Obyčejné diferenciální rovnice

Lineární rovnice s konstantními koeficienty

Nalezněte obecná řešení rovnic

1. $y^{III} - 3y'' + 3y' - y = 0$

2. $y'' - 2y' - 3y = e^{4x}$

 $y'' - y = 2e^x - x^2$

4. $y'' - 3y' + 2y = \sin x$

5. $y'' + 4y' - 5y = 2e^x \sin^2 x$

6. $y'' - 2y' + y = 2xe^x + e^x \sin 2x$

7. $y^{IV} - 5y'' + 4y = \sin x \cos 2x$

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

9. $y'' + 4y = 2\operatorname{tg} x$

10. $x^2 y^{III} = 2y'$

11. $x^2y'' + xy' + 4y = 10x.$

Lineární rovnice n-tého řádu

Nalezněte obecná řešení rovnic, znáte-li jedno řešení homogenní rovnice

12.

$$(2x+1)y'' + 4xy' - 4y = 0, \quad y = e^{ax}$$

13.

$$xy'' + 2y' - xy = 0, \quad y = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

14.

$$(x+1)xy'' + (x+2)y' - y = x + \frac{1}{x}, \quad y = x+2$$

15.

$$(2x+1)y'' + (2x-1)y' - 2y = x^2 + x.$$

Jedno řešení je ve tvaru polynomu.

Jiné typy ODR

16.

$$2yy' = y^2 + y'^2$$

17.

$$x^2y'' = y'^2$$

18.

$$y^3y''=1$$

19.

$$y'' = e^y$$

20.

$$y'' + y'^2 = 2e^{-y}.$$

mai trar $l^{(ux)}$ ($P_A(x)coo(vx) + P_2(x)sim(vx)$), Ede $(u,v \in \mathbb{R} \ a \ \mathbb{R}_1,\mathbb{R}_2)$ jean polynomy

Pak $y_{\mathcal{R}} = l^{(ux)} \times k$. ($Q_A(x)coo(vx) + Q_2(x)sim(vx)$) je redent rea Ly = f_j ; ode

k... nasotnost čisla mutiv jako korene char. polynomnu a Q_AQ_2 jean polynomy strupne

nejvýše max $\{st.P_A, st.P_2\}$, $\{text | musine majit.$ Spec. práva chama zahrmuje: polynomy ((u=0, v=0)), exponencially ((u+0, v=0))

a siny a cooiny ((u=0, v=0))

1)
$$y''' - 3y'' + 3y' - y = 0$$

Char. polynom: $\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 1 = 0$
 $(\lambda - 1)^3 = 0 = \lambda = 1$ je trojnasobný borem
=> Fund. syslém je $\{e^*, xe^*, x^2e^*\}$ a $yw = C_1e^* + C_2xe^* + C_3xe^*$

Char. polynom: $A^{2}-2A-3=0$ (A-3)(A+1)=0=) A=3, A=-1 is one to riency => $y_{0}=C_{1}R+C_{2}R^{2}$ Spec. proval strance: w=4, V=0, $P_{A}(x)=1$, $P_{2}(x)=0$. 4+0i=4 ment to rience => k=0Reden's bladam verticary e^{4x} . $Q_{A}(x)$, bde st. $Q_{A}(x)=0$, fi. jeto $C_{1}R^{2}$. Doesdring do rouniee: $(C_{2}R^{4x})^{2}-2(C_{2}R^{4x})^{2}-3R^{2}$. $(C_{2}R^{4x})^{2}=16C_{1}R^{4x}-3C_{2}R^{4x}=5C_{2}R^{4x}=16C_{1}R^{4x}-3C_{2}R^{4x}=16C_{1}R^{4x}-3C_{2}R^{4x}=16C_{1}R^{4x}-3C_{2}R^{4x}=16C_{1}R^{4x}-3C_{2}R^{4x}=16C_{1}R^{4x}-3C_{2}R^{4x}=16C_{1}R^{4x}-3C_{2}R^{4x}=16C_{1}R^{4x}-3C_{2}R^{4x}-3$

