{\prime}}{2} dx = -\int \frac{1}{x} dx = -\ln x + \ln c = -2  \frac{c'(x)}{x} - \frac{c(x)}{x}
 2' + \frac{2}{x} = 2x - \frac{C(x)}{x} - \frac{C(x)}{x^2} + \frac{C(x)}{x^2} = 2x = \frac{C'(x)}{x} = 2x / x = \frac{C'(x)}{x} = 2x^2 \text{ integrate}  C(x) = 2\sqrt{x^2} dx = \frac{C(x)}{3} + \frac{C(x)}{3} + \frac{C(x)}{3} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} 
Plan inlocuesc C(x) in solutio Z = C(x)
2 = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}x^3 + K\right) \rightarrow 2 = \frac{K}{x} + \frac{2}{3}x^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{3}x^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{3}x^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x} + 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Lo Solutire particulará a ecuației neomogenee y'+P(x)+Q(x)=0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                L> Solutio generala a ecuatiei omogenee g(+P(x)=0
Solutie e problemei Couchy
g(1)=1 \longrightarrow \frac{1}{\kappa + \frac{2}{3}} = 1 \longrightarrow \kappa + \frac{2}{3} = 1 \longrightarrow \kappa = -\frac{1}{3} \longrightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{3x + \frac{2x^2}{3}} \longrightarrow \beta = \frac{3x}{2x^3 - 1} Este Solutie problemei Couchy
Curs 4 - Temá 1 Ex 3.
xy+y=-x2g2/g2 P(x)=1 Q(x)=x2 d=2 Bernoulli equation
z = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow z = g^{-1} \Rightarrow z' = -g^{-2} \cdot g' \Rightarrow z' = -\frac{g'}{g^2} \Rightarrow -z' = \frac{g'}{g^2}
\frac{x \cdot y'}{y} + \frac{1}{y} = -x^2 \longrightarrow -xz' + z = -x^2 \longrightarrow xz' - z = x^2/x \longrightarrow z' - \frac{1}{x} z = x Ecuatie limară meamagenă de ordin 1
You ecuatio omogeno asociata 2'- 1/x 2=0
2' - \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot 2 = 0 - > 2' = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot 7 - > \frac{2'}{7} = \frac{1}{\lambda}
\int \frac{z^1}{z} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln z = \ln x + \ln k \rightarrow Z = x \cdot c
Acum folosesc metodo constantelos vanobele pentru a gasi solutio particularió 

C=C(x)-> Z=x.c(x)-> Z'=c(x)+xc(x)' inlocuesc Z si Z' én consteto
2' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot 2 = x - y \cdot c(x) + x \cdot c(x)' - c(x) = x - y \cdot x \cdot c(x)' = x - y \cdot c(x)' = 1  integrate c(x) = \int dx - y \cdot c(x) = x + R
Acum inlocuesc c(x) in Z=x · c(x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              \frac{1}{3} = x \cdot R + x^2 - 3 \quad \Rightarrow = \frac{1}{x \cdot R + x^2} - 3 \quad \Rightarrow = \frac{1}{x \cdot R + x^2}
     2= x·c(x) -> 2= x·(x+k) -> Z= x·k, +x2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Solutie porticuloré a ecurifiei neomogenee y'+P(x)+Q(x)=0 (in Z
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               L> Solutie generalà a ecurtiei emogenee g'+P(x)=0
Solutio problemei Coudis y(1)=1
Curs 4-Tema | Ex 4.
2x2g'-4xy=g2/:2x -> xy'-2y=1/2xy2/:x -> g'-2/x -> g'-2/x
\frac{g'}{g^2} - \frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{2x^2}
\frac{2}{y} = \frac{1}{2x^2}
\frac{6}{6} - \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2x^2}
Man ecuatia omogená asociatá 21 + 2 z = 0

21 + 2 z = 0 → 2 = -2 z → 2 = -2

×
  \left|\frac{z'}{z}dx = -2\right| \frac{1}{x}dx = 2 \ln z = -2 \ln x + \ln c - 2 \ln z = \ln x^{-2} + \ln c - 2 = \frac{c}{x^2}
Acum folosesc metoda constantelor variable pentru - gasi solutio particulario

C = C(x) \rightarrow 2 = \frac{C(x)}{2} - 2 = \frac{C(x)}{2} = \frac{2(x)}{2} = \frac{2 \times C(x)}{2}

