

$$\{5'\} = 10 \times \text{Sum} / (\max \times 0,9)$$

$$\{D_3\} = 10 \times \text{Sum} / (\max \times 0,9)$$

$$\{\text{пистол}\} = 8 \times \text{Sum} / (\max \times 0,7)$$

$$\text{Након} = \text{Конн} \times 0,1 + D_3 \times 0,3 + 5' \times 0,6$$

$$U_{702} = \begin{cases} 1) \text{ Конек} \geq 6 \\ 2) \text{ Абр.} = \max(\text{Након}, \text{Пист.}), \geq 8 \end{cases}$$

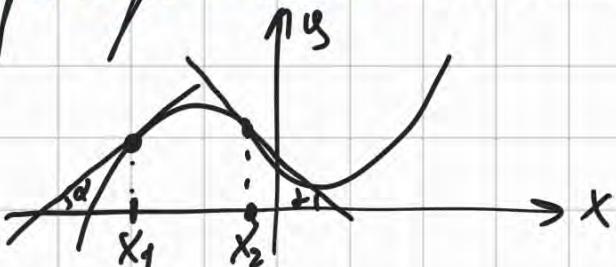
$$U_{702} = \text{Након} \times 0,5 + D_3 \times 0,3 + \text{Конн.} \times 0,3$$

Дифференциальные уравнения -
уравнения вида
 $F(x, y(x), y'(x), \dots, y^{(n)}(x)) = 0$

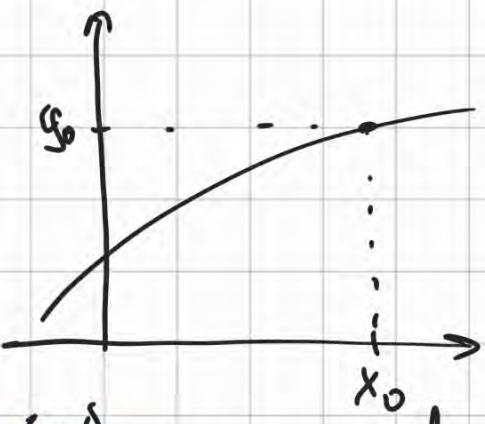
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) \quad (*) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Решение D.Y. - цифровое значение $y(x)$, которое при подстановке в $(*)$ превращается в тождество

График решения D.Y. - кривая $f(x)$
 $t(y_i) = f(x_i, y_i)$



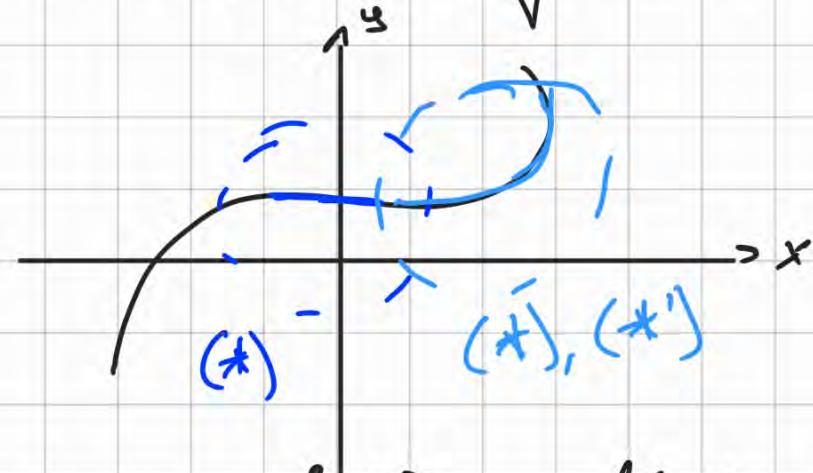
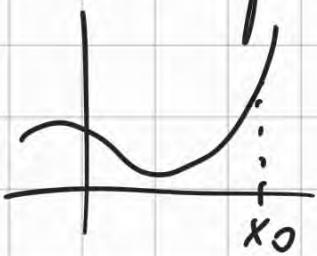
None изображений



$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x_0} = \left. \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(y)}{\frac{d}{dx}(x)} \right|_{y=y_0}$$

б-также, зде $f(x, y) \neq 0$
 $(*) \Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{f(x, y)}{g(x, y)} = g(x, y)$ (*)

(*) можно применить б-также, где $f \rightarrow \infty$



$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \varphi(t) \\ y(t) = \psi(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}(t) = \frac{\dot{\psi}(t)}{\dot{\varphi}(t)} \Leftrightarrow f(x(t), y(t)) = \frac{\dot{\psi}(t)}{\dot{\varphi}(t)}$$

Существование решения (*)

Если $f(x, y)$ - непрерывная в $G \subset \mathbb{R}^2$,
 то $\forall (x, y) \in G$ проходит x_0 вдоль кривой t .

(Если $\exists u$ непр. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ в $G \Rightarrow$ кривая t ограничена.)

+ мен. Понятие оценки f

$\forall x, y_1, y_2: \exists c > 0. |f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \leq c |y_1 - y_2|$

Интеграл

$$a) \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \Rightarrow y(x) = F(x) + \text{const} = \int f(x) dx$$

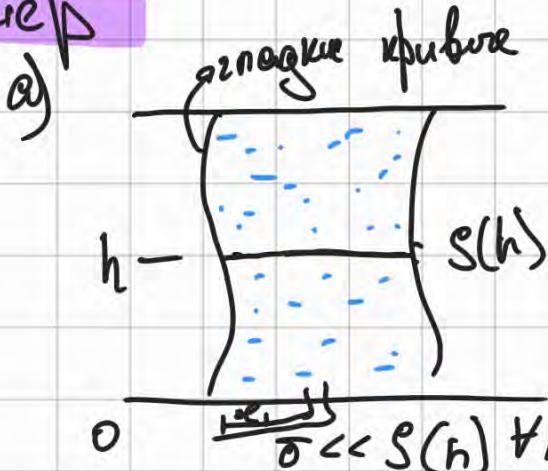
если $x_0 \mapsto y_0$ то $\int_{x_0}^x f(\xi) d\xi = y - y_0$

$$b) \frac{dy}{dx} = f(y) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{f(y)} = dx \Rightarrow x = \int \frac{dy}{f(y)} + \text{const}$$

$$y_0: f(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow y(x) = y(x_0) = \text{const}$$

Соединение D.Y.

Приближение



$$h(t) - ?$$

$\delta(h)$ - скорость приближения
Задача: определить $\delta(h)$?

вопрос о порядке конвергенции

Закон Тоттеренса: $\delta(h) = \alpha \sqrt{2gh}$; $h(t)$ нечетная

функция

$$\Delta V = S(h)\Delta h + O(\Delta h)$$

$$\text{затем } -\Delta V = \delta \Delta t + \bar{O}(\Delta t) = \delta \delta(h) \Delta t + \bar{O}(\Delta t)$$

$$S(h)\Delta h = -\delta \delta(h) \Delta t + \bar{O}(\Delta h; \Delta t)$$

$$S(h) \frac{dh}{dt} = -\bar{\sigma} \sqrt{2gh'}$$

$$\cdot S(h) = S = \text{const}$$

$$S \frac{dh}{dt} = -\bar{\sigma} \sqrt{2gh'}$$

$$\frac{h'(t)}{\sqrt{h(t)}} = -\frac{\bar{\sigma} \sqrt{2g'}}{S} = -A = \text{const}$$

$$\int_0^t \frac{h'(z)}{\sqrt{h(z)}} dz = -At \quad \text{monotonie} \Rightarrow \text{neperr.}$$

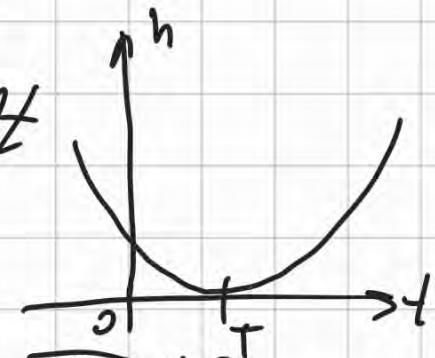
$$dy = h'(z) dz$$

$$\int_{h(0)}^{h(t)} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y'}} = 2(\sqrt{h(t)} - \sqrt{h(0)}) = -At$$

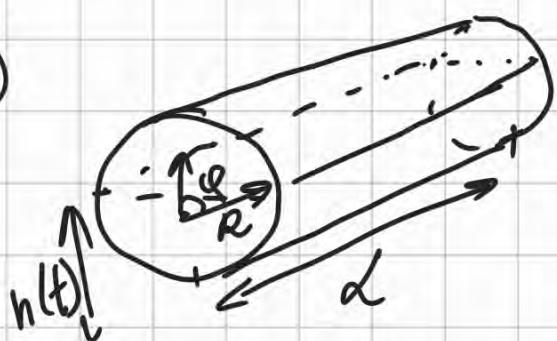
$$\sqrt{h} = \sqrt{H} - \frac{A}{2} t > 0$$

$$t \in [0; \frac{2\sqrt{H}}{A}]$$

$$h(t) = H \left(t - \frac{\bar{\sigma}}{S} \sqrt{\frac{g}{2H}} t \right)^2$$



δ)



$$S(h) = L \cdot 2R \cdot \sin \varphi \quad (0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi)$$

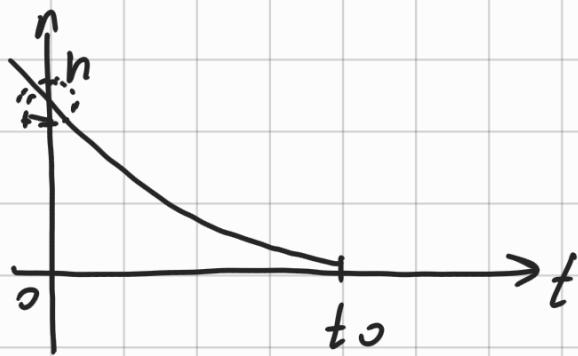
$$h(t) = R(1 + \cos \varphi)$$

$$S(h) = 2R L \sqrt{t - (1 - \frac{h}{R})^2} = 2L \sqrt{h(2R - h)}$$

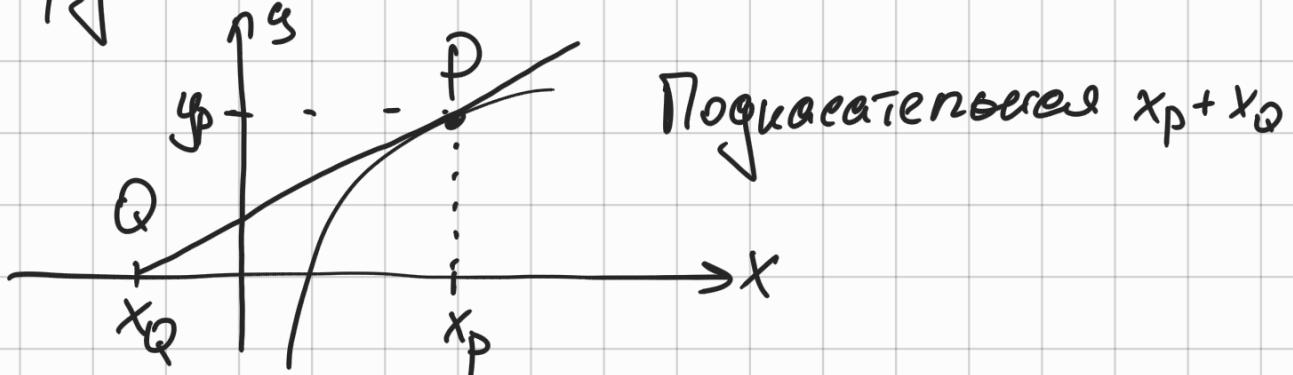
$$S(h) \frac{h'}{h(0)} = -\frac{\bar{\sigma} \sqrt{2gh'}}{S} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2R - h} \cdot h' = -\frac{\bar{\sigma} \sqrt{2gS}}{L} = -f$$

$$h(t) = H - C t^{2/3} \quad \text{z.B. } C = \frac{3 \bar{\sigma} \sqrt{2g}}{2L}$$

$$h'(t) = -\frac{2}{3} C t^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$



б) „Геометрия”, состоять из кривой $f \in \mathbb{R}^2$:
подкасательной линии Σ однажды и
одинаково т. касания.