Alternativní říšení variacií konstant: Hledam ypjalo yp= Cq(x)e+ Cz(x)ex

yp= Cqe+Cze+ (3cqex-czex)

y= 3c,2 = 2c,2 + (9c,2 + c,2 = x), ... +oto by mèlo znizet po dosezen do rounier

y= -2y=-3y== 3c,2 - c,2 + 9c,2 + c,2 - 2. (3c,2 - c,2 x) - 3. (c,2 + c,2 x) =

=3c,2 - c,2 x = 2 x

Maine soushave $c_1^{13x} + c_2^{1-x} = 0$ } Settleme: $4c_1^{13x} + 4x$ $3c_1^{13x} - c_2^{1-x} = 4x$ $4c_1^{1} = x^{x} = 3\frac{1}{4}x^{x} + c_2^{1-x} = 0$ $c_1 = \frac{1}{4}x^{x} \qquad c_2^{1} = -\frac{1}{4}x^{x}$ $c_2 = -\frac{1}{4}x^{x}$ $c_3 = -\frac{1}{4}x^{x}$ $c_4 = \frac{1}{4}x^{x} \qquad c_2^{1-x} = 0$

Odtud $y_p = \frac{1}{4}e^{x} \cdot e^{3x} - \frac{1}{20}e^{5x} - \frac{1}{4}e^{5x} - \frac{1}{20}e^{5x} = \frac{1}{5}e^{4x}$ a dostavame stejný výsledete.

3) y"-y=2ex-x2 Char. polynom: 12-1=0=> 1=1,1=-1=> yw=C1ex+Czex

Spec. pravoi strana : fr(x) = 2ex : m=1, v=0, Pr(x)=2, 1+0; je koden => k=1 Redeni bledoin ve transme ex. x. Qr(x), kde st. Qr=0, tj. Cxex

(Cxex) - (Cxex) = 2ex => (Cex+Cxex) - Cxex = 2ex => Cex+Cex+Cxex - Cxex = 2ex => C=1

f2(x) = -x2 : m=0, v=0, P(x) = -x2: 0+0:=0 mem borren => k=0 Risini Leda'm ur trarm 2°. x°. Q(k), ble st Q(k) ≤ 2, tj. A+Bx+Cx2 (A+Bx+Cx2)" - (A+Bx+Cx2) = -x2 2C-A+Bx-Cx2=-x2=> C=1, B=0, 2C-A=0=> 2+x2=y2 y= yarya+y0= xe*+2+x2+ C1e*+Cze* 4) y - 3y+2y = simx λ²-3λ+2=0 (h-1)(h-2)=0 -) d=1, d=2 json bothy => yw=1C12+C22x Spec. prava strana: * w=0, v=1, P_1=0, P_2=1: 0+i1=i nem koten => k=0 Rideni hledain ve tvaru Qucoox + Qzsinx, tede st. Q1 = st. Q2 = 0, t. Acosx + Bsinx (Acoox+Bsinx) - 3(Acox+Bsinx) + 2(Acox+Bsinx) = sinx -Acox - Bsinx + 3Asinx - 3Bcox + 2Acox + 2Bsinx = sinx coox.(A-3B) + simx(B+3A) = simx =)B+9B=1 => B=1 (A=30) =) yp= 3/10 conx + 1/10 simx

y=ybyp= 3 cox+ 1 sinx+ Cpe+ Cze2x

6) y"-2y'+y = 2xx + x sim2x λ²-2λ+1=0=> (λ-1)²=0=> λ=1 je duojna's obny kovèw=> yw= Ge+C2×e* Spec. prava strana: fr(x) = 2xxx : m=1, v=0, P=2x: 1+0;=1 je 2-nasobný boèm=> k=2 Hledoime reservi ve traver ex. x2. Q1(x), st. Q1 st, fj. ex. x2. (Ax+B) = ex. (Ax+Bx2)

Dosadine do vourice: (ex. (Ax+Bx²)) - 2(ex. (Ax+Bx²)) + ex(4x+Bx²) - 2xex x. [Ax+Bx2+6Ax+4Bx+6Ax+2B-2.(Ax+Bx2+3Ax2+2Bx)+Ax+Bx2] = x. 2x

ex.[6Ax+28]=ex.2x => A=1/3, B=0 => ym=1/3xex

f2(x)= & sin2x: m=1, V=2, P1=0, P2=1: 1+2i ment borien => k=0.

