

Dz # 3

$$3.1) \left(\sin y + y \sin x + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx + \left(x \cos y - \cos x - \frac{1}{y} \right) dy = 0$$

$$P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \cos y + \sin x \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \cos y + \sin x$$

$$1) \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$2) \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P(x, y)$$

$$\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q(x, y)$$

$$3) u(x, y) = \int P(x, y) dx + \varphi(y) = \int \left(\sin y + y \sin x + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx + \varphi(y) \\ = \sin y \cdot x - \cos x \cdot y + \ln|x| + \varphi(y)$$

$$4) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\int P(x, y) dx + \varphi(y) \right) = Q(x, y)$$

$$x \cos y - \cos x + \varphi'(y) = x \cos y - \cos x - \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\varphi'(y) = -\frac{1}{y} \quad \varphi = \int -\frac{1}{y} dy = -\ln|y|$$

$$\text{Answer: } x \sin y - y \cos x + \ln|x| - \ln|y| = C$$

$$3.2) \frac{2x}{y^3} dx + \frac{(y^2 - 3x^2)dy}{y^4} = 0 \quad | \cdot y^4$$

$$2xy + (y^2 - 3x^2)y' = 0 \quad \text{однородное уравнение}$$

$$z = \frac{y}{x} \quad y' = z + z'x$$

$$2x^2z + (z^2x^2 - 3x^2)(z + z'x) = 0 \quad | : x^2$$

$$2z + (z^2 - 3)(z + z'x) = 0$$

$$2z + z^3 + z^2z'x - 3z - 3z'x = 0$$

$$z'x(z^2 - 3) = z - z^3$$

$$\frac{z'(z^2 - 3)}{z - z^3} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$z(1 - z^2) = 0$$

$$z = 0, \pm 1$$

$$\int \frac{z'(z^2 - 3)}{z - z^3} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{z^2 - 3}{z - z^3} dz = \int \frac{z^3 - 3}{z(1 - z)(1 + z)} dz = \int \left(-\frac{1}{z+1} + \frac{3}{z} - \frac{1}{z-1} \right) dz$$

$$= \ln|z+1| + 3\ln|z| - \ln|z-1| = 3\ln|z| - \ln|z^2 - 1|$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$3\ln\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| - \ln\left|\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - 1\right| = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \pm 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm x$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = 0 \quad \text{не можем быть ODS}$$

Answer: $\int y = \pm x$
 $3\ln\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| - \ln\left|\frac{y^2 - x^2}{x^2}\right| = \ln|x| + C$

$$5.5) (1-x^2y)dx + x^2(y-x)dy = 0$$

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi(x)$$

$$\frac{\varphi'}{\varphi_1} = + \frac{1}{P(x)} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) \Rightarrow \ln|\varphi| = \int \frac{(1-x^2-2xyx)}{x^2(y-x)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2x^2 - 2xy}{x^2(y-x)} dx = \int \frac{2x(x-y)}{-x^2(x-y)} dx = -2 \ln|x|$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x^2} - y \right) dx + (y-x) dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -1$$

$$u(x, y) = \int P(x, y) dx + \varphi(y) = -\frac{1}{x} - yx + \varphi(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi' - x = y - x$$

$$\varphi' = y$$

$$\varphi = \frac{y^2}{2}$$

$$\text{Answer: } -\frac{1}{x} - yx + \frac{y^2}{2} = C$$

$$3.4) (2xy^2 - 3y^3) dx + (x - 3xy^2) dy = 0 \quad \mu = \mu(y)$$

$$\frac{\mu'}{\mu} = -\frac{1}{P} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{4xy - 9y^2 + 3y^2}{3y^3 - 2xy^2} = \frac{4xy - 6y^2}{y^2(3y - 2x)}$$

$$= \frac{-2y(3y - 2x)}{y^2(3y - 2x)} = -\frac{2}{y}$$

$$\ln|\varphi| = -2 \ln|y|$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$(2x - 3y) dx + \left(\frac{x}{y^2} - 3x\right) dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 43$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -3 \Rightarrow y, \pi, D$$

$$u(x, y) = \int P(x, y) dx + \varphi(y) = x^2 + \varphi(xy) - 3yx$$

$$\frac{u}{\partial y} = \varphi' - 3x = \frac{x}{y^2} - 3x \Rightarrow \varphi' = \frac{x}{y^2} \quad \varphi = -\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\text{Answer: } x^2 - \frac{x}{y} - 3yx = C$$

$$3.5) (3y^2 - x) dx + (2y^3 - 6xy) dy = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{x - 3y^2}{2y^3 - 6xy} \Leftrightarrow 2yy' = \frac{x - 3y^2}{y^2 - 3x} \quad \begin{matrix} t = y^2 \\ t' = 2yy' \end{matrix}$$

