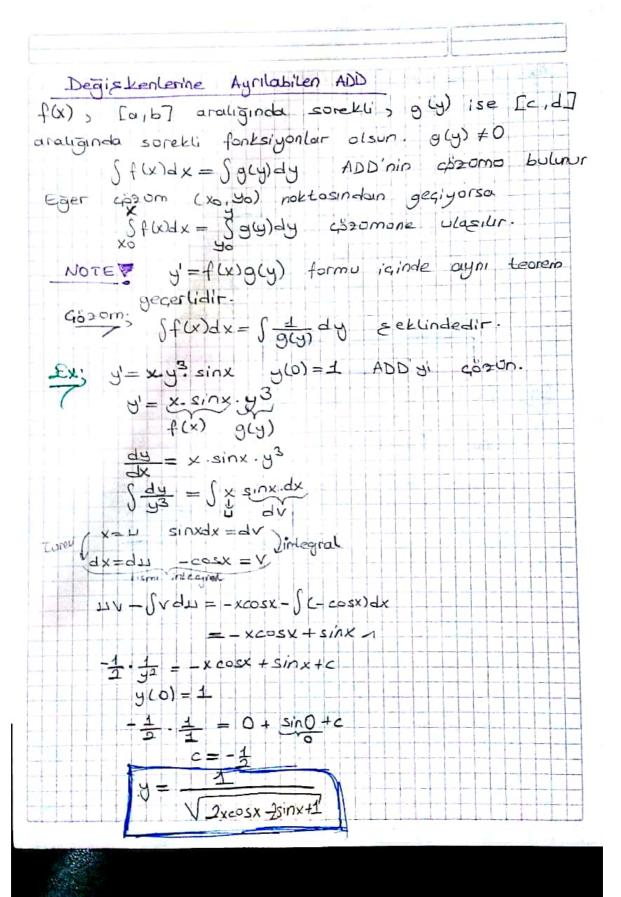


Sylx)=Sylx)xel

ts margatakutu icine at + Birinci Nertebeden ADD y'=f(x) formundaki dd'lerdir. Gosomo y= Sf(x)dx sellindi y(x0) = To baslangia tosulu vertldiginde assem >+ y = & + iff(t)dt sellinde obocaltir Ex;  $y' = 3x^2$  ADD 4520009.  $y = x^3 + C$   $y' = 3x^2$  ve y(3) = 27 ise ADD 2520002.  $y = x^3 + C$   $y' = x^3$  (one) y'=-cosx +c =) y=-sinx+cx+c1 Ex;  $y' = 3x^2 - 6x + 1$  y(-2) = 0 ADD - 6520002.  $0 = -8 - 12 - 2 + c \rightarrow c = 22 = y = x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 22$ Ex; y''' = exp(-x) y(0) = -1 y'(0) = 1 y''(0) = 3y" = -exp(x)+c, > c1=4 y' = + exp(-x)+c1.x+c2 -) c2=0  $y = -exp(-x) + c_1 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + c_2 \cdot x + c_3 \rightarrow c_3 = 0$ y=-exp(x)+2x2 FX; y'= y2 (y+0) ADD qoenoe. asom (3,1) nothas L' (umtle)

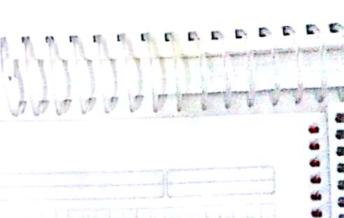
n= f(y) tormondaki didit managarish fly) \$0 surekli bir forksiyon olmak ozene > y'=f(y) ADD'yi 3'- (4) Sy'-Sf(x) dy = f(y) dy = 19 Jax = S = 3 = 39 f(90) = Xo - bastangia kosulu 82' = 5x2 -> y'=f(x) y'= 240 -> 8'=f(y) dy = 2 yo y (3)=1 7 30 4 yal. AND 7 5020002. (3,1) nottous noton d = y2  $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{9^2}$ Jax = 55 dy -> (3,1) nok soglarson x+ c4 = - + + c2 ) x=-=+(--a) 3=+++c=) c=4/ X=-4+4