Hladoine Firent ve traver ex. (Queo 2x+ Qzsin 2x), st.Qz=0, fi. ex (Aco 2x+ Bsin 2x) (ex(Acoo2x+Bsin2x))" - 2(ex(Acoo2x+Bsin2x)) + ex(Acoo2x+Bsin2x) = exsin2x

ex. [Aco2x+ Bsin2x-4Asin2x+4Bcoo2x-4Acoo2x-4Bsin2x-2Acoo2x-2Bsin2x+4Asin2x-4Bcoo2x +Acos2x+Bsin2x] = exsin2x

5, DÚ

2x. [-4Aco2x-4Bsin2x]=xxsin2x -> A=0, B=-1/4 => yoz=-1/4xxsin2x y=yn+yp++yp2=(3x3-44sin2x)ex+Gex+C2xex F) y(4) - 5y" + hy = sinx coo 2x 13-512+4=0=) (12-1)(12-4)=0=) Koreny 11, I2=) gh=GR*+GR*+ GR*+ GR*+ Cyreny Spec. pravol strana: Tax upravit sinxcoo2x ?? ■ Sinkcoo2x = sin3x - cooxsin2x = sin3x - 2sinxcoo2x = sin3x - 2sinx+2sinx $Sim \times (coo_X - Sim^2 \times) = Sim \times - 2 sim \times 2$ $\frac{3\sin x - \sin(3x)}{4}$ a malonec Sinkcoolx = sin 3x - sinx Pr(x)= 1/2 sin3x: (u=0, v=3, P=0, P==1/2: 0+3; není kořen=) k=0 => y = A 0003x+ Bsim 3x (Acoo3x+Bsin3x) - 5(Acoo3x+Bsin3x) + 4(Acoo3x+Bsin3x) = 1/2 sin 3x 81Acoo3x+81Bsim3x+h5Acoo3x+h5Bsim3x+hAcoo3x+4Bsim3x= 12sim3x=> A=0 => YP= 1/200 Sim 3x fz(x) = -1/2 simx: (w=0, V=1, P2=0, P2=-1/2: 0+i nem boren =) k=0 ypz = Acoox+Bsinx (Acox+Bsinx) -5 (Acox+Bsinx) + 4 (Acox+Bsinx) = - 12 sinx => A=0, B=-1/20 Acox+Bsimx + JAcox+ 5Bsimx+ JAcox+4Bsimx = - 1/2 simx 9 = - 1 Simx y = 1 sim 3x - 1 simx + Cyex+ Czex+ Czex+ Cyex+ Cyex 8 y"- 2y +y = & 12-22+1=0=) (1-1)2=0 => yw=Gex+Cxxx Prava strana nem specialm (** nem polynom) =) musine variaci konstant

1/p= c1(x)ex+ c2(x)xex 9= c1(x)xx+ c2(x) xxxx + C1(x)xx+ c2(x)(xxxxx)

yp = c/2x+ c/2x(x+1) + c/2x+ c/2x(x+2) V romici: C, L+C, L*(x+1) + C, L*+(2, L*(x+2) -2C, L*-2C, L*(x+1) + C, L*(2, L* = x , +).