Обозначим: $f = x_p - x_Q$ величина сознания!

$y(x)$ - зависимость y от x на кривой
 $\Rightarrow y_p$ - это касательной в т. x_p :

$$(y - y_p) = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_P (x - x_p)$$

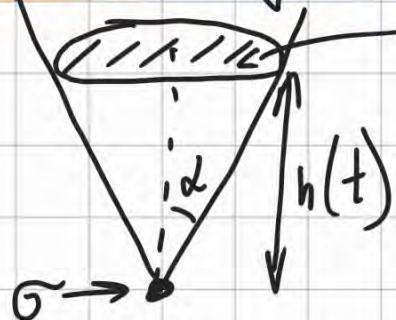
$$\Rightarrow (\text{т.к. при } x = x_Q \quad y(x_Q) = 0) \Rightarrow$$

$$-y_p = y_p \underbrace{(x_Q - x_p)}_{-x} \quad (**)$$

По определению: $f = x_p + y_p$
т.к. P -произвольная точка $\Rightarrow (**)$ выполняется в
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$y(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} (x + y)$$

Рассмотрим движение



$$S(h) \quad h(0) = H$$

$\alpha < s$
подходит 3-му
требованию

$$S(h)h'(t) = -\alpha \sqrt{2gh} \quad S(h) = \alpha \sqrt{2gh} \text{ - то наше значение}$$

$$S(h) = \pi r^2 / h^2(t)$$

$$\pi r^2 / h^2(t) \cdot h'(t) = -\alpha \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$\pi r^2 / h^{5/2} h'(t) = -\alpha \sqrt{2g}$$

$$h^{3/2} dh = -\frac{\alpha \sqrt{2g}}{\pi r^2} dt \quad | \int$$

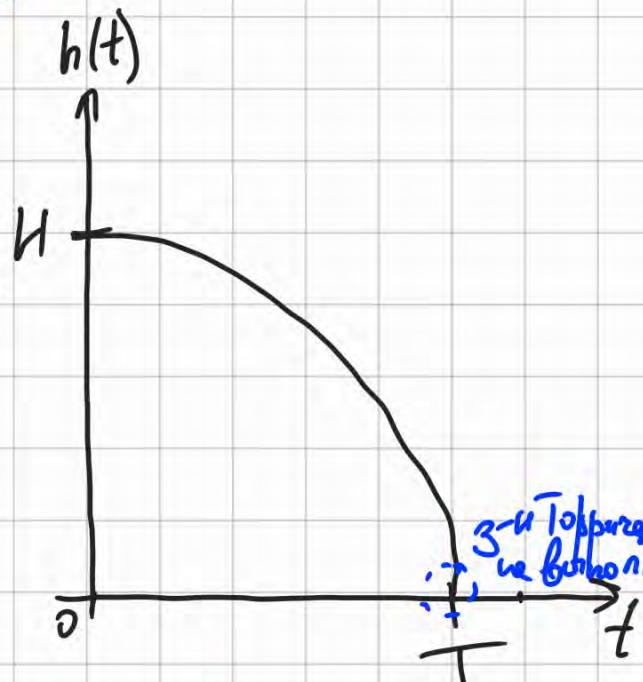
$$\frac{2}{5} h^{5/2} - C = -At$$

$$h^{5/2} = (C - At)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$h(t) = \left(\frac{5}{2}C - \frac{5}{2}At \right)^{2/5}$$

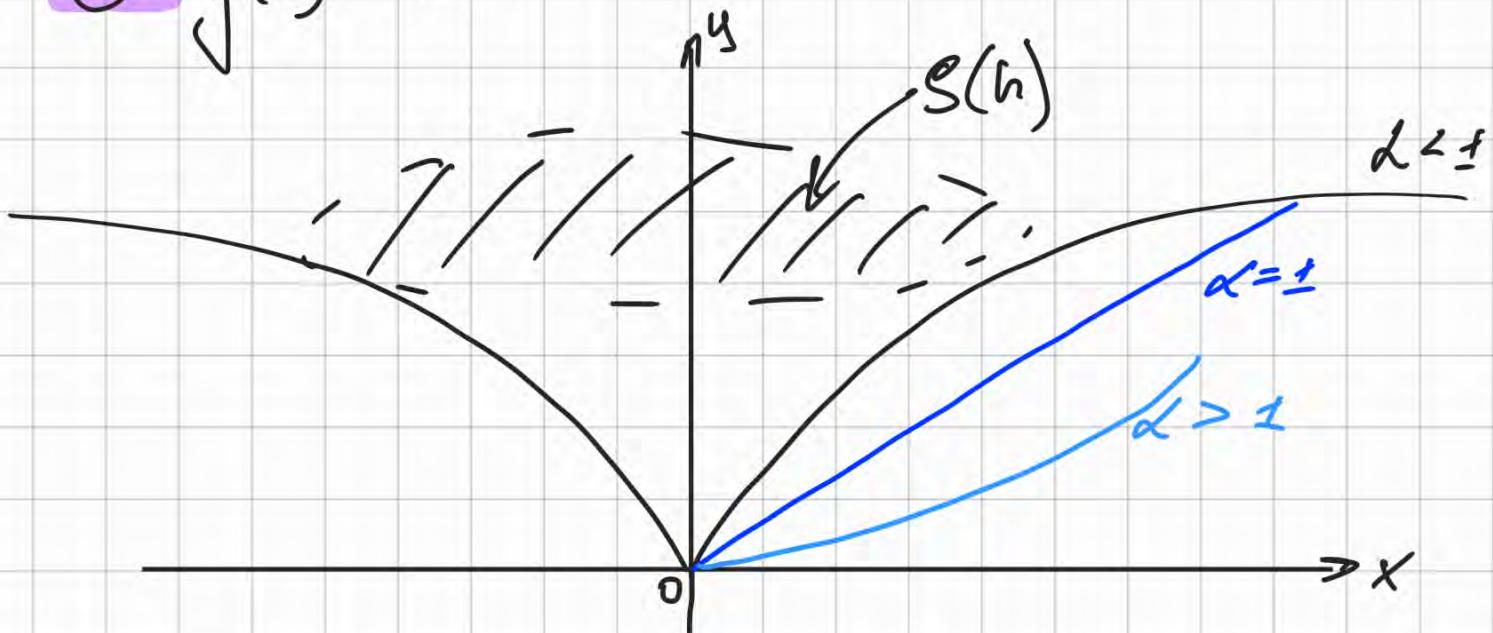
$$h(t) = H \left(1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)^{2/5}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{5} \frac{\pi r^2 H^2}{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{24}{g}}$$



Демонстрируется симметрия графика
и \downarrow симметрия

$$① y(x) = x^\alpha$$



? α : при которых проиходит замена решения
текущего в конце: \downarrow уменьшается сходимость
 $\uparrow t = T$.

$$S(h) = T/x^2 = T/h^{2/\alpha}$$

$$h = y(x) = x^\alpha \Rightarrow x = h^{1/\alpha}$$

$$S(h) h'(t) = -\alpha \sqrt{2gh'}$$

$$Th^{2/\alpha} h'(t) = -\alpha \sqrt{2g'} h^{1/\alpha}$$

$$h(t) = H(1 - Ct)^{\frac{1}{\beta+1}}, \text{ где } \beta = \frac{4-\alpha}{2\alpha}$$

$$\frac{dh(t)}{dt} = \frac{H}{\beta+1} (1 - Ct)^{\frac{1}{\beta+1}-1} \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{чтобы} \\ \text{уменьшить} \end{array}$$

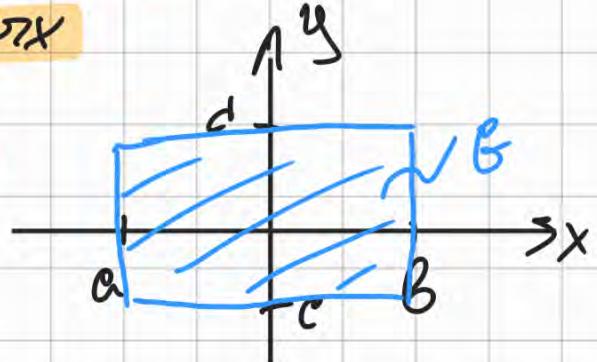
$$h(t) \sim 1 - Ct \quad (\alpha = 4) \rightarrow \text{последний закон} \\ \text{текущего}$$

Methode der Separation

referenzieren

$$y' = f(x, y) = g(x) \varphi(y) \quad (*)$$

$$f \in C^0([a, b] \times [c, d])$$



1. Schritt:

$$\exists y_1 \in [c, d]: \varphi(y_1) = 0 \Rightarrow y'/y_1 = 0$$

"y = const : beliebige B.T. y₁

Dann: $\varphi(t) \neq 0$

$$c \leq y < y_1 \quad \& \quad y_1 < y \leq d$$

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\varphi(y)} \frac{dy}{dx} = g(x) \quad (**)$$

$$\int g(x) dx = G(x) + C$$

"G(x) - beliebige gp-fkt. gp-unt. g(x) "

$$g(x) = \frac{d G(x)}{dx}$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{\varphi(y)} = \Phi(y) + \tilde{C}$$

"Φ(y) - aqua ungp-fkt. gp-unt. $\frac{1}{\varphi(y)}$:

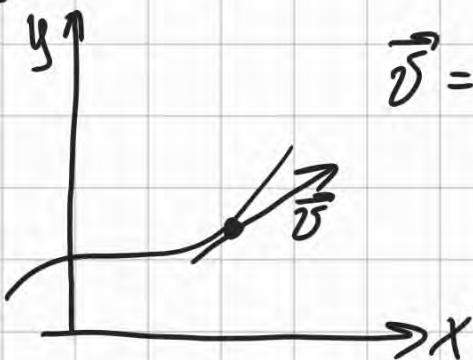
$$\frac{d}{dx} (\Phi(y(x))) = \frac{d\Phi}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\varphi(y)} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\bar{\Phi}(y(x))) = \frac{d}{dx} G(x)$$

$$\bar{\Phi}(y(x)) - G(x) = C$$

$$x_0 : y(x_0) = y_0 \Rightarrow C = C(x_0, y_0) = G(x_0) - \bar{\Phi}(y_0)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Phi(y)} dy = g(x) dx \quad (*)$$



$$\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} dx(\vec{v}) = v_x \\ dy(\vec{v}) = v_y \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\Phi(y)} dy = \int g(x) dx$$

$$\bar{\Phi}(y) = G(x) + C$$

$$\bar{\Phi}(y) + C_1 = G(x) + C_2$$

" $\bar{\Phi}(y_0)$

" $G(x_0)$

Пример:

①

$$y' - xy^2 = 2xy$$

$$y' = 2xy + xy^2 = x[y(y+2)]$$

$$\Phi(y) = 0 : y=0, y=-2$$

$$y > 0 \quad -2 < y < 0 \quad y < -2$$

$$\frac{dy}{y(y+2)} = x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{y+2} \right) dy = x dx \quad | \int$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{y}{y+2} \right| + \ln |c| = x^2$$

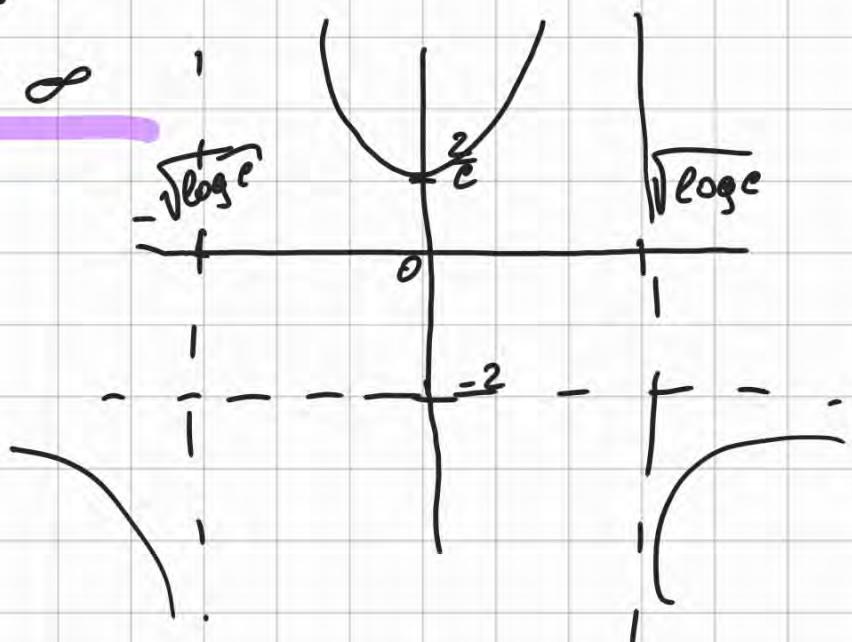
$c=0?$

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

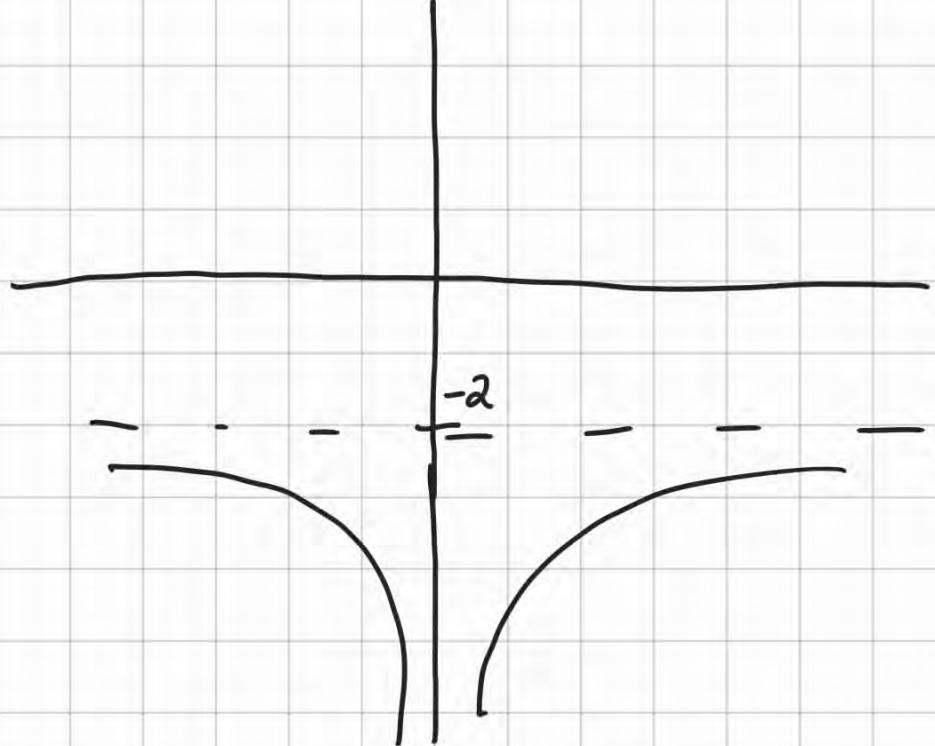
$c=0$ $y(x) = -2$

$1 < c < \infty$

$1 < c < \infty$

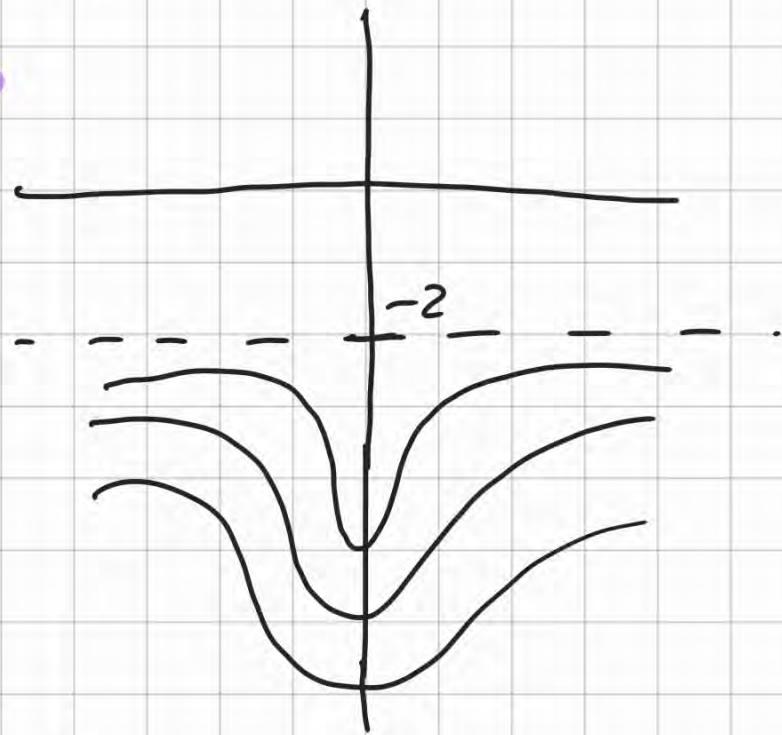


$c = f$



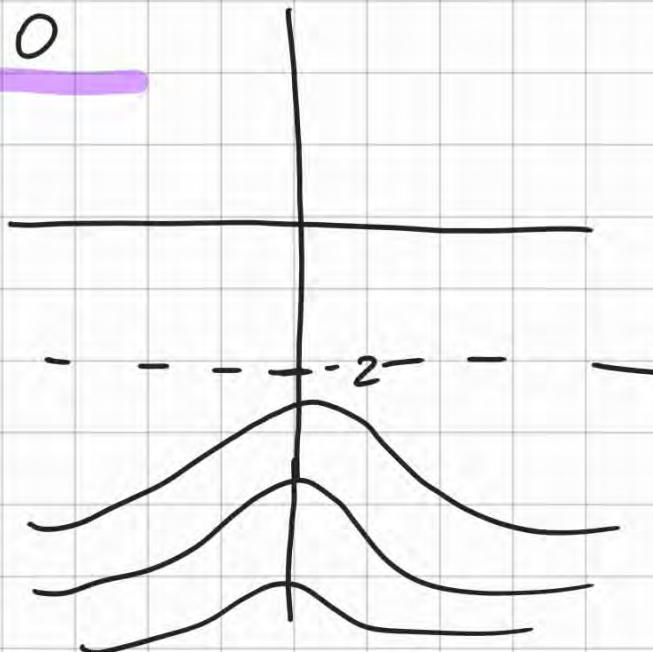
$$0 < \rho < 1$$

ρ



$$\rho \leq 0$$

ρ



②

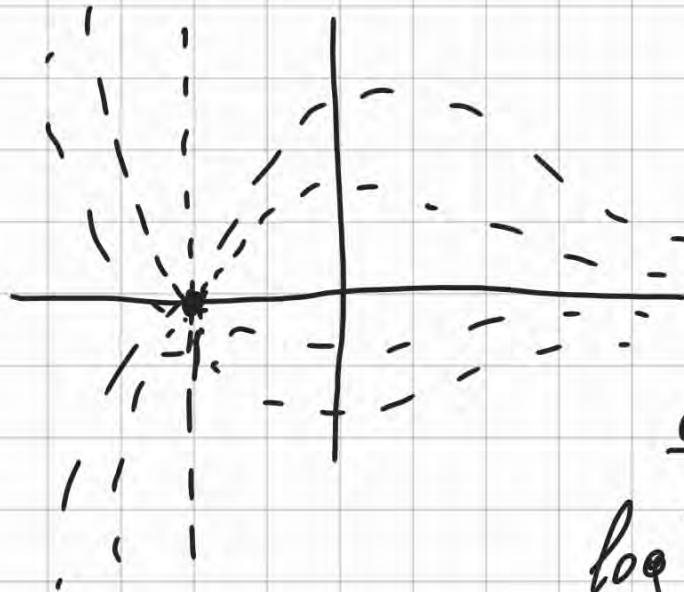
$$y'(x+1) + xy = 0$$

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

$$x = -1, y = 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{f(x,y)} = -\frac{x+1}{xy}$$

$$x=0, y=0$$



$$\begin{aligned} 1) y' &= -\frac{xy}{x+1}, \quad x > -1 \\ \varphi(y(x)) &- 0 - \text{Punkt auf der} \\ x &> -1 \end{aligned}$$

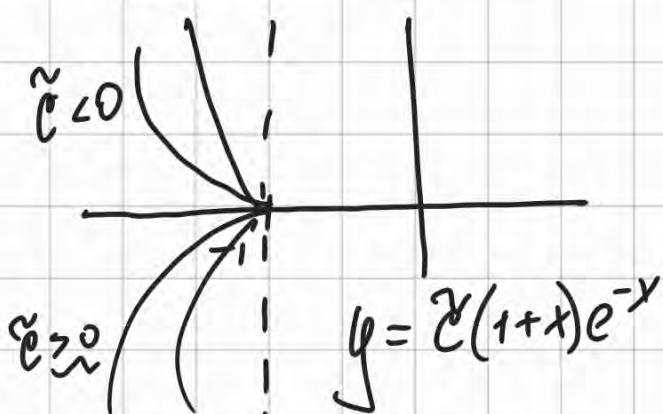
$$2) \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{x dx}{x+1}$$

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

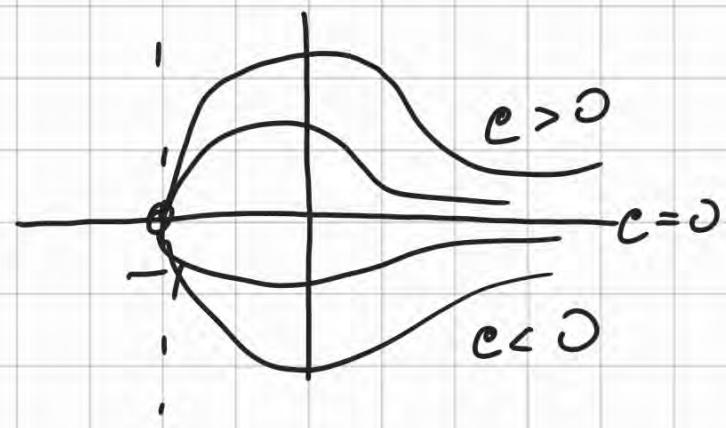
$$\log |\frac{y}{c}| = -x + \log|x+1| \quad |c|$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) &= c(1+x)e^{-x} \\ c=0 &\Rightarrow y=0 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 < c < 1$$



$$y = c(1+x)e^{-x}$$



$$xy' + y = 0 \quad Q3$$

Разбогачение

22.09.2020

$$y(y' - x) = 2x$$

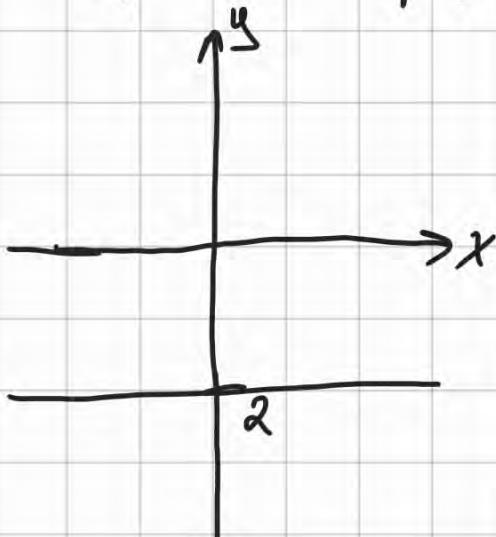
$$y' = \frac{y+2}{y}x$$

$y=0$ особых точек

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y+2}{y} \cdot x \Rightarrow x dx = \frac{y}{y+2} dy$$

$\exists y(x) = -2$ unique p.kp.



