lut a or pon :

M(x,y) dx + N(x,y) dy = 0

My ≠ Nx ise tam dit. olmaz

Tom yoperale bir corpon bulabiliriz.

Bu corpona integral corponi denir.

S My-Nx du

X(u) = e

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@zel Durumlar

1) Sodece x'e bagli (Yoni u=x)  $x(x) = e^{\int \frac{My - Nx}{N} dx}$ 

2) Sadece d'ye bag! (don: U=y)

Ux=0, Uy=1=) x(y)=e-M

3) U = xy (xy'e boss!)  $U_x = y$ ,  $U_y = x$   $(xy) = e^{-yN - xM} d(x,y)$   $(xy) = e^{-yN - xM} d(x,y)$  (x+y'e boss!) (x+y'e boss!) (x+y'e boss!) (x+y'e boss!)

$$Q = \int \frac{1}{2(x^{2}4y^{4})} \frac{d(x^{2}4y^{2})}{dx^{2}} = \frac{1}{(x^{2}4y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{1}{(x^{2}4y^{2})^{2}}$$

$$= e^{\left( \int (x^{2}4y^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int (x^{2}4y^{2})^{\frac$$

(3) 
$$\frac{M_y - N^*}{2 \times N^- 2 y M} = \frac{0 - (\frac{1}{y})}{2 \times (y - \frac{y}{y}) - \frac{2y(x+1)}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{y}}{-2\left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{y}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2\left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{y^2}\right)}$$

(1) (4xy+3y4)dx+(2x2+5xy3)dy=0 denklemini xyn 3/4 setlinde int. Garponini bulun veya vorsa m ve n nedir? (xM, x'e gore olar(n=0 iain). yn yye gore olar (m=0 ian) My=4x+12y3, Nx=4x+5y3, esit degiller, int. Gorponi xyr (4xy+3y4) dx+xryr (2x+5xy2) dy = 0 (4xm+1, y+1+3xm, yn+4) dx + (2xm+2, y+5xm+1, yn+2) dy = 0 My = (n+1) 4 xm+1. y + (n+4) 3 xm.y -Nx = (m+2)2xm+1yn+(m+1)5.xmyn+3\_1 3n+12=5m+5 3n+12= 10n+5 7n=+=) m=2 int. Gorponi +2y imis. K(x): x'e bag': x7 x (y): y'e bağlı i y' x (x2y2): x2+y2 je bog 1: (x2+y2)

Q'+kU=9 (linear) T'+KT=Td

dentlemi) tamidit degildis My=P(x) Nx=0 Bu durumda Qiain int. corponi bulobiliris.

$$\frac{My-Mx}{N} = \frac{p(x)-0}{1} = p(x) : x'z \text{ bogliold. icin}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{p(x)-0}{1} = p(x) : x'z \text{ bogliold. icin}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{p(x)-1}{1} = \frac$$

(a) 
$$y' + \frac{1}{1+x^2}y = \frac{cretent}{A+xt}$$

(b)  $P(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 

(c)  $P(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 

(d)  $P(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 

(e)  $P(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 

(f)  $P(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 

(g)  $P(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 

€=10 sn sonra Tre olur? T (10) = 15 + (10 - 15) e-0,1 x10 = 15-5.e-€ 13.16 ℃ Not Bazi denklemler lineer almoyip, lineer hale f'(y). dy + p(x) f(y) = q(x) gibi olonlar. yetire biliyor. 2 yy' + xy2 = x3 (Linear deg:1.) U= f(y) dersek d=f'(y).y' olacogindon U'+p(x). U = q(x) lincer denklem elde edilir. Elineer denklem & Bernoulli dit denklem Rivoti dit denklem Bernoulli dit. denklem x = 0, xel lineer dent. olu y'+p(x)y=q(x).y" Bu yüzden "o"ve"1" 9525 withers (x \$0, 0 \$1, x EIR) Her toroti J : le bölelimi  $\frac{y'}{y''} + \frac{p(x)y}{y''} = q(x)$  \(\frac{y''}{y''} + \frac{p(x)}{y''} + \frac{q(x)}{y''} = q(x)

$$U' = (1-x)y^{2}, y' \Rightarrow y^{2}y' = \frac{1}{1-x}U'$$

$$U' = (1-x)y^{2}, y' \Rightarrow y^{2}y' = \frac{1}{1-x}U'$$

her teret!  $(1-x)$ ! le carporsale;
$$U' + (1-x)[x]U = (1-x)q(x)$$
lineer dentlem elde ed:1/r.

$$U' + (x) = x^{2}y^{3}, \quad x = 3, \quad p(x) = x, \quad q(x) = x^{3}$$

$$U' + xy = x^{3}y^{3}, \quad x = 3, \quad p(x) = x, \quad q(x) = x^{3}$$

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$$U' + xy = x^{3}y^{3}, \quad x = 3, \quad p(x) = x^{3}y^{3}, \quad x =$$

@ y(6y2-x-1)dx + 2xdy = 0 \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{g(1+x-6g^2)}{2x} = g(\frac{1+x}{2x}) - \frac{6}{2x}y^3 \frac{1}{2x} \frac{6}{2x}y^3  $y' - (\frac{1tx}{2x})y = \frac{-3}{x}$ ,  $y^2 \times = 3$  olan Bernoulli Dehklemidir. ( y'-y = y'lax d= 6 olon Bernoulli Donklani (1. 10'-2x U=-2x3 p) katsogisini 1 yapnor 0 xj'+j=y'lnx Bernoull' Sonu-Riccoti Dit. Denklem y'= P(x)y2 + Q(x)y + R(x) Serlinde yearlist. R(x) = O ise Bernoulli, P(x)=0 ise lineer denblem alur. Bu. denklemi gözmek ich en az bir tone Zger y=y(x) (1) in bir bzel abzeme rse; a) y = y, 7 1 donosomo ile (1); Lineer dentem " (1); Becoult! b) j= y, = u y= y1+ & donsieme gapolin (1) de yerne yozal.m. Arta S-yta

$$A_{1}^{\prime} - u_{1}^{\prime} = P(x)(y_{1} + \frac{1}{U})^{2} + Q(x)(y_{1} + \frac{1}{U}) + R(x)$$

$$A_{1}^{\prime} - u_{1}^{\prime} = \left[P(x)y_{1}^{2} + Q(x)y_{1} + P(x) + \frac{1}{U} + \frac{1}{U}y_{2}\right] + \frac{1}{U}(x)y_{1}^{\prime} + \frac{1}{U}(x)y_{2}^{\prime} + \frac{1$$

(evop' 
$$y = -x^2 + \frac{2x^2e^x}{e^{x^2} + c}$$
  
(evop)  $y = \frac{2x^2}{e^{x^2} + c}$   
(evop)  $y = \frac{2x^2}{ce^x - 1}$   
(evop)  $y = \frac{2x^2}{ce^x - 1}$   
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(evop)  $y = \frac{2x^2}{ce^x - 1}$