 $C_{1}e^{x}+C_{2}e^{x}(x+1)=\frac{\lambda^{x}}{x}$, t_{1} . $C_{1}+C_{2}(x+1)=\frac{\lambda}{x}$ $C_{1}+C_{2}x=0$ $C_{2}=\frac{\lambda}{x}$ $C_{2}=\frac{\lambda}{x}$

Tedy yp=-xe+hulx1xe* y = C12+C2xex-xex+lulx/xex = | C12+C2xex+lulx/xex xe(-00), (0,00) 9) y' + hy = 2 tgx 12+4=0 => 1= =2i => yn=(cos2x + (sin2x Variace bonstant: yp = Cx(x)coo2x + C2(x)sin2x 4 = c/ coo2x + cz sin2x - 2c, sin2x + 2czcoo2x y" = -2c1 sim2x + 2c2coo2x -4c1coo2x - 4c2sim2x =) $y_p'' + hy_p = -2c_1'sim2x + 2c_2'coo2x = 2tgx$ $<math>c_1'coo2x + c_2'sim2x = 0$ $c_2'sim2x + c_1'coo2x = 0$ (1). sim 2x + (2). coo2x cz coozxsimzx - cy (simzx) - cz coozxsimzx - cx (coozx) = tgx. simzx $c_1' = - t_9 \times sin2x = - 2sin^2 \times = coo2x - 1$ => C1 = Sim2x -X $c_{2} \sin 2x = -c_{1} \cos 2x = -\cos 2x (\cos 2x - 1) = 3$ $c_{2} = \frac{\cos 2x (\cos 2x - 1)}{\sin 2x} = \frac{\cos 2x - \cos 2x}{\sin 2x} = \frac{\sin 2x + \cos 2x}{\sin 2x}$ => $C_2 = \sqrt{\sin 2x + \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin 2x} - \frac{1}{\sin 2x}} dx = -\frac{\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\sin 2x} + \int \frac{\cos 2x - 1}{\sin 2x} dx$ $= \int -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \ln|\cos x|$ => $y_p = \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \cos 2x - x \cos 2x + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \sin 2x + \left| \ln \left| \cos x \right| \right| \sin 2x$ = $-x \cos 2x + \left| \ln \left| \cos x \right| \right| \sin 2x$ x + 2+ 65 => y = -x cos 2x + (lu |cosx1) sin 2x + C1 cos 2x+ C2 sin 2x 10, x2y" = 2y'. Nevidime y => y=y' 29 = 29 ... Enlerova rovnice (která obsehuje členy x^M. y^(m)) Redime exhabit ma (0,0) a ma $(-\infty,0)$. Na (0,00): $x=x^{\frac{2}{5}}$ $=\widehat{y}(x(\xi))=\widehat{y}(x^{\frac{5}{5}})$ Odtud z'(f) = g'(x).x'(f) = g'.x z"(\$) = 5". x2+ 5.x= 5".x2+ 2 Z"-z'= 22 2"-2-22=0 2-2-C==0 =) (A-2)(A+1)=0 =) \$ == Cyl+ Cze, \$=lnx => ŷ= C1x2 + (2) => y= C1x3+C2lnx+C3 Na (-00,0): x=-e1: Z(x)= y(x(x))= y(-e5) z'(\$) = g'(x). x'(\$) = g'.x a vidime, Ex do fungaje stejne Opet == C,21+Czei, == L(-x) $\tilde{g} = C_1 \cdot (-x)^2 + \frac{C_2}{4(-x)} = C_1 x^2 + \frac{C_2}{4(-x)} = C_1 x^2 + \frac{C_2}{x}$ a y= C1x3+ C2 l |x/+ C3 Reden's Cz=O les lepit Dobromady y=C1x+C2ln|x|+C3 na (-00,0) a (0,00).

(5)

na resem na R.

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M) xy" + xy + hy = 10x. Opet Eulerova rousice =) x = tel, z(f)=y(x(f))
                                                                                                                                                                   = y'x2+y.x=>y'x2=2"-2
         2-2+2+4==$10,0
                   2"+42 = 110x5
                      12+4=0 => 1== 2: => 3= Cysin(2f)+ Czcos(2f)
        Zp: Spe. PS: m=1, N=0, P== 110= k=0 a Q=A. Hledome zp ve tverm A. es
                          (Axs) + 4Axs = 10xs => (+ : A=2
    No xe(0,00): 2 = 2ef+ Cy(sin2f) + Czcos(2f)
No xe(-00,0): 2 = -2ef+ Cy(sin2f) + Czcos(2f) =
      Part & y(x): Na xe(0,00): x=es: y(x)=2x+Cysin loux+C2cos loux2
Na xe(-00,0): x=es: y(x)=2x+Cysin loux+C2cos loux2
      Tady calter y = 2x + C_1 \sin \ln x^2 + C_2 \cos \ln x^2 no (-40,0) or (0,0). Pro C_1 = C_2 = 0