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

$$\frac{x^2}{2} = e^y - 2 \log|y+2| + C$$

$$e^{y-\frac{x^2}{2}} = (y+2) \quad \cup \quad y(x) = -2$$

Задание

a) $y' = f(\alpha x + \beta y)$ $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$\underbrace{\alpha x}_{u(x)}$ $\underbrace{y(x)}_{v(x)}$

$$u'(x) = \alpha + \beta u'$$

$$g' = (u' - \alpha)/\beta = f(u)$$

$$u' - \alpha = \beta f(u)$$

$$u' = \alpha + \beta f(u) = F(u)$$

$$\frac{du}{F(u)} = dx \Rightarrow \bar{F}(u) = x + c \cup \begin{cases} F(u_i) = 0 \\ u(x) = u_i \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{F}(ax + by) = x + c \cup F(ax_i + by_i) = 0$$

$$ax_i + by_i = c_i$$

1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(y-x)$

$$u = y - x \Rightarrow u' = y' - 1 \Rightarrow y' = u' + 1 = \cos u$$

$$u' = -1 + \cos u = -2 \sin^2 \frac{u}{2}$$

$$-\frac{dy}{2 \cdot \sin^2 \frac{u}{2}} = dx$$

$$-\int \frac{dy}{\sin^2 \frac{u}{2}} = \operatorname{ctg} \frac{u}{2} = x + c$$

$$\sin \frac{u}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow u_k = 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + c = \operatorname{ctg} \frac{y-x}{2} \\ y_u = x + 2\pi k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

d) $y' = f(x, y)$, zugehöriges $f(x, y)$ -Analogon der Kreislinie:

$$f(dx, dy) = f(x, y) \quad \text{für } d \neq 0$$

$$f(dx, dy) = f(t, \frac{y}{x}) = \varphi(\frac{y}{x})$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{y'(x)}{x} = u(x) \mapsto y = xu \Rightarrow y' = u + xu' = \varphi(u)$$

$$xu' = \varphi(u) - u$$

(1) $(0;0)$ - osiedale torus!

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = (\varphi(u) - u) \equiv F(u)$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{du}{\varphi(u) - u}$$

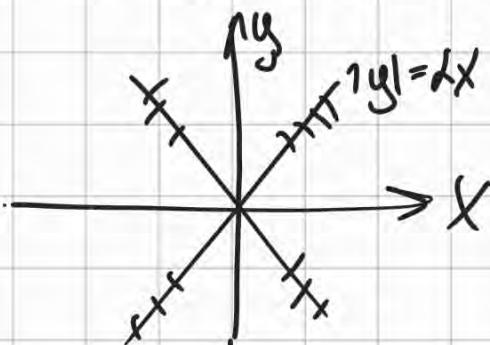
2) $xu' = x + u$
 $y' = 1 + \frac{u}{x} \quad \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x < 0 \end{cases}$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x}{x+y} = \frac{(x/y)}{(x/y)+1}$$

Dla nocy - f-e x-pubore $\begin{cases} x=0, y>0 \\ x=0, y<0 \end{cases}$

* Uz. reprezentacji $y = dx$ (wtedy $x = py$)
 nonekompaktne noedoenuo!

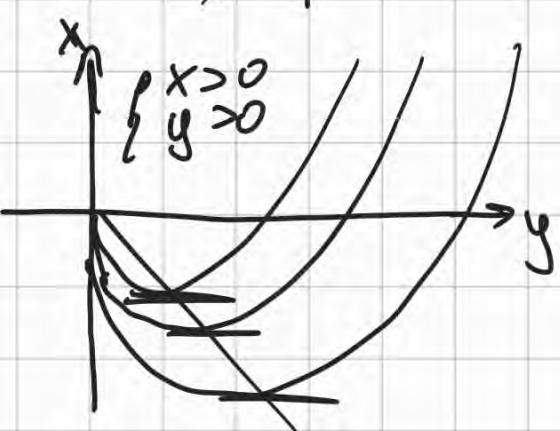
$$1 + \frac{u}{x} = p + \alpha \quad (p + \frac{x}{y} = p + \beta)$$



$$\frac{du}{dx} = p + \frac{u}{x}$$

$$y = xu \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$u + xu' = p + u$$



$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{p}{x} \Rightarrow u = \log |\frac{x}{c}|$$

$$y = x \log |\frac{x}{c}|$$

Разбор метода исключения

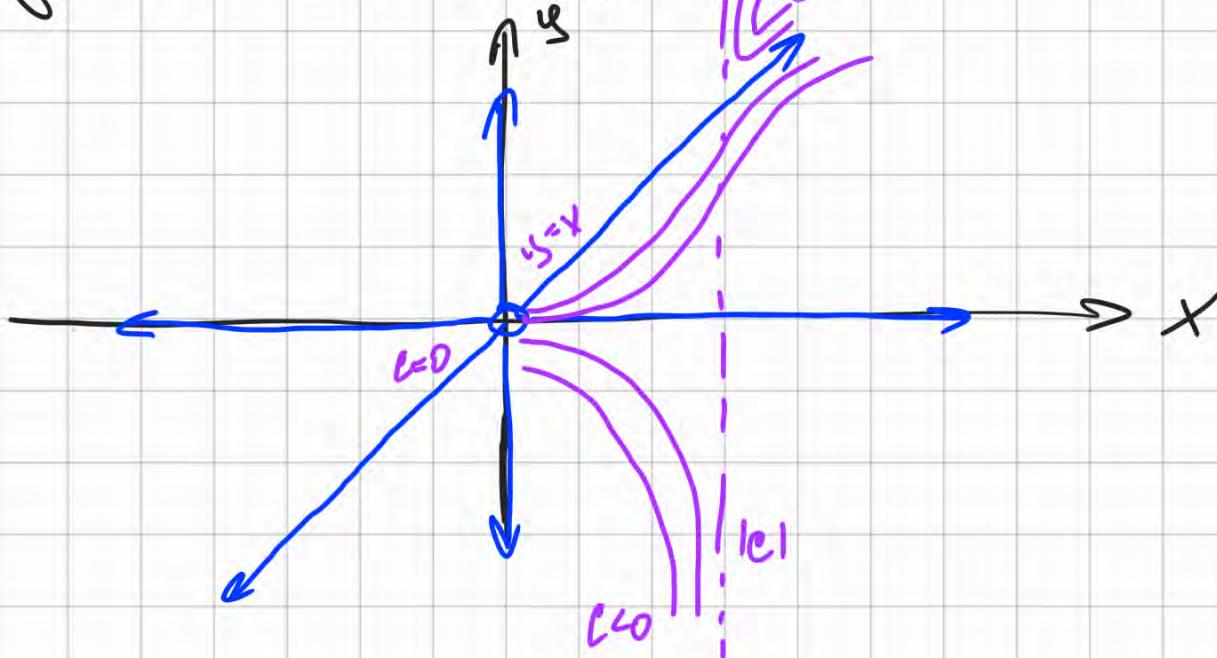
29.09.2020

$$\begin{aligned} & x^2 y' + y^2 - 2xy = C \\ & \xrightarrow{x \neq 0} y' + \frac{y^2}{x^2} - 2 \frac{y}{x} = 0 \quad \mapsto u = \frac{y}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$xu' = u(1-u)$$

$$u=0 \quad \& \quad u=1 : \text{f-ee w/p.}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0, x > 0 \\ y = 0, x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \& \quad \begin{cases} y = x, x > 0 \\ y = x, x < 0 \end{cases}$$



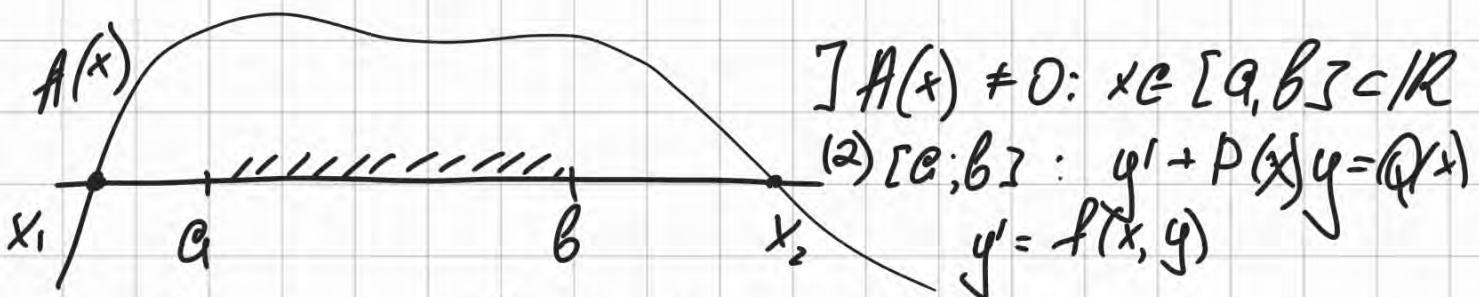
$$\int \frac{du}{u(1-u)} = \int \left(\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{1-u} \right) du = \log|u| - \log|1-u| + \log|c|$$

$$= \log \left(\frac{|c|e^t}{|1-c|} \right) = \log |x|$$

$$u = \frac{x}{x+c} \Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+c} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V \{ y(x) = 0 \} \\ \end{array} \right.$$

Линейное неоднородное ур-ние

$$A(x)y' + B(x)y + C(x) = 0 \quad (1)$$



лоб. (2) окош. уравнение

$$y'(x) + p(x)y(x) = 0 \quad (2')$$

$$\int \frac{p dy}{q} = - \int p(x) dx$$

$$\log|y| = - \int_p^x P(t) dt + \log|C|$$

$$y(x) = C e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(\xi) d\xi}$$

$$(\psi(x_0)) = e?$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} y_1(x) & f d_1 y_1(x) + d_2 y_2(x) \rightarrow \text{fonction secr. (2')} \\ y_2(x) & d_{R2} e^{IR} \end{array}$$