Ex; 
$$y' + \frac{1}{5}y = \frac{3}{5}$$
 ADD'  $y' = f(y)$ 
 $y' = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5}y$ 
 $y' = f(y)$ 
 $y' = f(y)$ 
 $y' = \frac{1}{5}(y')$ 
 $y' = \frac{1}{5}(x')$ 
 $y' = \frac{1}{5}(x')$ 



| Homojen ADD   |
|---|
| f(tx,ty) = t.f(x,y) formunda you labilen fonks hypdara In.                              |
| dereceden homajen fonkslypn! denir.   |
| Sorg Lorof fonksiyonu O. dereceden homogen olding                                       |
| 의 = + (볼)   |
| formundati ADD'ye homojen denklem denir   |
| NOTE BIL UDD, up bounded both of undiding automak idin                                  |
| f(tx,ty) = f(x,y)   |
| boğlantısının sağlanması gerekir.   |
| Ex; y'= 1nx - lny + x+y ADD'nin homogenligini test.                                     |
| $f(x,y) = \ln x - \ln y + \frac{x+y}{x-y}$  |
| $f(tx, ty) \stackrel{?}{=} f(x,y)$  |
| 그 나는 그는 그를 살아왔다면 나가 되었다. 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그                          |
| $f(tx,ty) = \ln \frac{tx}{ty} + \frac{txty}{tx-ty} = \ln \frac{x}{y} + \frac{x+y}{x-y}$ |
| =f(x,y)   |
| aldugundan ADD homogendir.  |
| $ = \frac{y' = \frac{y + y + y}{x^2} $  |
| ADD tomogran midir?   |
| f(tx, ty) = +3y3 +2+2xy   |
| €2 ×24  |
| + f(x,y) olduğundan ADD Homoter Legildir.   |
| come; $y' = f(\frac{1}{x})$ denteminde $y(x) = \frac{y(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$            |
| [y(x)=x. L(x)] borgintisina sahip u(x) fonksiyo   |
| nunu bulmaya calisalim. Bu durumda :  |
|   |

yl= 11+ × 11' olaraktir. y' = 11+x.11 € f(1) ADD'y's elde ederiz - > sanuctos U  $n' = \frac{\chi}{\chi}$ Bu denklem ile degiskenlerine ayrılabilen bir ADD alde Ex; y'=e\* + \* ADD'y : 420000. 11 = - danseomono uygulayalim. y=x.2) => y'=11+x11' elde edilir- Yerine yazarat 1/2+x11 = e"+ 1/2. -e-1 = Inx -(nc) e-H = Inc - Inx -u = In(In完) TI = -lo(lo x) y = - In (In =) = genet casom Ex;  $(3x^2+9xy+5y^2)dx-(6x^2+4xy)dy=0$ ADD nin genel Gasomono bulunus. (3x2+9xy+5y2)dx = (6x2+4xy)dy  $f(xy) = \frac{3x^2 + 9xy + 5y^2}{6x^2 + 4xy} = \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ 3 x2 + 9 xx &y + 5 x2y2 = f(xy) =) +6 motion ADD



$$y' = 11 + x \cdot 11'$$

$$y' =$$

$$x = X - 5 \quad y = y - 1$$

$$2 - 22 + 32^{2} = \frac{4}{x^{2}c^{2}}$$

$$2 - 2 \cdot \frac{y}{x} + 3(\frac{y}{x})^{2} = \frac{4}{x^{2}c^{2}}$$

$$2 - 2 \cdot \frac{(z + 4)}{(x + 7)} + 3 \cdot (\frac{z + 4}{x + 6})^{2} = \frac{1}{(x + 7)^{2}c^{2}}$$

$$Ex; (2x + 3y + 1) dx + (4x + 6y + 1) dy = 0 \quad \text{(in } 1 \text{ distants}.$$

$$y = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-(2x + 3y + 4)}{4x + 6y + 4} \quad \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad X$$

$$x = \frac{x + h}{4x + 6y + 4} \quad \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad X$$

$$x = \frac{x + h}{2x + k} \quad y \quad z = \frac{-3}{2x + k}$$

$$2x = 2x + 3y \quad y \quad z = \frac{-3}{2x + 4}$$

$$2x = 2x + 3y \quad y \quad z = \frac{-3}{2x + 4}$$

$$2x = 2x + 3y \quad y \quad z = \frac{-3}{2x + 4}$$

$$2x + 3x = \frac{-3x + 4}{2x + 4} \Rightarrow \frac{2x + 4}{2x + 4} \Rightarrow \frac{$$

Ex;  $y' = (4x+y-2)^2$  ADD abzonoge. 4x+y-2 = 11  $4x+y-2 = 11' \Rightarrow y' = 11'-14$   $11'-14 = 11^2$   $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4+11^2 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{1+12} dy = \int dx$   $\frac{1}{2} \cdot tan^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = x+c$   $\frac{1}{2} \cdot tan^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(4x+y-2)} = x+c$   $\frac{1}{2} \cdot tan^{-1} \cdot \frac{(4x+y-2)}{2} = x+c$   $\frac{1}{2} \cdot tan^{$ 

0000000000

Ex;  $y' = \frac{2y - x}{2x - y}$  ADD 4020002  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{2y - x}{2x - y}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{$