unlocuiesc 2 si 2 in eccuotio asta
 \frac{2!}{x} + \frac{2z}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{C(x)}{x^2} - \frac{2c(x)}{x^3} + \frac{2c(x)}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{C(x)}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{2x^2}
Acum inlocuesc C(x) in Z = \frac{C(x)}{x^2}
2 - \frac{C(2)}{x^2} - 2 = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}x + R\right) - 2 = \frac{R}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2x} - 2 = \frac{1}{2} - 2 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Lo Solutie porticuloré a ecuitiei neomogenie y'+P(x)+Q(x)=0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           L> Solutie generalé a scurtiei omogène y'+P(x)=0
Solutie problemei Cauchy
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Este solutie problemei Couches
g(i) = 1 - 3 - \frac{1}{K - \frac{1}{2}} = 1 - 3K - \frac{1}{2} = 1 - 3K - \frac{1}{
Cov 4 - Tema ( Ex 5.
g'+2·3= lnx -> g'12·3= g3·lnx |.y3 -> g'12·nx
     Z= 1 -> Z= g+ -> Z'= 4 y3 · g' -> Z'= 4 · g' -> Z'= 4 · g'3
\frac{2'}{4} + \frac{2}{x} = \ln x -> \frac{2'}{4} + \frac{8}{x} \cdot 2 = 4 \ln x
 z' + \frac{8}{x} \cdot z = 0 -  z' = \frac{8}{x} \cdot z -  \frac{z'}{z} = \frac{-8}{x}
\int \frac{z^{1}}{z} dx = -8 \int \frac{1}{x} dx - 2 \ln z = -8 \ln x + \ln c - 2 \ln z = \ln x^{8} + \ln c - 2 = \frac{c}{x^{8}}
Acum folosesc metodo constantelor variable pentru i gasi solutio particulario
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u^{n} \ln u \, du \rightarrow \frac{u^{m+1}}{(m+1)^{2}} \left[ (m+1) \ln u - 1 \right] + C
C=C(x) \rightarrow Z=\frac{c(x)}{x^{+8}} \rightarrow Z'=\frac{c(x)\cdot x^{2}-8x^{2}\cdot c(x)}{x^{16}} \rightarrow Z'=\frac{c'(x)}{x^{2}}-\frac{8c(x)}{x^{2}} Informer Z in equation astor
2' + \underbrace{8}_{x} \cdot 2 = 4 \ln x - 2 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{x^{2}} - \underbrace{8}_{x} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{x^{2}} + 4 \ln x - 2 \cdot 
Acum inlocuesc C(x) in Z = C(x)
2 = \frac{c(x)}{x^{8}} - 3 = \frac{4x^{9} \ln x}{9} - \frac{4x^{9}}{81} + \frac{R}{x^{8}} - 3 = \frac{4x \ln x}{9} - \frac{4x}{81} + \frac{R}{x^{8}}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   les Solution generale a ecuatien amagence y'+P(x)=0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               -> Solutio partecularó a ecuatiei neomogenee s'+P(x)+Q(x)=0
g'+y.tgx=g2/:y2 -> y'+ tgx = 1 P()=tgx Q()=1 d=2 | Bernoulli Equation
Z= 1 -> Z'= - y -> - Z'= y
Inlocuese 2 si 2' in ecuative omogeno
-z'+ztgx=1 -> z'-ztgx=1
Dan ecuatia omogená esociatá 2'-2 tox x = 0
z'=zt_0x-) z'=t_0x +x\in[0,1]
\int \frac{z'}{z} dx = \int t_3 \times dx \Rightarrow \ln z = -\ln \left| \cos x \right| + \ln c \Rightarrow z = \frac{c}{\left| \cos x \right|} \Rightarrow z = \frac{c}{\cos x}
Acum folosesc metoda constantelor variable pentru - gasi solutio particulario
C = C(x) \longrightarrow Z = \frac{C(x)}{(\cos x)} \longrightarrow Z' = \frac{C(x)}{(\cos x)} + \frac{|\sin x| \cdot c(x)}{(\cos x)^2} \longrightarrow Z' = \frac{C'(x)}{(\cos x)^2}
\frac{Z = c(x)}{(\cos x)^2} \longrightarrow Z' = \frac{C(x)}{(\cos x)^2} + \frac{|\sin x| \cdot c(x)}{(\cos x)^2} \longrightarrow Z' = \frac{C'(x)}{(\cos x)^2}
\frac{Z = c(x)}{(\cos x)^2} \longrightarrow Z' = \frac{C(x)}{(\cos x)^2} + \frac{|\sin x| \cdot c(x)}{(\cos x)^2} \longrightarrow Z' = \frac{C'(x)}{(\cos x)^2}
\frac{Z = c(x)}{(\cos x)^2} \longrightarrow Z' = \frac{C(x)}{(\cos x)^2} + \frac{|\sin x| \cdot c(x)}{(\cos x)^2} \longrightarrow Z' = \frac{C'(x)}{(\cos x)^2}
\frac{Z = c(x)}{(\cos x)^2} \longrightarrow Z' = \frac{C(x)}{(\cos x)^2} + \frac{|\sin x| \cdot c(x)}{(\cos x)^2} \longrightarrow Z' = \frac{C'(x)}{(\cos x)^2}
\frac{Z = c(x)}{(\cos x)^2} \longrightarrow Z' = \frac{C(x)}{(\cos x)^2} + \frac{|\sin x| \cdot c(x)}{(\cos x)^2} \longrightarrow Z' = \frac{C'(x)}{(\cos x)^2}
\frac{Z = c(x)}{(\cos x)^2} \longrightarrow Z' = \frac{C(x)}{(\cos x)^2} + \frac{|\sin x| \cdot c(x)}{(\cos x)^2} \longrightarrow Z' = \frac{C'(x)}{(\cos x)^2}
+\frac{C'(x)}{|\cos x|} + \frac{C(x)|\sin x|}{(\cos x)^2} - \frac{C(x)}{|\cos x|} + \frac{C(x)}{\cos x} + \frac{C(x)}{(\cos x)^2} - \frac{C(x)}{(\cos x)^2} - \frac{C(x)}{(\cos x)^2} + \frac{C(x)}{(\cos x
```

8'-43 = x\x -> 9'+(-+).8 = X\x NEOHOGENÁ -> P(x) = -4 Q(x) = - x\sqrt{x}

PAS 1 | Ecuatia omogená asociatá -> g' + P(x)y = 0 ->  $g' + \frac{(-4)}{x}y = 0$  $g' + \frac{(-4)}{x}y = 0$  ->  $g' = \frac{4}{x}y$  ->  $\frac{g'}{y} = \frac{4}{x}$ 

 $\int \frac{9}{cy} dx = \int \frac{4}{x} dx = \int \int \frac{9}{9} dx = 4 \int \frac{1}{x} dx = 5 \ln y = 4 \ln (x) + \ln c = 5 \ln y = \ln (x)^4 + \ln c = 5 \quad y = x^4 \cdot c$