3 \tilde{q}_1, \tilde{q}_2 - gfa pgm. perer (2)

$$\Rightarrow f(x) - f_2(x) \text{ perer. auf der } yf-2(2')$$

$\{f_i(x)\}$ - отображение Ω в \mathbb{R}^n на $-G$!

$$y(x) = \underbrace{\varphi_{\text{общее}}(x; c)}_{\text{одн.}} + \underbrace{\varphi_{\text{частное}}}_{\text{неодн.}}(x)$$

$$y(x) = C e^{-\int P(x) dx}$$

$$C \mapsto C(x)$$

$$\tilde{y}(x) = C(x) e^{-\int P(x) dx} \mapsto \beta(x)$$

$$C' e^{-\int P(x) dx} - C P e^{-\int P(x) dx} + \int C e^{-\int P(x) dx} = Q(x)$$

$$C'(x) = Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx}$$

$$y(x) = C_0 e^{-F(x)} + e^{-F(x)} \underline{Q(x)}$$

① $\begin{cases} xy' - 2y = 2x^4 \\ x=0 \Rightarrow f(A(x))=0 \end{cases}$
 $x < 0, x > 0$

$\exists x > 0: y' - \frac{2}{x}y = 2x^3 \quad (1)$

$$\text{f. o. } y' = \frac{2}{x}y$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{2}{x} dx$$

$$\log|y| = 2 \log|x| + \log|c|$$

$$y(x) = C_0 x^2$$

B. $\exists c_0 \mapsto c(x) : \tilde{y}(x) = c(x) \cdot x^2$

$$\tilde{y}'(x) = c'x^2 + 2cx$$

no geht es um $\beta(x)$

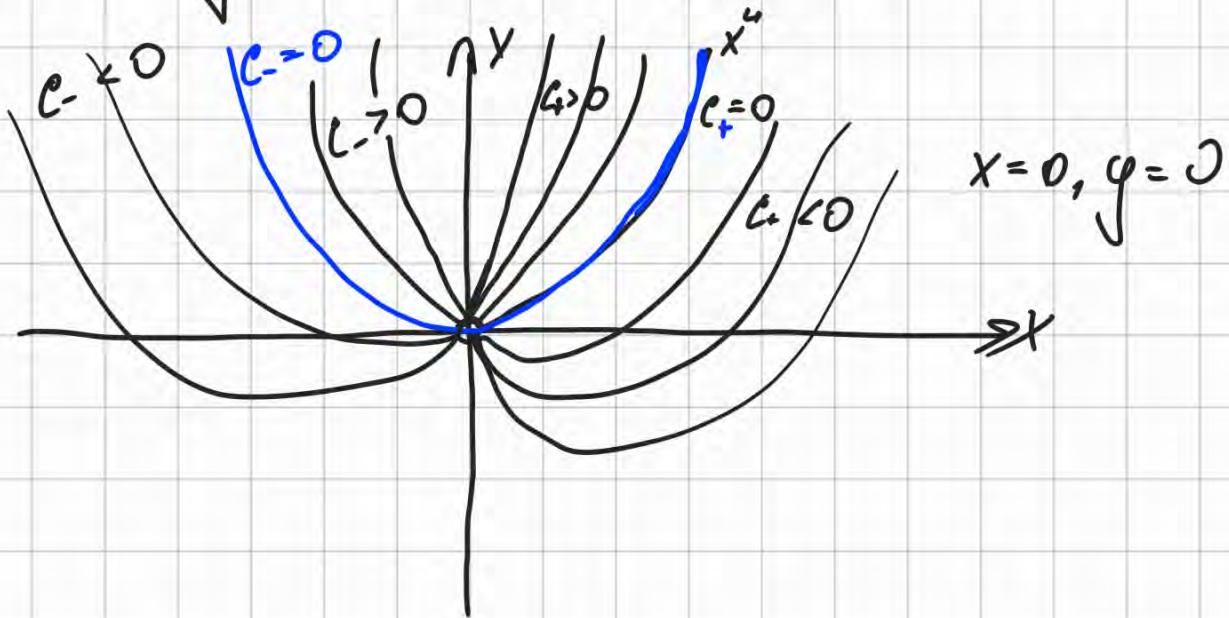
$$c'x^2 + 2cx - \frac{2}{x}cx^2 = 2x^3$$

$$c'x^2 = 2x^3$$

$$c' = 2x \Rightarrow c(x) = x^2 + \tilde{c}$$

$$y(x) = C_0 x^2 + x^4 + \tilde{c}x^2 = C x^2 + x^4; C = \tilde{c} + C_0$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 : y(x) = c_+ x^2 + x^4, c_+ \in \mathbb{R} \\ x < 0 : y(x) = c_- x_2 + x^4, c_- \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$



(2)

$$x^2 y' + xy + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 \downarrow 0 \quad x = 0$$

$$x > 0 \quad x < 0$$

$$y' + \frac{1}{x} y = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$A. \quad y' + \frac{1}{x} y = 0$$

$$y_0 g_{01}(x) = \frac{c_0}{x}$$

$$B. \quad \tilde{y}(x) = \frac{c(x)}{x}$$

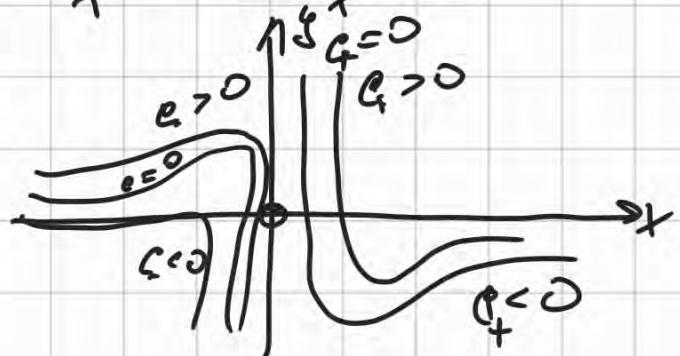
$$\tilde{y}'(x) = \frac{c'}{x} - \frac{c}{x^2}$$

$$c'(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow c(x) = \tilde{c} - \log x$$

$$y(x) = \frac{c_0}{x} + \frac{\tilde{c}}{x} - \frac{\log |x|}{x} = \frac{c}{x} - \frac{\log |x|}{x}$$

$x < 0$ take we have

$$\begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ y(x) = \frac{c}{x} - \frac{\log |x|}{x} \end{cases}$$



Уравнение Бернулли

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)y^\alpha, \quad \begin{cases} \alpha \neq 0 \\ \alpha \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$\exists \alpha > 0 : \frac{1}{y^\alpha} y' + \frac{1}{y^{\alpha-1}} P(x) = Q(x)$

$$y(x) \rightarrow z(x) = \frac{1}{y^{\alpha-1}} \Rightarrow z'(x) = -(\alpha-1) \frac{y'}{y^\alpha} - \frac{1}{1-\alpha} z'(x) = \frac{Q(x)}{y^\alpha}$$

$$-\frac{1}{1-\alpha} z'(x) + P(x)z(x) = Q(x)$$

$$z(x) - (\alpha-1)P(x)z(x) = -(\alpha-1)Q(x)$$

①

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y + x^5y^3 = 0 \quad | : y^3$$

$$\frac{1}{y^3} y' + \frac{2}{y^2} = -x^5$$

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

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

$$-\frac{1}{2} z'(x) + 2z(x) = -x^5$$

$$z'(x) - 4z(x) = 2x^5$$

(2) $y' (2x^2 y \log y - x) = y \quad (y > 0)$

Umkehrfunktion $\frac{dx}{dy}$: $x(y) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{dx/dy}$

$$2x^2 y \log y - x = y \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$x' + \frac{1}{y} x = 2x^2 \log y$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} x' + \frac{1}{xy} = 2 \log y$$

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

$$-z'(y) + \frac{1}{y} z(y) = 2 \log y$$

$$z'(y) - \frac{1}{y} z(y) = -2 \log y$$

$$y > 0 : \begin{cases} z > 0 \\ z < 0 \end{cases}$$

) $z'(y) - \frac{1}{y} z(y) = 0$

$$z(y) = C y$$

$$2) \tilde{z}(q) = c(q)q$$

$$\tilde{z}'(q) = c'(q)q + c(q)$$

$$c'(q)q + c(q) - c(q) = -2 \log q$$

$$c'(q)q = -2 \ln q$$

$$c'(q) = -2 \frac{\ln q}{q}$$

$$c(q) = -2 \int \frac{\ln q}{q} dq = -2 \int u du = -2 \frac{u^2}{2} = -\ln^2 q + C$$

Уравнение 6 нонлиней
функции. Уп-тия

U

$$\omega: \vec{v} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\langle \omega, \vec{v} \rangle = c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\langle \omega, (\vec{v}_x, \vec{v}_y) \rangle = k_x v_x + k_y v_y \in \mathbb{R}$$

↙

доказуем
 $\vec{v}^* \ni \omega$
 e_x^*, e_y^*

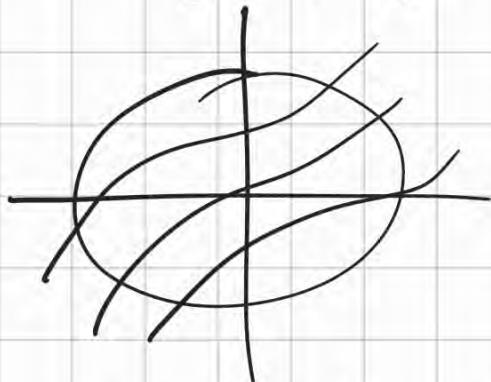
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \langle \vec{e}_x^*, \vec{e}_x \rangle = 1 \\ \langle \vec{e}_x^*, \vec{e}_y \rangle = 0 \\ \langle \vec{e}_y^*, \vec{e}_x \rangle = 0 \\ \langle \vec{e}_y^*, \vec{e}_y \rangle = 1 \end{array} \right| \quad \begin{array}{l} \langle \vec{e}_x^*, \vec{v}_x \rangle = 1 \\ \langle \vec{e}_y^*, \vec{v}_y \rangle = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\langle \omega, \vec{v} \rangle = \omega_x v_x + \omega_y v_y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = f_1(x, y) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = f_2(x, y) \end{cases}$$

$f_{1,2}(x, y)$ - функції, g -уяв
 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$
 $x(t), y(t)$ - напаневр.
 баг

$$f(t, c) = \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t, c) \\ y = \psi(t, c) \end{cases}$$



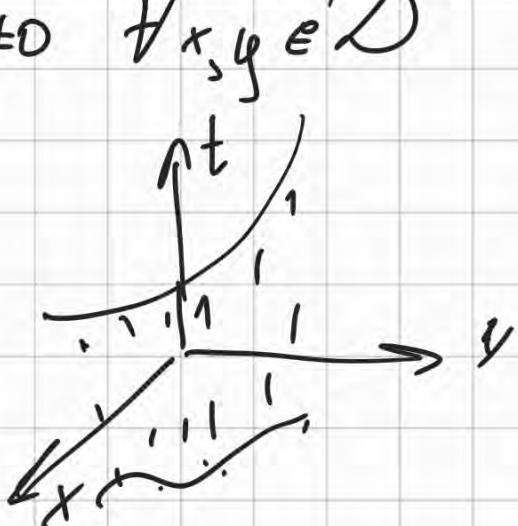
$$\dot{f}(t, c) = \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \dot{\varphi}(t, c) \\ \dot{y} = \dot{\psi}(t, c) \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{v}(x, y) = f_1(x, y) \vec{e}_x + f_2(x, y) \vec{e}_y = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x, y) \\ f_2(x, y) \end{pmatrix}$$