je y = 2x rèsèmé no celém R.
  OBECNÉ REJENÍ RCE 2. RÁDU PRI ZNALDSTI JEDNOHO REJENÍ
    h_1(x), h_2(x) tropi fundamentalni system hom. rounice: Definyeme Wronskiain
    W(x) := \det \begin{pmatrix} h_1(x) & h_2(x) \\ h_1(x) & h_2(x) \end{pmatrix}. Rounie je a_2(x)y' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)y = 0.
    \frac{\text{Plath}'}{\text{Plath}'}: W'(x) = -\frac{\text{au}(x)}{\text{au}_2(x)}W(x) \implies W(x) = W(x_0) \exp\left(-\int_{x_0}^{x} \frac{\text{au}_2(t)}{\text{au}_2(t)} dt\right).
    Použih si utažeme na příkladech
12) (2x+1)y" + 4xy'- 4y = 0 a hy = ex. Overime, ze hy je resení
               (2x+1) a2 x + haxx = 4x = 0 => (2x+1) a2 + hax - 4 = 0
                                                                                                   2 \times (a^{2}+2a) + a^{2}-4 = 0 = 0 a^{2}+2a = 0 a^{2}-4 = 0 a^{2}-4 = 0
       hy= e^2x je Pesent na R, rounier je také definovand na R. xo les volit libouble, polozime x=0.
      BUND W(x_0) = W(0) = 1 => W(x) = exp(-(x_0) + (x_0) + (x_0
                                                                                             = exp(-(2x-lw|2x+1|)) = |2x+1|.e2x Bod x=-1/2 vypada

problematicky
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hut. fallor: p(x)=2=> P(x)=2x => exp P(x)=2x pro x>-1/2 $\int g(x) exp P(x) dx = \int (2x+1)e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + \int 2xe^{2x} dx = \begin{vmatrix} f'=e^{2x} & g=2x \\ f=e^{2x} & g'=2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + xe^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$ =) $k_2(x) = x + Ce^{-2x}$, ale část s C ja k_1 , talàx $k_2(x) = x$ Pro x < -1/2: $-\int (2x_1x)e^{2x} = -x_2e^{-2x} = x$ $k_2(x) = -x$. O čividně jak $k_2(x) = x$ tal $k_2(x) = -x$ json rèveni na ælem R a lisi' se jen multiplibativni konstantou Obecné réservi vornice tal je y = C1x + C2e^2x 13) xy'' + 2y' - xy = 0 $h_y(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} = 0$ Budene precount ne $(0,\infty)$ as $(-\infty,0)$ Overteni, de hy(x) je resent, si mustete proviét sami. xo=1, W(xo)=1 $W(x) = exp(-\int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{x} dt) = exp(-2[lu|t|]_{1}^{x}) = exp(-2lu|x|) = exp(lu|x^{-2}) = \frac{1}{x^{2}}$ =) $W(x) = h_1 h_2 - h_2 h_1 = \frac{e^x}{x} \cdot h_2 - h_2 \cdot \frac{e^x(x-1)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$ $\times e^{\times} h_{2} - e^{\times}(x-1) h_{2} = 1 \Rightarrow h_{2} - \frac{x-1}{x} h_{2} = \frac{\Lambda}{x e^{\times}}$ p(x) = -(+ \frac{1}{x} =) P(x) = -x + ln(x) =) lxp (P(x)) = 1x/2", no (0,00) tody xe-x $\int \gamma(x) \exp(P(x)) dx = \int \frac{1}{x e^{x}} \cdot x e^{x} dx = \int e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} = \sum h_{2}(x) = \frac{e^{x}}{x} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) e^{-2x} + C\frac{e^{x}}{x}$ $ma(-\infty,0)$ podobně s rozdílem ve znameľním = $-\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{x}\cdot\frac{1}{z}$ w(x) je určeno až na naísolek, nuížeme položit $w_2(x)=\frac{e^{-x}}{x}$ a y = Get + Cex ma (0,00) a (-00,0) My (x+1)xy" + (x+2)y'-y = x+ 1/x . Opert ma (0,00) a (-00,0). hy(x)=x+2 $||X_0| = 1, ||W(x_0)| = 1.$ $||W(x)| = ||X_0|| = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + A + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + A + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + A + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + A + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + A + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + A + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + A + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + A + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + A + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + A + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + A + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A + t + A + B + t}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t} = \frac{A}{t} +$ = $\left|\frac{x+1}{x^2}\right| \frac{1}{z}$ W(x) je dano at na multiplit. Lonstantu, dale potracijeme s W(x) = $\frac{x+1}{x^2}$ $W(x) = h_1 h_2' - h_2 h_1' = (x+2) h_2' - h_2 = \frac{x}{x^2}$ $P(x) = h_1 h_2' - h_2 h_1' = (x+2) h_2' - h_2 = \frac{x}{x^2}$ $P(x) = h_1 h_2' - h_2 h_1' = (x+2) h_2' - h_2 = \frac{x}{x^2}$ $P(x) = h_1 h_2' - h_2 h_1' = (x+2) h_2 h_2' + \frac{h_2}{x^2} \frac{h_2}$

