

2024.12.23

LEC 16

(微分方程)

# Differential Equation

Ex 1

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \quad y = \int f(x) \cdot dx$$

Ex 2

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx} + x\right)y = 0$$

annihilation operator

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -xy$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -x dx$$

$$\ln y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$y = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C}$$

$$= A \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}, A \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\# \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \cdot g(y) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{g(y)} = f(x) \cdot dx$$

$$H(y) = \int \frac{dy}{g(y)}, \quad F(x) = \int f(x) \cdot dx$$

$$H(y) = F(x) + C, \quad C \text{ is constant}$$

implicit  $y = H^{-1}(F(x) + C)$

Remark

$$\text{Hk} \quad \ln|y| = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C \quad (y \neq 0)$$

$$|y| = A \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$y = \pm A \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad (A > 0)$$

leaves out  $y=0$

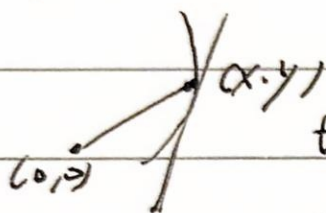
Ex 1 <sup>continue</sup> separate of vars

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)$$

$$dy = f(x) \cdot dx$$

$$y = \int dy = \int f(x) \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2} f^2(x)$$

Ex 3,



the slope of the tangent line is = twice slope of ray from origin

$$\rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \frac{y}{x} \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{dx}{x} \cdot 2, x, y \neq 0$$

$$\ln y = 2 \ln x + C$$

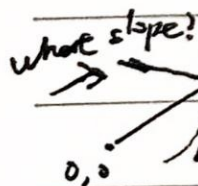
~~$$y = x^2 + A$$~~

$$e^{\ln y} = e^{2 \ln x + C}$$

$$y = x^2 \cdot e^C = A \cdot x^2$$

Warning:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y}{x} \leftarrow$  undefined at  $x=0$

Ex 4, the (tangent line is vertical)



$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{\text{slope of the tangent line}}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{2(y/x)} = -\frac{x}{2y}$$

$$\rightarrow \int 2y \cdot dy = \int -x \cdot dx$$

$$y^2 = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 = C$$

$$= r^2$$

at  $y=0$ , slope is not exist



## Unit 2 EXAM

1. LINEAR / Quadratic Approx
2. sketch A graph
3. Max/Min
4. RELATED RATES
5. ANTI DERIVATIVE + solve
6. MVT