З означенням $\Leftrightarrow f_1^2 + f_2^2 \neq 0 \quad \forall x, y \in D$

$$\dot{f}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\varphi} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t), t) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\omega} &= f_2(x, y) dx - f_1(x, y) dy \\ &= f_1 \vec{e}_x + f_2 \vec{e}_y \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \vec{\omega}, \vec{v} \rangle = f_2 f_1 - f_1 f_2 = 0$$

$\vec{v} \in \ker \vec{\omega}$ - якщо \vec{v} є вектором

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

$\exists u(x, y)$ b/w

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, y)dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, y)dy$$

$$u(x, y) = C$$

$$M = \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$N = \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{M(x, y)}{N(x, y)}$$

$$\omega' = Mdx + Ndy$$

$$d\omega = 0 \Leftrightarrow \omega' = d\psi$$

①

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

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = -4x \cos y \sin y = -2x \sin 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -2x \sin 2y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

$$d\omega = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = M(x, y) = 2x \cos^2 y \quad (1) \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = N(x, y) = 2y - x^2 \sin 2y \quad (2)$$

$$(1) : \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x \cos^2 y \Rightarrow u(x, y) = x^2 \cos^2 y + F(y)$$

$$(2) : \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2x^2 \cos y \sin y + \frac{dF}{dy} = 2y - x^2 \sin 2y$$

$$\frac{dF}{dy} = 2y \Rightarrow F(y) = y^2 + C$$

$$u(x, y) = x^2 \cos^2 y + y^2 + C$$

/

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

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial(MN)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(MN)}{\partial x}$$

$$M \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + N \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = M \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + N \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

? $\exists \mu(x,y) : \mu M dx + \mu N dy = 0 \quad (\mu \neq 0)$

$$u(x,y) = e^x(y^2 + x) \Rightarrow du(x,y) = e^x(y^2 + x + 1)dx + 2y e^x dy$$

Torba!

$$(y^2 + x + 1) dx + 2y dy = 0 \quad | \Rightarrow \exists \mu(x,y) = e^{-x}$$

unterputzungen raussetzen.

(IR³) $\omega = M dx + N dy + P dz$

$\mu \exists$ we beispiel

$$u(x,y,z) : M = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, N = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, P = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \omega = dz - \varphi dx : M = -\varphi, N = 0, P = 1$$

$\exists \mu(x, \varphi, z) : M\omega - \bar{\tau} \text{ означа?}$

$$\mu dz - \varphi \mu dx = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (-\mu \varphi) = \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (N=0)$$

$$\frac{\partial (-\mu \varphi)}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow \mu + \int \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow \mu = 0$$

$$\textcircled{A} \quad \mu = \mu(x) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$N_{(x,y)} \frac{\partial \mu(x)}{\partial x} = \mu(x) \left(\frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu(x)} \frac{\partial \mu(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N}$$

$(x) \rightarrow \mu - \int \text{ неоконченое} \Leftrightarrow \text{Решение общего}\newline \text{однородного}\newline \text{дифференциала}\newline (\text{не зависящий от } y)$

(B)

$$\text{Auano zerois } M = M(y) \quad \frac{\frac{1}{M(y)} \frac{\partial M(y)}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}} = \frac{\frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right)}{N}$$

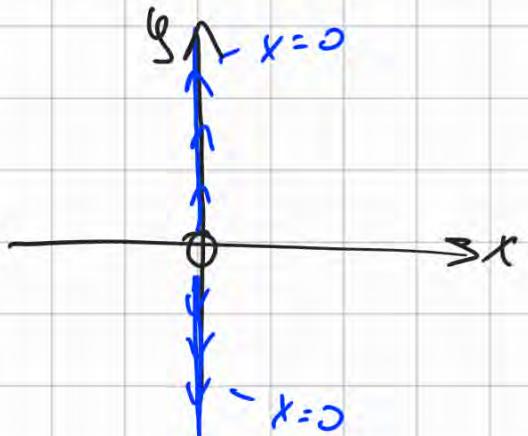
(2)

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

$\Rightarrow (x=0, y=0) \text{ oeoðæs!}$

? f-kríðborz?

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \Rightarrow -y dx = 0 \\ (x=0, y>0) \quad -\int y dx \text{ kríðborz} \\ (x=0, y<0) \end{cases}$$



$$\int \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \partial \frac{(x^2 - y)}{\partial y} = -1$$

$$\int \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (x^2 y^2 + x)}{\partial x} = 2xy^2 + 1$$

$$Q = \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -1 - 2xy^2 - 1 = -2 - 2xy^2$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{Q}{N} = \frac{-2(1+xy^2)}{x^2 y^2 + x} = -\frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow M(x)$$

$$\frac{Q}{M} = \frac{-2(1+xy^2)}{x^2 - y} \quad || \quad \not\exists M(y) \text{ f-urði meðan.}$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{M(x)} \frac{\partial u(x)}{\partial x} = -\frac{2}{x}$$

$$M(x) = \frac{c}{x^2} \quad -\int \text{vii muonee se osoitetaan}$$

$$\therefore c = 1$$

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

$$\tilde{\omega} = \left(1 - \frac{y}{x^2}\right)dx + \left(y^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)dy = 0 \Rightarrow u(x, y) = ?$$

$du(x, y) = \tilde{\omega}$

oppimia tarkaa: $-\frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 - \frac{y}{x^2} \rightarrow M(x, y) = x + \frac{y}{x} + F(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = y^2 + \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow M_y' = \frac{1}{x} + F'(y) = y^2 + \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$u(x, y) = x + \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y^3}{3} = C \quad \cup$$

$$\cup \begin{cases} x=0, y>0 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} x=0, y<0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \quad xydx + x^2\left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)dy = 0$$

$x=0$; $y=0$, $\{$ $f(x)$ $\}$ $f(-x)$ $\neq f(x)$ \therefore not even function

$$X \left(M_g' - N_x' \right) / N = \frac{X - 2x(1 + \frac{g}{2})}{N} = \frac{-x(g+4)}{x^2 + x^2 \frac{g}{2}}$$

$$2) \frac{(M'_y - N'_x)/M}{''} = -\frac{x(x+g)}{xy} = -\frac{1+g}{y} = -\frac{1}{g} - 1$$

$\exists^{\forall} M(\phi)$ für monotonie

$$\frac{1}{M(g)} - \frac{\partial M(g)}{\partial g} = \frac{1}{g} + p$$

$$M(g) = e^g g e^{-g}$$

$$] c = r \Rightarrow \ell(g) = \sqrt{r} e^g$$

$$\tilde{\omega} = xy^2 e^u dx + x^2 ye^u \left(p_f \frac{y}{x} \right) dp = 0$$

$$u(x, q) = ? \quad du = dx \Rightarrow F'(q) = 0 \Rightarrow F(q) = \text{const}$$

$$x^2 y^2 e^y = C, \quad C \in [0; +\infty)$$

Уравнения 1-го порядка
не разрешимого относительно производной

$$F(x, y, y') = 0 \quad (\text{в } \mathbb{R}^3)$$

y' -независимо.

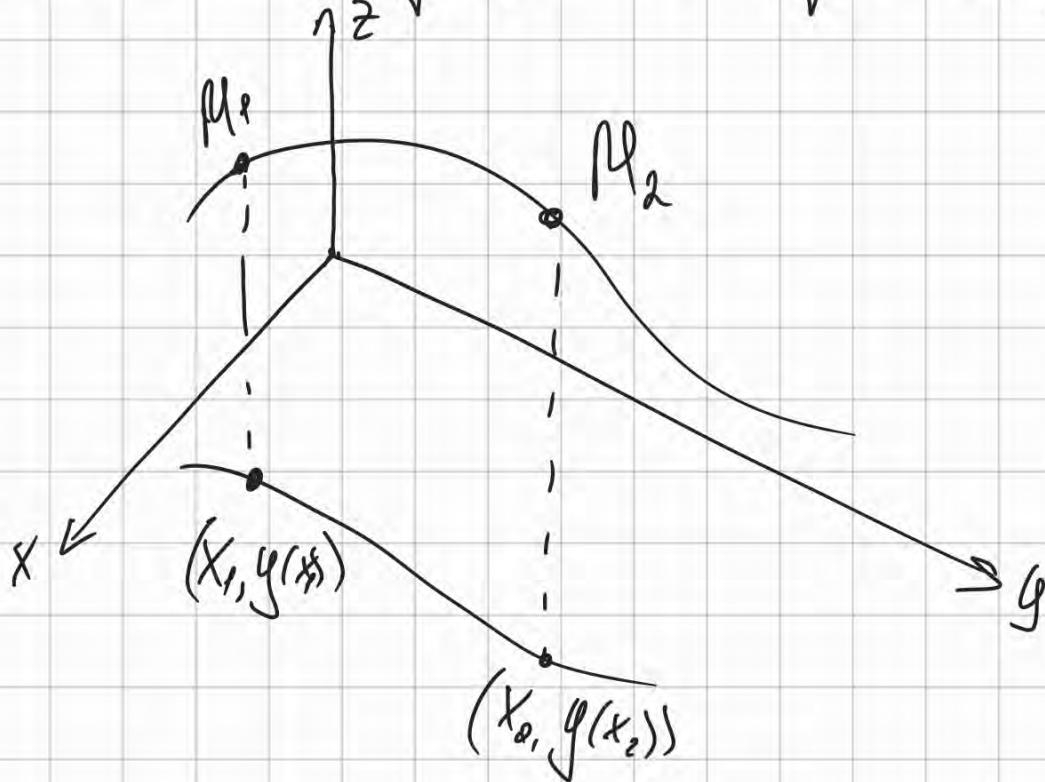
F -континуальная функция ее частные производные 1-го порядка.

$$F, \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'}$$

непр. вд-вд

$\exists g(x)$ (найдено изначально: $\varphi(x, y) = 0$)

$$\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{R}^2 \ni \tilde{M}(x, y(x)) \mapsto M(x, y, z)|_{z=g(x)} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$