$$t' = \frac{x - 3t}{t - 3x} = \frac{1 - 3\frac{t}{x}}{\frac{t}{x} - 3} \Rightarrow z = \frac{t}{x}$$

$$z + z'x = \frac{1 - 3z}{z - 3} \quad z'x = \frac{1 - 3z}{z - 3} - z = \frac{1 - 3z - z^2 + 3z}{z - 3} =$$

$$= \frac{1 - z^2}{z - 3}$$

$$\int \frac{z-3}{1-z^2} z dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{z-3}{1-z^2} dz = \int \frac{z-3}{(z-1)(z+1)} dz = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{z-1}{z+1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|z^2 - 1|$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\frac{y^2}{x} - 1}{\frac{y^2}{x} + 1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{y^4}{x^2} - 1 \right| = \ln|x| + C$$

$y=0$ не подходит $y = \pm \sqrt{x}$ также не

Answer: $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\frac{y^2}{x} - 1}{\frac{y^2}{x} + 1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{y^4}{x^2} - 1 \right| = \ln|x| + C$

$$3.6) \quad x dx + y dy + x(x dy - y dx) = 0$$

$$(x - xy) dx + (y + x^2) dy = 0$$

$$\int \mu(y) \Rightarrow \frac{\mu'}{\mu} = -\frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{-x^2 - 2x}{x - xy} =$$

$$= \frac{3x}{x(1-y)} = \frac{3}{1-y} \Rightarrow \ln|\mu| = -3\ln|y-1| \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{(y-1)^3}$$

$$\int \mu = \frac{1}{(y-1)^3} \quad \text{особое решение } y=1 \text{ не принимаем}$$

$$\frac{x - xy}{(y-1)^3} dx + \frac{y + x^2}{(y-1)^3} dy$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{2x}{(y-1)^3} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad \text{УПД}$$

$$u(x, y) = \int P(x) dx + \varphi(y) = \frac{x^2}{2} \left(\frac{1-y}{(y-1)^3} \right) + \varphi(y) =$$

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

$$\frac{u}{\partial y} = \varphi' + \frac{x^2}{(y-1)^3} = \frac{y + x^2}{(y-1)^3} \Rightarrow \varphi' = \frac{y}{(y-1)^3}$$

$$\varphi = \int \frac{y}{(y-1)^3} dy \quad \int u = y-1 \Rightarrow \int \frac{u+1}{u^3} du = \int \frac{1}{u^2} du + \int \frac{1}{u^3} du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{2u^2} = -\frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{2(y-1)^2}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } -\frac{x^2}{2(y-1)^2} - \frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{2(y-1)^2}$$

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$$3.7) (y + \sqrt{xy}) dx = x dy \Leftrightarrow (y + \sqrt{x} \sqrt{y}) dx = x dy \\ \Leftrightarrow x dy = (y + \sqrt{x} \sqrt{y}) dx$$

Однородное уравнение:

Пусть $M(y, x)$ однородная, если $M(ky, kx) = k^r M(y, x)$, где r — число:
 $kx = k\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y} + ky \Rightarrow k$

$$u = \frac{y}{x} \Leftrightarrow y = ux \quad dy = u dx + x du$$

$$x(u dx + x du) = (u + \sqrt{u}) x dx \Leftrightarrow \underline{x \Rightarrow x=0}$$

$$ux dx + x^2 du = ux dx + \sqrt{u} x dx$$

$$x^2 du = \sqrt{u} x dx \Leftrightarrow \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{dx}{x} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$u \Rightarrow u=0 \Rightarrow \frac{y}{x}=0 \Rightarrow \underline{y=0}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{u} = \ln|x| + C$$

замена:

$$\frac{2\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x}} = \ln(x) + C$$

$$\text{Ответ: } y = \frac{x \ln^2|x|}{4} + \frac{Cx \ln|x|}{2} + \frac{C^2 x}{4}, x=0, y=0$$

$$3.9) \quad x^2 y' + xy + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 dy}{dx} + xy + 1 = 0$$

Приведем к однородному заменой

$y = z^{\lambda}$. Найдем λ подставив $x = z$, $y = z^{\lambda}$
и приравняв слагаемые z ;

$$\lambda z^{\lambda+1} + z^{\lambda+1} + 1 = 0 \quad 0 = \lambda + 1 + 1 \neq \pm \neq \Rightarrow \lambda = -1$$

Подстановка: $y = \frac{1}{z} \quad dy = -\frac{dz}{z^2}$

$$-\frac{x^2 dz}{z^2 dx} + \frac{x}{z} + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x}{z} + 1\right) dx - \frac{x dz}{z^2} = 0$$

