

# Бург. уравнение

КАРАСТАА №235

N1

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

$$y' = z \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$2z = x + \ln z$$

$$2dz = dx + \frac{dz}{z} \quad | \cdot z$$

$$2zdz = dy + dz$$

$$\int (2z-1)dz = \int dy$$

$$z^2 - z = y + C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = z^2 - z + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x = 2z - \ln z$$

Ответ:  $\begin{cases} x = 2z - \ln z \\ y = z^2 - z + C, C \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$

N2

$$4y = x^2 + (y')^2$$

$$y = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{(y')^2}{4}$$

$$] \quad y' = z \Rightarrow dy = z dx$$

$$y = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{4}$$

$$dy = \frac{x dx}{2} + \frac{z dz}{2}$$

$$2z dx = x dx + x dz$$

$$(2z-x)dx + (-x)dz = 0$$

$$p(x,z), \quad q(x,z)$$

$$p_z = 2, \quad q_x = -1$$

Ищем интегрирующий множитель:

$$m'_z(2z-x) + 2m = m'_x(-x) - m$$

$$m'_z(2z-x) + x \cdot m'_x = -3m$$

Заметим, что  $\frac{-3}{x}$  - зависит только от  $x$



Snarum  $m(x)$

$$x m' = -3m$$

$$m' = \frac{-3}{x} m$$

$$m = C \cdot e^{-3 \int \frac{dx}{x}} = x^{-3}$$

$$\frac{2z-x}{x^3} dx + \frac{-1}{x^2} dz = 0 \quad - \text{mo y/PD}$$

]  $u(x, z) = C$  - mo *potencia*

$$u_z = \frac{-1}{x^2} \Rightarrow u = \frac{-z}{x^2} + C(x)$$

$$u_x = \frac{2z-x}{x^3} = \frac{2z}{x^3} + C'(x)$$

$$C' = \frac{-1}{x^2} \quad C = \frac{1}{x} + A, \quad A \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$z = x^2(C - \frac{1}{x})$$

$$y' = x^2(C - \frac{1}{x})$$

$$\int dy = \int x^2(C - \frac{1}{x}) dx$$

$$y = \frac{C x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + C_2, \quad C, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$



[N3]  $y' = \operatorname{tg}(y-2x)$

$z \rightarrow y-2x \Leftrightarrow dz = dy - 2dx \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow dy = dz + 2dx \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx} + 2$

$z' + 2 = \operatorname{tg} z$

$z' = \operatorname{tg} z - 2$

$\int \frac{dz}{\operatorname{tg} z - 2} = \int dx$

$\frac{\ln(\operatorname{tg} z - 2) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{\cos z}\right) - 2z}{5} = x$

$\ln(\operatorname{tg}(y-2x) - 2) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{\cos(y-2x)}\right) - 2y + 4x = 5x$

Problem:  $\ln(\operatorname{tg}(y-2x) - 2) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{\cos(y-2x)}\right) - 2y - x = 0$

[N4]  $yy' + xyy'' = x(y')^2 + x^3$

$y = e^{\frac{1}{2}z} \quad y' = e^{\frac{1}{2}z} \cdot \frac{1}{2}z' \quad y'' = e^{\frac{1}{2}z} \cdot \frac{1}{4}z'^2 + \frac{1}{2}z''$

$e^{\frac{1}{2}z} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}z} \cdot \frac{1}{2}z' + x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}z} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}z} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}z'^2 + \frac{1}{2}z''\right) = x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}z} \cdot \frac{1}{4}z'^2 + x^3$

$\frac{1}{2}z' + \frac{1}{4}x(z')^2 + \frac{1}{2}xz'' = \frac{1}{4}x(z')^2 + x^3$

$xz'' + z' = 2x^3$

$t = z' \quad z'' = t'$

$xt' + t = 2x^3$

$t' = \frac{-1}{x}t + 2x^2$

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

$= \left( C + \frac{x^4}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{C}{x} + \frac{x^3}{2}$



$$z' = \frac{c}{x} + \frac{x^3}{2}$$

$$z = c \ln x + \frac{x^4}{8} + c_2 \quad (z = 2 \ln y)$$

$$2 \ln y = c \ln x + \frac{x^4}{8} + c_2$$

Problem:  $y = e^{c \ln x + \frac{x^4}{16} + c_2}$

NS1  $2xy' - y = y' \ln(y y')$

$$y' = z \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$2zx = z \ln yz + y$$

