

Oktiia Agaligeew 10 2x01wiken Mapia

A6kunen 62

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$$y'(x) = y^2(x)(1-y(x)), x \text{ xpivois}, y(x) \in [0,1]$$

$$a) \frac{1}{x^2(1-x)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{1-x}$$

$$\Gamma_{1,2} A, B, C = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{x^2(1-x) + x(1-x) + x \cdot x^2}{x \cdot x^2 \cdot (1-x)} = \frac{x^2 - x^3 + x - x^2 + x^3}{x \cdot x^2(1-x)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{x \cdot x^2(1-x)} = \frac{1}{x^2(1-x)}$$

$$B) y'(x) = y^2(x)(1-y(x))$$

E6iw y(x) ≠ 0 vau y(x) ≠ 1

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y(x)} + \int \frac{dy}{y^2(x)} + \int \frac{dy}{1-y(x)} = \int 1 dx \Rightarrow \ln|y(x)| + (c_1 - \frac{1}{y(x)} + (c_2 - \ln(\frac{1}{1-y(x)})) + (c_3$$

$$\therefore x + c_4 (= \ln|y(x)| - \ln(\frac{1}{1-y(x)}) - \frac{1}{y(x)}) = x + (c_4 - c_1 - c_2 - c_3) \in \mathbb{R} \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\because y(x) \in [0,1] \Rightarrow \ln(\frac{y(x)}{1-y(x)}) - \frac{1}{y(x)} = x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y) \text{ Nau } n y(x) = 1 \text{ vau } n y(x) = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{1,2} y(x) = 1 \Rightarrow (1)' = 1^2 \cdot 0 (=) 0 = 0 \text{ noo 16x0ea}$$

$$\Gamma_{1,2} y(x) = 0 \Rightarrow (0)' = 0^2 \cdot 1 (=) 0 = 0 \text{ noo 16x0ea}$$

Übung 63

$$y'(x) + (\tan x)y(x) = \frac{1}{\cos x}, \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan x \, dx &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \sin x \, dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C \\ &= \ln\left(\frac{1}{|\cos x|}\right) + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

aus \mathbb{R} mit $C=0$

$$e^{\ln\left(\frac{1}{|\cos x|}\right)} = \left|\frac{1}{\cos x}\right| = \frac{1}{\cos x} \quad \text{aus } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (=) \cos x > 0 \quad (=) 1 > \cos x > 0$$

Ifon u Siapopiki eisierungan givedet:

$$\frac{1}{\cos x} y'(x) + \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot y(x) = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot y'(x) + \frac{\sin x}{(\cos x)^2} \cdot y(x) = \frac{1}{(\cos x)^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot y(x) \right)' = (\tan x + C) \quad (=) \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot y(x) = \tan x + C$$

$$= y(x) = \frac{\tan x + C}{\cos x} \quad (=) y(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + C \quad (=) y(x) = \sin x + C \cdot \cos x, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(1) (\sin x + C \cdot \cos x)' + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot (\sin x + C \cdot \cos x) = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$= \cos x - C \cdot \sin x + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} + C \cdot \sin x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$= \cos x + \frac{\sin^2 x - 1}{\cos x} = 0$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x - 1}{\cos x} = 0$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x - 1}{\cos x} = 0$$

$$= \frac{1 - 1}{\cos x} = 0 \quad (=) 0 = 0 \quad \text{nach 16xu81}$$

Übungsaufgabe 6.4

$$(\tan x)y'(x) + y(x) = \sin^2 x \quad \text{für } x \in (0, \pi/2) \quad (1)$$

• $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} > 0$, d.h. für $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ist $\sin x > 0$ und $\cos x > 0$

$$(1) \frac{y'(x)}{\tan x} + \frac{y(x)}{\tan x} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\tan x} \quad (=) \frac{y'(x)}{\tan x} + \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot y(x) = \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$(\Rightarrow) y'(x) + \cot x \cdot y(x) = \sin x \cdot \cos x \quad (2)$$

• $\int \cot x \, dx = \ln(|\sin x|) + C$, d.h. $C = 0$, C612

aus $e^{\ln(|\sin x|)} = |\sin x| = \sin x$ d.h. $\sin x > 0$ für $x \in (0, \pi/2)$

$$(2) (=) \sin x \cdot y'(x) + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \sin x \cdot y(x) = \sin x \cdot \cos x \cdot \sin x$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \sin x \cdot y'(x) + \cos x \cdot y(x) = \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x$$

$$(\Rightarrow) (\sin x \cdot y(x))' = \left(\frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + C \right)' \quad (=) \sin x \cdot y(x) = \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + C \quad (1)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) y(x) = \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + \frac{C}{\sin x} \quad (\Rightarrow) y(x) = \frac{\sin^3 x + 3C}{3 \sin x}, \quad (1) \text{ G.R.}$$

• d.h. $3C \in \mathbb{R} = C$.