Однородное уравнение: $\forall \lambda \quad H(z, x)$ однородна, если $H(kz, kx) = k^{\lambda} H(z, x)$, тогда

$$\frac{x^{\lambda}}{z} - \frac{x^2}{z^2} + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

Подстановка: $u = \frac{z}{x} \Leftrightarrow z = ux \Leftrightarrow dz = u dx + x du$

$$\left(\frac{1}{u} + 1\right) dx - \frac{u dx + x du}{u^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{x du}{u^2} = -dx$$

$$\frac{du}{u^2} = \frac{dx}{x} \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{1}{u^2} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{u} = C - \ln|x|$$

Замечая $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{z} = C - \ln|x| \Leftrightarrow xy = C - \ln|x|$

\Rightarrow Ответ: $y = \frac{-\ln|x| - C}{x}$

$$3.8) \quad 2x^2 y' = y^3 + xy \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x^2 dy}{dx} = y^3 + xy$$

Приведение к однородному заменой $y = z^l$
 найдем l подставляя $x = z$, $y = z^l$ и
 приравняв степени z :

$$2) 1z^{1+l} = z^{1+l} + z^{3l} \quad 3) -1+l = 1+l \Rightarrow l = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{z} \Leftrightarrow dy = \frac{dz}{2\sqrt{z}} \quad \frac{x^2 dz}{\sqrt{z} dx} = z^{3/2} + x\sqrt{z} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{x^2 dz}{\sqrt{z}} = (z^{3/2} + x\sqrt{z}) dx$$

Однородное $y|z$; $\varphi|z$ $M(z, x)$ однородно
 если $M(kz, kx) = k^n M(z, x)$, где n :

$$\frac{k^{3/2} x^2}{\sqrt{z}} = k^{3/2} z^{3/2} + k^{3/2} x \sqrt{z} \Rightarrow k^{3/2}$$

Подстановка $u = \frac{z}{x} \Leftrightarrow z = ux \Leftrightarrow dz = u dx + x du$

$$\frac{x^{3/2} (u dx + x du)}{\sqrt{u}} = (u^{3/2} + \sqrt{u}) x^{3/2} dx$$

$$\sqrt{u} x^{3/2} dx + \frac{x^{5/2} du}{\sqrt{u}} = u^{3/2} x^{3/2} dx + \sqrt{u} x^{5/2} du$$

$$\frac{x^{5/2} du}{\sqrt{u}} = u^{3/2} x^{3/2} dx \quad | : x^{5/2} \quad u u^{5/2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{du}{u^2} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$u \Rightarrow u = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \quad \int \frac{1}{u^2} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{u} = C - \ln|x| \Rightarrow \text{Замена: } \Rightarrow \text{Ответ: } y^2 = \frac{x}{C - \ln|x|}, y=0 \text{ при } C=0$$

$$3.10) \quad xy^2 y' = x^2 + y^3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{xy^2 dy}{dx} = y^3 + x^2$$

Приведем к однородному заменой $y = z^1$
 Каждому λ подставив $x = z$, $y = z^1$ и
 уравняем степень z^1 :

$$\lambda z^{3\lambda} = z^{3\lambda} + z z^1 \quad 2 = 3\lambda = 3\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2}{3}$$

Подстановка

$$y = \sqrt[3]{z^2} \Leftrightarrow dy = \frac{2dz}{3\sqrt[3]{z}}$$

$$\frac{2xz dz}{3dx} = z^2 + x^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2xz dz}{3} = (z^2 + x^2) dx$$

$$2xz dz = (3z^2 + 3x^2) dx$$

Однородное уравнение $P(x, y) = M(z, x)$ од-
 родна, если $M(kz, kx) = k^n M(z, x)$, иначе:

$$2k^2 x z = 3k^2 z^2 + 3k^2 x^2 \Rightarrow k^2$$

$$u = \frac{z}{x} \Leftrightarrow z = ux \quad dz = u dx + x du$$

$$2ux^2(u dx + x du) = (3u^2 + 3)x^2 dx$$

$$2ux du = (u^2 + 3) dx \quad \text{Приведено по дифференци-}$$

$$\frac{u du}{u^2 + 3} = \frac{dx}{2x} \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{u}{u^2 + 3} du = \int \frac{1}{2x} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\ln(u^2 + 3) = \ln|x| + C \Leftrightarrow u^2 + 3 = e^C x \quad \text{Обратная замена}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } \frac{y^3}{x} + 3 = Cx \Leftrightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{x^2(Cx - 3)}$$