$$\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^{2}} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^{2}} = \frac{x+1}{x^{2}(x+2)} \quad \text{mad} \quad \text{Pixitum} \quad B = \frac{1}{1} \quad D = \frac{1}{1} \quad A = C = 0, \text{ coe} \quad \text{Sundano outifina}.$$

$$\int \frac{A}{4} \cdot x^{2} - \frac{A}{4} (x+2)^{2} dx = -\frac{A}{4} \cdot \frac{A}{x} + \frac{A}{4} \cdot \frac{A}{x+2} + C \quad \text{or oddowd} \quad \log_{2}(x) = -\frac{A}{4} \cdot \frac{x+2}{x} + \frac{A}{4} + C \cdot (x+2)$$

$$= -\frac{A}{2} \cdot \frac{A}{x}$$

$$\text{Opit podobru na} \quad (-\infty, -2), \quad \text{In}_{2} \text{ surface a in massolel} = 0$$

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$$\text{Ip}(x) = \frac{C_{1}(x)}{x} + C_{2}(x)(x+2)$$

$$\text{Ip}(x) = \frac{C_{1}(x)}{x} + C_{2}(x)(x+$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1}}{x} + C_{2}^{1}(x+2) = 0 \qquad / \cdot (x+1)$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x}\right)$$

$$\alpha \quad C_{1}^{1} = -x(x+2)C_{2}^{1} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^{2}+1}{(x+1)^{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^{2}+2x+2}{(x+1)^{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{(x+1)^{2}}$$

$$= > C_{1} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} \qquad \text{a. bounding } y_{p} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x}{x} + \frac{1}{x(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln|x|(x+2) + \frac{x+2}{x+1}$$

$$= \frac{x+2}{2} \cdot \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4} \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}+2x+1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{x+2}{2} \cdot \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4} \cdot x$$

$$y = \frac{C_{1}}{x} + C_{2}(x+2) + \frac{x+2}{2} \cdot \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4} \cdot x + \frac{1}{4} \cdot x$$

$$x \in (-\infty, 0) \quad \text{o.} \quad (0, \infty)$$

16)
$$2yy = y^{2}+(y^{2})^{2} = 0 = y^{2}-2yy^{2}+(y^{2})^{2}=(y-y^{2})^{2}=y = y^{2}$$
 $\int dy = x+C$ $\int dy = x+C$ $\int dy = x+C$ $\int dy = x+C = \int dy = x+C$ $\int dy = x$

