Existic distributable se ordinal 1 milinare, reductible la existic limare

Existic limaria ordin 1: 
$$9' + P(x) \cdot 9 + Q(x) = 0$$
,  $P,Q \in C(I)$  limare

 $Q(x) \neq 0 \rightarrow 2$  existic me-omegani

 $Q(x)$ 

$$L_{3} \times \cdot C'(x) = 6x^{3} \rightarrow C'(x) = -6x^{2} \rightarrow C(x) = -6 \cdot \int_{x^{2}} x^{2} \cdot dx + K$$

Ly 
$$C(x) = -6 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + K \rightarrow C(x) = K - 2x^3$$

L) 
$$2 = \frac{C(x)}{x^2} = 2 = \frac{K - 2x^3}{x^2}$$
;  $2 = \frac{K}{x^2} - 2x$ ;  $\frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{K}{x^2} - 2x = \frac{K - 2x^3}{x^2}$ 

Aplicatio & Teme 3

2 g' = 
$$\frac{e_3}{x}$$
 - 2 x g<sup>2</sup>; Solutio problemei Couchy y(1) = 1

$$\frac{2^{11}}{2} - \frac{2Q(x)}{2Q_{1}} R(x) \cdot \frac{2}{2} + R(x) = 0 \implies 2^{1} - (2y_{1} \cdot R(x) + 2(x)) \cdot \frac{2}{2} + R(x)) = 0$$
exclus limitaria meanogenia ordin 1
$$\frac{7}{2} = C \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x) + \frac{1}{2} (x)$$

$$\frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac$$

by=91-1=1 y=2 - 1 Kx5+x

$$x^{2}y' + (xy-2)^{2} = 0 \rightarrow x^{2}y' + x^{2}y^{2} - 4xy + 4 = 0/(x^{2}-)y' + y' - 4y + 4 = 0$$

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