$$3.11) (1+y^2 \sin 2x) dx - 2y (\cos x)^2 dy = 0$$

Уравнение в частных дифференциалах

$$M(x, y) dy + N(x, y) dx = 0, \text{ где } M(x, y) = -2 \cos^2(x) y$$

$$\text{и } N(x, y) = \sin(2x) y^2 + 1$$

Проверка на полный дифференциал:

$$M(x, y)'_x = N(x, y)'_y = 4 \cos(x) \sin(x) y$$

$$\text{Найдём: } F(x, y) : dF(x, y) = F'_y dy + F'_x dx$$

$$F(x, y) = \int N(x, y) dx = \int \sin(2x) y^2 + 1 =$$

$$= \int y^2 \sin(2x) + 1 dx = y^2 \int \sin(2x) dx + \int 1 dx = x - \frac{y^2 \cos(2x)}{2} + C_y$$

$$\left(x - \frac{\cos(2x) y^2}{2} \right)'_y = -\cos(2x) y$$

$$C_y = \int M(x, y) - \left(x - \frac{\cos(2x) y^2}{2} \right)'_y dy = \int \cos(2x) y - 2 \cos^2(x) y dy = \frac{\cos(2x) y^2}{2} - \cos^2(x) y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x, y) = x - \frac{\cos(2x) y^2}{2} + C_y = \frac{\cos(2x) y^2}{2} - \cos^2(x) y^2 -$$

$$- \frac{\cos(2x) y^2}{2} + x \Rightarrow \frac{\cos(2x) y^2}{2} - \cos^2(x) y^2 - \frac{\cos(2x) y^2}{2} + x$$

$$\text{Ответ: } y' = -\frac{C-x}{\cos(2x)}$$

$$3.12) \quad xy dx = (y^3 + x^2y + x^2) dy \quad (\text{найти интегрирующую функцию})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (y^3 + x^2y + x^2) dy - xy dx = 0$$

Уравнение в полных дифференциалах

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

где $M(x, y) = y^3 + x^2y + x^2$ и $N(x, y) = -xy$

Проверка на полные дифференциалы:

$$M(x, y)'_x = 2xy + 2x \neq -x = N(x, y)'_y$$

Поскольку интегрирующей функции $\mu(x, y)$

$$M(x, y)'_x = \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} \quad \text{и} \quad N(x, y)'_y = \frac{\partial N}{\partial y}$$

из условия: $M \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} - N \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} \right)$

Пусть $\mu(x, y) = \mu(y) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = 0$ тогда

условие принимает вид: $\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{d\mu}{dy} =$

$$= -\frac{1}{\mu} \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} \right) \quad (\text{где первая часть - функция от } y)$$

$$\int \frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \int -\frac{1}{\mu} \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} \right) dy = \int -\frac{3}{y} - 2y = -3 \ln|y| - y^2$$

$$\ln(\mu) = -3 \ln(y) - y^2 \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{y^3 e^{2y}}$$

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{y^3 e^{2y}} + \frac{x^2}{y^3 e^{2y}} + \frac{1}{e^{2y}} \right) dy - \frac{x dx}{y^2 e^{2y}} = 0$$

при делении получено решение: $\frac{1}{y^3 e^{2y}}$

$$y \neq 0$$

Уравнение в каноническом дифференциальном виде

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

$$\text{тогда } M(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{y^3 e^{2y}} + \frac{x^2}{y^3 e^{2y}} + \frac{1}{e^{2y}}$$

$$N(x, y) = -\frac{x}{y^2 e^{2y}}$$

Проверка на полный дифференциал:

$$M(x, y)'_x = N(x, y)'_y = \frac{2x}{y^3 e^{2y}} + \frac{2x}{y^3 e^{2y}}$$

Найдем $F(x, y)$: $dF(x, y) = F'_y dy + F'_x dx$

$$F(x, y) = \int N(x, y) dx = \int -\frac{x}{y^2 e^{2y}} dx = -\frac{x^2}{2y^2 e^{2y}} + C_y$$

$$\left(-\frac{x^2}{2y^2 e^{2y}} \right)' = \frac{x^2}{y^2 e^{2y}} + \frac{x^2}{y^3 e^{2y}}$$

$$C_y = \int M(x, y) - \left(-\frac{x^2}{2y^2 e^{2y}} \right)'_y dy = \int \frac{1}{e^{2y}} dy = -\frac{1}{2e^{2y}}$$

$$F(x, y) = -\frac{x^2}{2y^2e^{2y}} + Cy = -\frac{1}{2e^{2y}} - \frac{x}{2y^2e^{2y}} = C$$

On the line: $\frac{x^2}{y^2e^{2y}} + \frac{1}{e^{2y}} = C ; y=0$