$$y(x) = \frac{\sin^3 x + C}{3 \sin x}$$

$$\bullet y(x) = \frac{\sin x^2}{3} + \frac{C \sin x^3}{3 \sin x}$$

$$\bullet \frac{\sin x^2}{3} > 0 \quad \text{für } x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \text{ w.w. zu } \frac{C}{3 \sin x} \text{ reicht } C > 0 \text{ d.h. reicht } C > 0$$

$$x \rightarrow 0^+$$

• für $C > 0$ reicht d.h. reicht $C > 0$ + es gilt $C < 0$ d.h. reicht $C < 0$

ifokérben 65

$$(a) y'(x) + (\cos x)y(x) = e^{-\sin x} \ln x, x > 0$$

$\int \cos x = \sin x + C$ így $C = 0$. Ezután

$$e^{\sin x} \cdot y'(x) + e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x \cdot y(x) = e^{\sin x} \cdot e^{-\sin x} \cdot \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^{\sin x} \cdot y(x))' = e^0 \cdot \ln x \quad \Rightarrow (e^{\sin x} \cdot y(x))' = \ln x \quad (1)$$

$$\int \ln x = \int (x)' \cdot \ln x$$

$$= x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = x \ln x - \int 1 = x \ln x - x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= x(\ln x - 1) + C$$

$$(1) (e^{\sin x} \cdot y(x))' = (x(\ln x - 1) + C)'$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\sin x} \cdot y(x) = x(\ln x - 1) + C, e^{\sin x} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{x(\ln x - 1) + C}{e^{\sin x}}$$

$$B) y(x) = x(\ln x - 1) + \frac{C}{e^{\sin x}} \quad (=) y(x) = (x(\ln x - 1) + C) e^{-\sin x}$$

$$\text{Így } e^{-\sin x} \geq e^{-1} \text{ minden } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Így $e^{-\sin x} > 0$, minden $x(\ln x - 1) + C$ minden $x \in \mathbb{R}$ esetén

Így $x = \ln x - 1$ minden $x \in \mathbb{R}$ esetén.

Így az $y(x)$ minden $x \in \mathbb{R}$ esetén pozitív.

Összességekben $y(x)$ minden $x \in \mathbb{R}$ esetén pozitív.

Άσκηση 66

$$(a') (\tan(y(x))) y'(x) = x \sin x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\tan y) dy = x \sin x dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int \tan y dy = \int x \sin x dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\ln(|\cos y|) + C_1 = -\cos x \cdot (x) + \sin x + C_2 \quad (1), \quad C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

από

$$\int x \sin x dx = \int x(-\cos x)' dx$$

$$\therefore x(-\cos x) - \int -\cos x = x(-\cos x) + \int \cos x$$

$$\therefore -x \cos x + \sin x + C_2, \quad C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(1) -\ln(|\cos y|) = -x \cos x + \sin x + C, \quad (C_1 + C_2 = C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(|\cos y|) = x \cos x - \sin x + C$$

$$\therefore |\cos y| = e^{x \cos x - \sin x + C}$$

$$\therefore |y(x)| = \arccos(e^{x \cos x - \sin x + C})$$

$$\therefore y(x) = \pm \arccos(e^{x \cos x - \sin x + C})$$

$$(B') y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \arccos(e^{0-0+C}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \arccos(e^C) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$$

Η ευδικία τιον είναι

$$y(x) = \arccos(e^{x \cos x - \sin x})$$

γ) Η $\arccos(x)$ έχει ρεδιό ορισμού στο $[-1, 1]$ και είναι

το αντίθετο τιμών της $\cos x$

$$\text{Άρα πέντε } -1 \leq e^{x \cos x - \sin x + C} \leq 1. \text{ Όταν } e^{x \cos x - \sin x + C} > 0 \\ \cdot e^{x \cos x - \sin x + C} \leq 1 \Rightarrow x \cos x - \sin x + C \leq 0$$

Όποτε όποια και να είναι η ευδικία της \arccos

το x να έχει κορυφωδιές τις.

Άρα σεν υπάρχει κεντρική εύδική της που να ορίζεται σε
το $0 \in \mathbb{R}$.

Aufgabe 67

$$z'(x) + (\sin x) z(x) = (\sin x) z^2(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(a') y(x) := \frac{1}{z(x)} \Rightarrow y'(x) = -\frac{z'(x)}{z^2(x)} \quad \text{für } z(x) \neq 0$$

$$\frac{-y'(x) - (\sin x) z(x)}{z^2(x)} = -\sin x \Leftrightarrow y'(x) + \sin x y(x) = -\sin x$$

$$\text{F1: } e^{\cos x} y'(x) + \sin x \cdot e^{\cos x} \cdot y(x) = -e^{\cos x} \cdot \sin x$$

$$(\Rightarrow) (e^{\cos x} \cdot y(x))' = (e^{\cos x} + C)'$$

$$(\Rightarrow) e^{\cos x} \cdot y(x) = e^{\cos x} + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}, \quad e^{\cos x} \neq 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) y(x) = \frac{C}{e^{\cos x}}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Apa } z(x) = \frac{1}{y(x)} = \frac{1}{\frac{C}{e^{\cos x}}} = \frac{e^{\cos x}}{C} \neq 0, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}^*$$