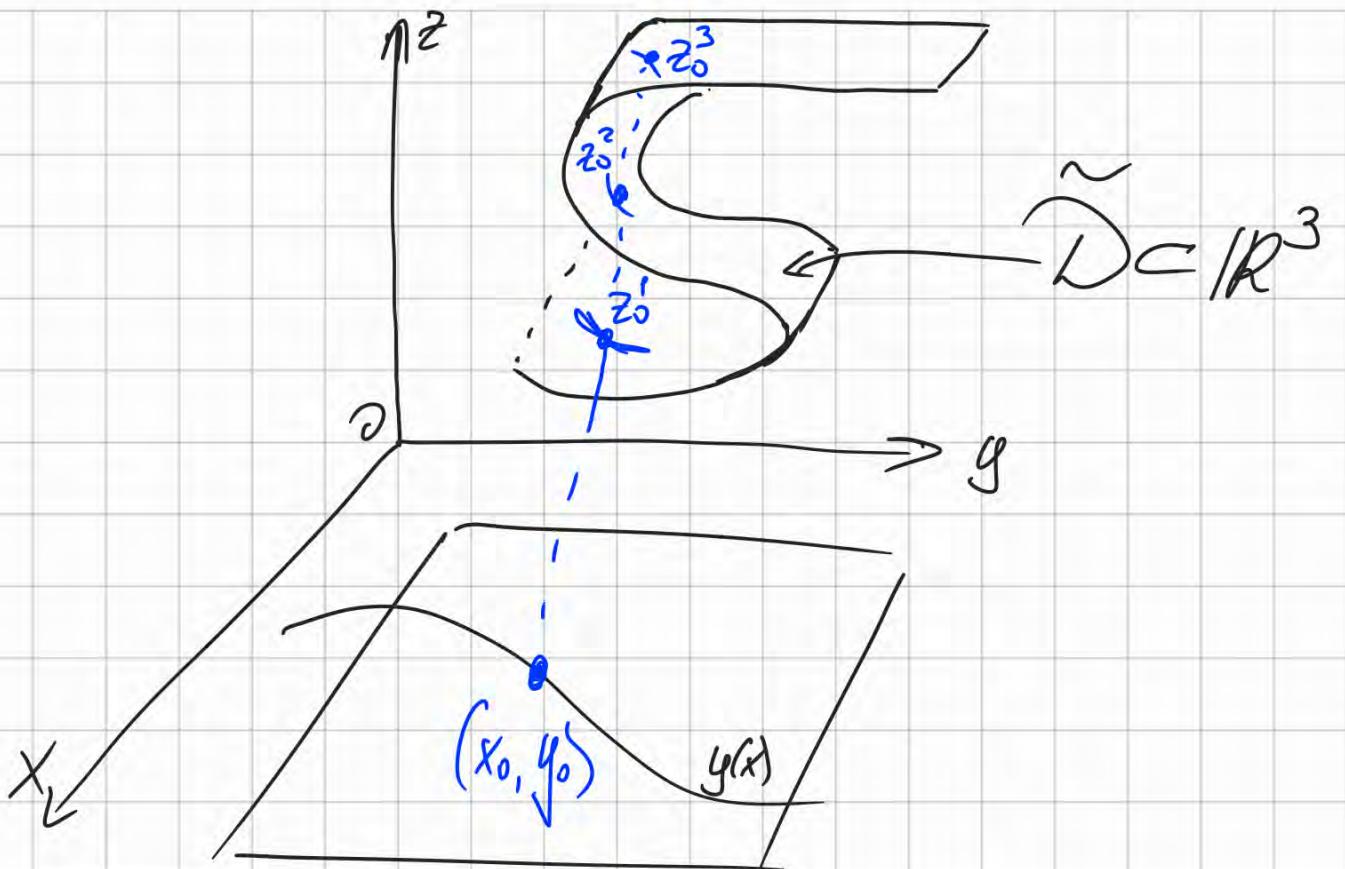
$F(x_0, y_0, z) = 0$ — имеет unique локально бесконечный

$z_0^{(1)}, z_0^{(2)}, \dots, z_0^{(n)} \Rightarrow$ непр. в $\tilde{M}(x_0, y_0)$

\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{R}^2 дуги проходят локально конечн.

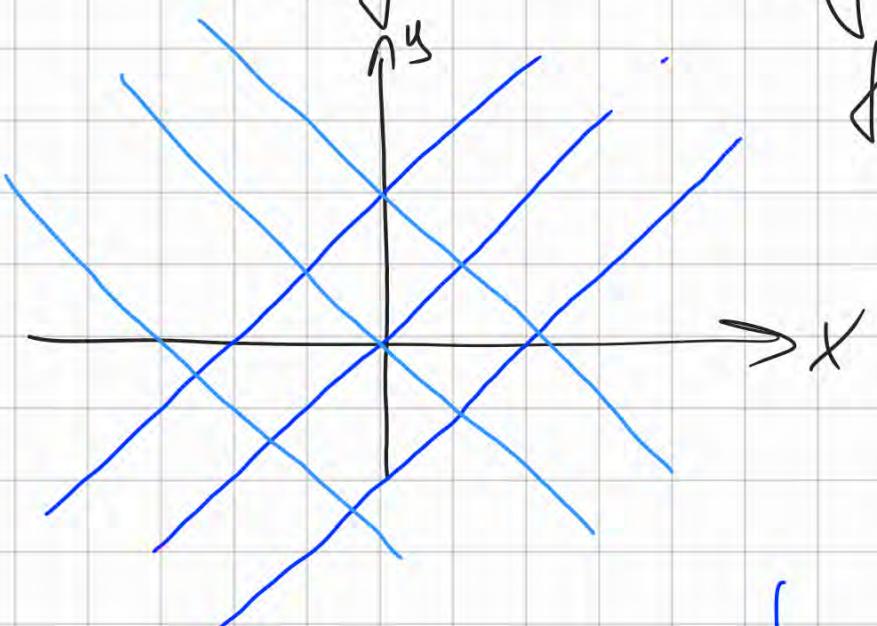
в \tilde{M}_0 : $z_0^{(k)} = \frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=x_0}$

в зависимости от начального условия $y(x_0)$.



① $F(x, y, y') = (y')^2 - \varphi = 0$

$$\begin{cases} y' = -\varphi & \Rightarrow y(x) = -x + C_1 \\ y' = \pm & \Rightarrow y(x) = x + C_2 \end{cases}$$

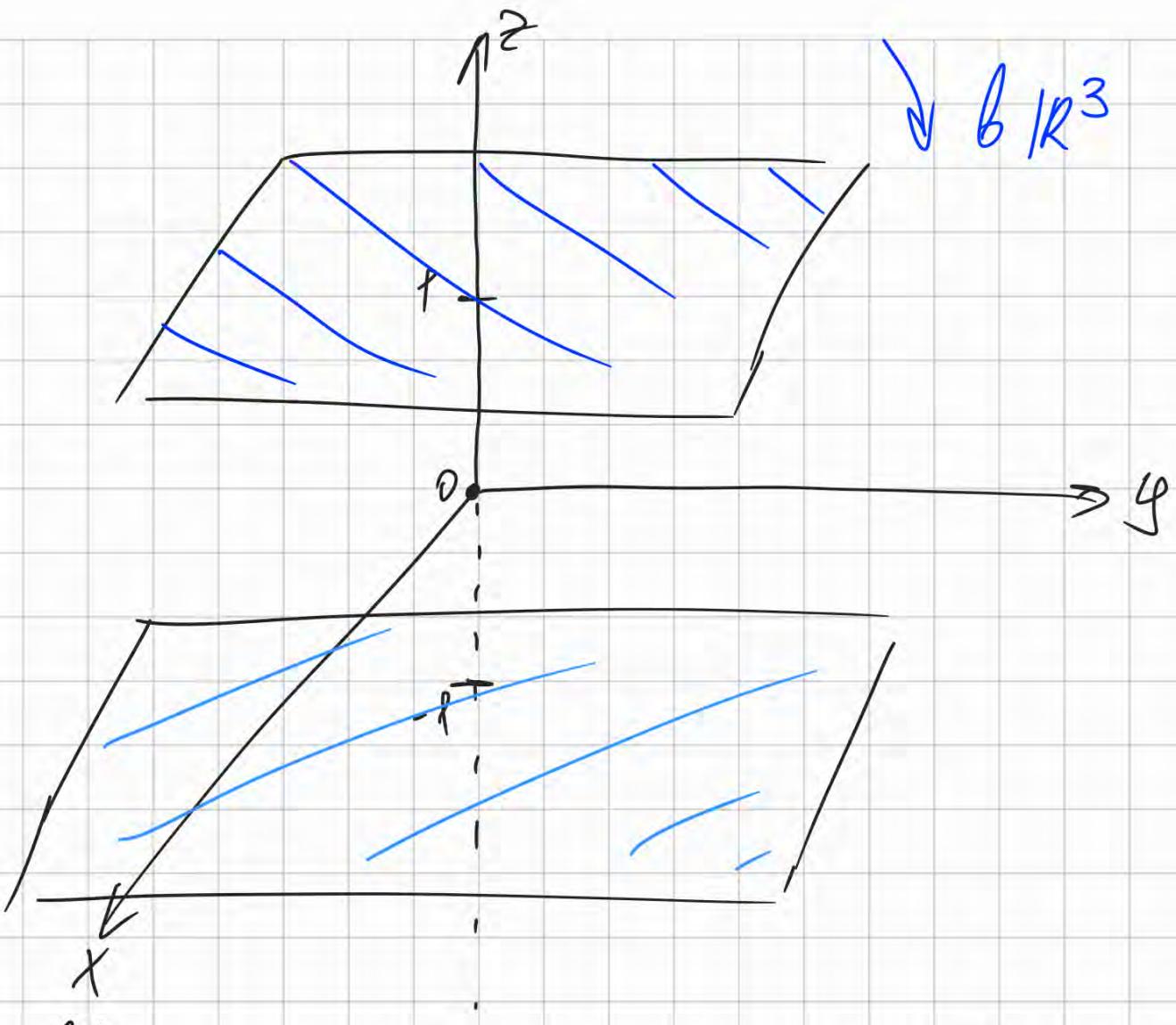


$$k_- = (x, \varphi_-(x), \varphi'_-(x)) = (x, -x + C_1, -\varphi)$$

$$k_+ = (x, \varphi_+(x), \varphi'_+(x)) = (x, x + C_2, \varphi)$$

P - kubore





Уравнение:

$f = F(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^3$

относится к условиям:

$$\begin{cases} F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

т.е. z_0 простой корень
уравнения $F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$

\exists μ_0 из окрестности $U \subset D$, в которой
 $F(x, y, y') = 0$ можно разбить на y' :

Причем y -е $F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$ имеет n корней
корней $z_0^{(1)}, z_0^{(2)}, \dots, z_0^{(n)}$

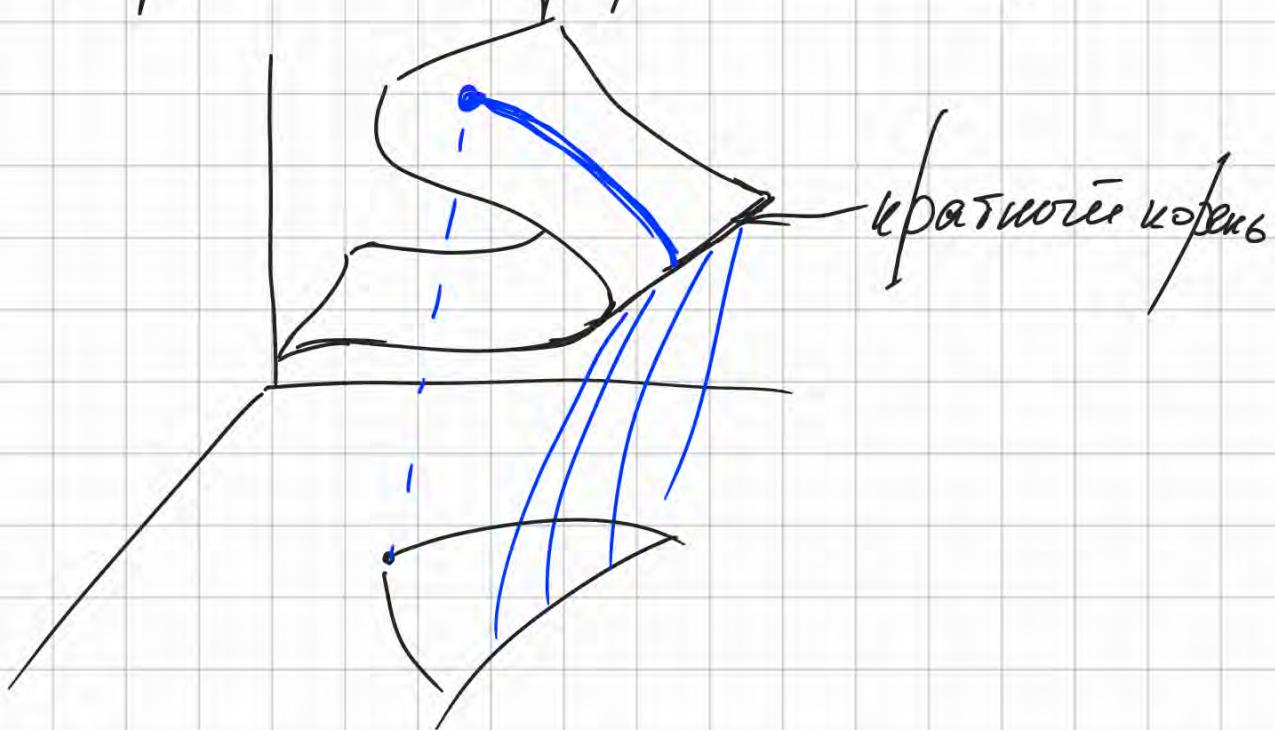
$$\begin{cases} F(x_0, y_0, z_0^{(k)}) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z^{(k)}}(x_0, y_0, z_0^{(k)}) \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad k = 1, \dots, n$$