17)
$$xy'' = (y')^2$$
 Nove means mains: $z = y'$
 $x^2z' = z^2$ $z = 0$ is redern

$$\left(\frac{dz}{z^2} = \int_{-z^2}^{1/2} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -x' + C\right) \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$-z'' = \frac{1}{c+\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x}{cx+1} = \frac{x}{c(x+1)} = \frac{x}{c(x+1)}$$

$$y' = \frac{x}{cx+1} = \frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{cx}{cx+1}\right) = \frac{1}{c} \left(1 - \frac{1}{cx+1}\right)$$

$$y = \frac{x}{c} - \frac{1}{c^2} \ln |cx+1| + C_2 \quad \text{pro } c \neq 0 \quad \text{as } y = \frac{x^2}{c^2} + C_2 \text{ pro } c \neq 0$$

18,
$$y^3y'' = 1$$
 pro $y \neq 0$: $y'' = \frac{1}{y^3}$. Takový typ rovnice naísobíne $2y'$
 $(y'^2)' = 2y'y'' = \frac{2y'}{y^3}$ a myní položíne $\frac{2}{y^3} = f(y)$

Prava strana je tak $f(y)y' = (F(y))'$, bde $F(y)$ je primitivní $y \neq 0$

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

$$= y^{12} = -\frac{1}{y^2} + C = y^{12} + C - \frac{1}{y^2}$$
 Ocividue ma redem jen pro C70
$$y > 0: y' = \pm \frac{\sqrt{Cy^2 - 1}}{y}$$
 $y < 0$ da to le'z , take $s \pm 1$

$$\int \frac{y \, dy}{\sqrt{cy^2 - 1}} = \int 1 \, dx = x + C_2$$

$$\int \sqrt{cy^2 - 1} = x + C_2$$

$$\int \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{cy^2 - 1} = x + C_2$$

$$\int \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{c} \, dt = \int \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{c} \sqrt{c} \, dt = x + C_2$$

$$\int \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{c} \, dt = \int \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{c} \sqrt{c} \, dt = x + C_2$$

=)
$$\pm \sqrt{Cy^{2}-1} = Cx + CCz = Cy^{2}-1 = (Cx + CCz)^{2}$$

 $y^{2} = \frac{1}{c}[(Cx + CCz)^{2} + 1] = y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}[\frac{C^{2}z^{2}}{c^{2}z^{2}}]$
 $pro C > 0, Cz \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{1}{u=\sqrt{t}} = \frac{dy}{t-c_1} = \frac{dy}{t-c_1}$$

$$\frac{du=\sqrt{t}}{du=\frac{t}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{t}}{u^2-c_1} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \left(\frac{1}{u-\sqrt{t}} - \frac{1}{u+\sqrt{t}} \right) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \left(\frac{1}{u-\sqrt{t}} - \frac{1}{u+\sqrt{t}} \right) du$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \left(\frac{1}{u-\sqrt{t}} - \frac{1}{u+\sqrt{t}} \right) du$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \left(\frac{1}{u-\sqrt{t}} - \frac{1}{u+\sqrt{t}} \right) du$$

y'= + \2e3+C,

=>
$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{c_1}} \operatorname{argtanb} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{c_1}} \cdot \sqrt{2e^3 + c_1} \right) = x + c_2$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = x + C_2$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = (x + C_2)^2 =) e^{3} = \frac{2}{(x + C_2)^2} =) \underbrace{y = ln(\frac{2}{(x + C_2)^2})}_{=}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(p^2) + p^2 = 2\overline{e}^2$$

= 7 2 argtant TG

$$\int \frac{e^{3}dy}{\sqrt{c_{1}+1_{\ell}3}} = \pm x + C_{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{t = c_{1}+1_{\ell}3} = \pm x + C_{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{t = c_{1}+1_{\ell}3} = \pm (x + c_{2})^{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{t = c_{1}+1_{\ell}3} = \pm (x + c_{2})^{2} - c_{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{t = c_{1}+1_{\ell}3} = \pm (x + c_{2})^{2} - c_{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{t = c_{1}+1_{\ell}3} = \pm (x + c_{2})^{2} - c_{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{t = c_{1}+1_{\ell}3} = \pm (x + c_{2})^{2}$$

$$\frac{1}$$