$$x = \frac{\ln yz}{2} + \frac{y}{2z}$$

$$dx = \left( \frac{z}{2yz} + \frac{1}{2z} \right) dy + \left( \frac{y}{2yz} - \frac{y}{2z^2} \right) dz$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2y} + \frac{1}{2z} + \left( \frac{1}{2z} - \frac{y}{2z^2} \right) \frac{dz}{dy}$$

$$\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{2z} - \frac{1}{2y} = \frac{z-y}{2z^2} z_y$$

$$\frac{y-z}{2yz} = \frac{z-y}{2z^2} z_y$$

$$z' = \frac{1}{y} z$$

$$z = c \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{y} dy} = c \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$

$$y' = \frac{c}{y} \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{y dy}{c} = \int dx$$

$$c \cdot y^2 = x + c_2$$

Problem:  $c \cdot y^2 = x + c_2, \quad c, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$



$$\boxed{N6} \quad y = zxy' + y^2(y')^2$$

$$y' = z$$

$$2zx = y - y'z^2$$

$$x = \frac{y}{2z} - \frac{y'z^2}{2}$$

$$dx = \left( \frac{1}{2z} - yz^2 \right) dy + \left( \frac{-y}{2z^2} - y'z \right) dz$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2z} - yz^2 + \left( \frac{-y}{2z^2} - y'z \right) \frac{dz}{dy}$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{2z} - yz^2 - \left( \frac{-y + 2y'z^3}{2z^2} \right) z_y'$$

$$\frac{1+2yz^3}{2z} = - \frac{y(1+2yz^3)}{2z^2} z_y'$$

$$z_y' = \frac{-1}{y} z$$

$$z = c \cdot e^{\int \frac{-1}{y} dy} = c \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$

$$y' = \frac{c}{y}$$

$$\int \frac{y dy}{c} = \int dx$$

$$c \cdot y^2 = x + C_2$$

$$\text{Orbem: } cy^2 = x + C_2, \quad c, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$[27] \quad y + xy' = 4\sqrt{y}$$

$$\sqrt{y} = z \quad y' = z^2 = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$xz^2 = 4z - y \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad x = \frac{4}{z} - \frac{y}{z^2}$$

$$dx = \frac{-1}{z^2} dy + \left( \frac{-4}{z^2} + \frac{2y}{z^3} \right) dz$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{-1}{z^2} + \frac{2y - 4z}{z^3} \cdot \frac{dz}{dy}$$

$$\frac{1}{z^2} = \frac{-1}{z^2} + \frac{2(y - 2z)}{z^3} \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{z}{2(y - 2z)}$$

$$(y - 2z) dz = z dy$$

$$\underbrace{z}_{p(y,z)} dy + \underbrace{(2z - y)}_{q(y,z)} dz = 0$$

$$p'_z = 1 \quad q'_y = -1$$

Угнем  $p$  и  $q$  по  $z$  и  $y$  соответственно

$$m'_z \cdot z + m = m'_y (2z - y) - m$$

$$m'_y (2z - y) - m'_z \cdot z = 2m$$

Заметим, что  $\frac{1}{z}$  — функция только от  $z$   
 Тогда,  $m(z)$

$$m' = \frac{-2}{z} m \Rightarrow m = c \cdot e^{\int \frac{-2}{z} dz} = \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{z} dy + \frac{2z - y}{z^2} dz = 0 \quad - \text{это ИТД}$$

]  $u(y, z) = C, C \in \mathbb{R}$  — это решение



$$u_1' y = \frac{1}{z} \Leftrightarrow u_1 = \frac{y}{z} + C(z)$$

$$u_1' = \frac{2z - y}{z^2} = \frac{-y}{z^2} + C'(z)$$

$$C'(z) = \frac{2}{z} \Leftrightarrow C = 2 \ln z + A, A \in \mathbb{R}$$

Pourcentage:  $y/z + 2 \ln z = C$

$$y = -2z \ln z + C \cdot z$$

$$x = \frac{y}{z} + \frac{2z \ln z + C \cdot z}{z^2} = \frac{4}{z} + \frac{2 \ln z + C}{z}$$

$$= \frac{2 \ln z + (C+4)}{z}$$

On obtient:

$$\begin{cases} y = -2z \ln z + C \cdot z \\ x = \frac{2 \ln z + (C+4)}{z} \end{cases}$$