To барб-та $y \in D$ En perevneen (berber)

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, y') = 0 \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \underline{\Phi}_k(x, y) = 0 \\ \frac{dy(x)}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_0} = z_0^{(k)} \end{cases} \quad k = 1, \dots, n$$

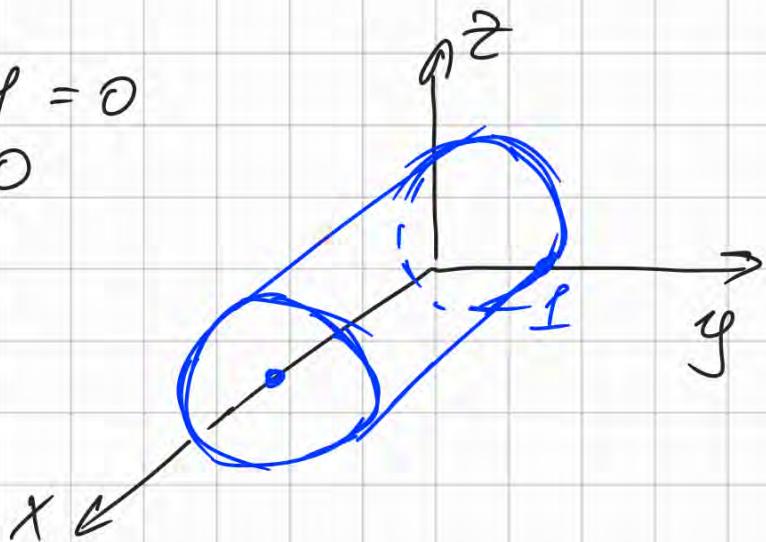
? Кратные корни? \Rightarrow Эз. дифференцируемости кривой



$$② F(x, y, y') = (y')^2 + y^2 - r = 0$$

$$z^2 + y^2 - r = 0$$

на ненулевой ($z=0, y=\pm r$)
некоторые y' -е $(y')^2 = 0$



Точки на окружности $\partial \mathbb{R}^2$: $y = \pm r$ однозначно определены

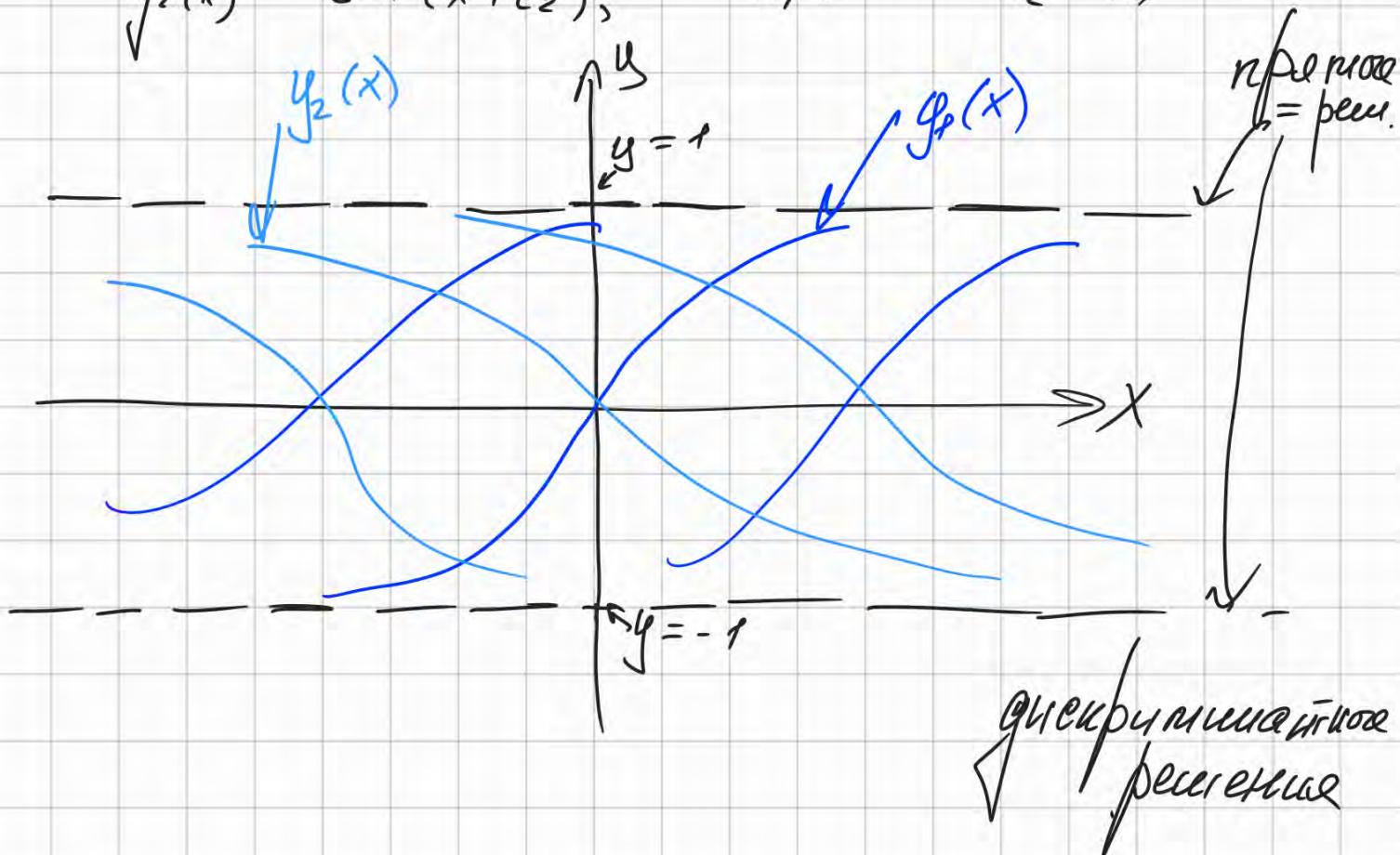
$$(y')^2 + y^2 - r^2 = 0 \quad -r < y < r \rightarrow y \in [-r, r]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}$$

где $y \neq 0$

$$y_1(x) = \sin(x + C_1), \quad -\pi/2 < x + C_1 < \pi/2$$

$$y_2(x) = \sin(x + C_2), \quad -\pi/2 < -x + C_2 < \pi/2$$



Метод обратных направлений

Сперва, $F(x, y, y')$ — нонлинейное ур. y' \Rightarrow можем
составить ур. для x, y .

Но можем ур. $F(x, y, y') = 0$ можно разрешить
относительно x и $y \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = f(x, y') \\ x = \varphi(y, y') \end{cases}$

\Rightarrow кривую в \mathbb{R}^2 , разрешающую ур. $F(x, y, y') = 0$,
можно нанести в параметрических коорд.
 $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(p) \\ y = f(p) \end{cases}$

(A) $F(x, y, y') = 0, y = f(x, y') \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = f(x, p) \\ x = \varphi(p) \end{cases} \quad \text{T.к. } y' = p$

$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(p) \\ y = f(\varphi(p), p) \end{cases} \rightarrow ?$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \boxed{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, p) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \cdot \frac{dp}{dx} = p} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{усл. нач., разреш.} \\ (\text{относительно } p'(x)) \end{array}$$

(B) $F(x, y, y') = 0, x = \varphi(y, y')$

$$p = \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow p = p(y)$$

$$x = \varphi(y, p) \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \boxed{\frac{1}{p} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial p} \frac{dp}{dy}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{усл. нач., разр. относ.} \\ p'(y) \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (y')^2 - xy' + \frac{x^2}{2} - y = 0$$

$$\textcircled{A} \quad y = (y')^2 - xy' + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$\int p - y' \Rightarrow y = p^2 - xp + \frac{x^2}{2} \quad (**)$ $\frac{d}{dx}$

$$p = 2p \cdot p' - p - xp' + x$$

$$(2p - x) = (2p - x) \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$1. \quad p = \frac{x}{2} \quad \text{anrechnen. } y = \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$2. \quad \frac{dp}{dx} = 1 \quad p(x) = x + c \quad y = \frac{x^2}{2} + cx + c^2$$

$$\text{Ober: } \left\{ y = \frac{x^2}{2} + cx + c^2 \right\} \cup \left\{ y = \frac{x^2}{4} \right\}$$

obige Fälle

ganz nötig - falls es keine Lösung gibt.

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

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = 0 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = (2y' - x) \right|_{y = \frac{x^2}{4}} = 0$$

(4)

$$x = g' + e^p$$

(5)

$$x = g(g')$$

$$\begin{aligned} p = g' &: \frac{dx}{dg} = \frac{1}{P} - \frac{dp}{dg} + e^p \frac{dp}{dg} = \\ &= (1+e^p) \frac{dp}{dg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dp}{g} = P(1+e^p)$$

$$y(p) = \frac{p^2}{2} + \int p e^p dp = \frac{p^2}{2} + e^p(p-1) + C$$

$$x(p) = p + e^p \quad \leftarrow \text{ober}$$

$$\dot{x}(p) = 1 + e^p \neq 0$$

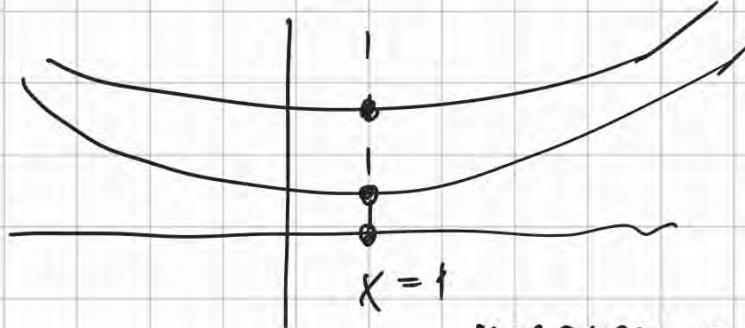
$$\dot{y}(p) = p(1+e^p)$$

$$y(p) = 0 \Leftrightarrow p = 0$$

$$\downarrow x(p) \Big|_{p=0} = 1$$

$$\left(\dot{y}(p) \Big|_{p<0} < 0 \quad \dot{y}(p) \Big|_{p>0} > 0 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} p &\rightarrow -\infty \\ x &\sim p \\ y &\sim p^2 \end{aligned}$$



nonconcave min

$p \rightarrow +\infty$
 $x \sim e^p$
 $y \sim e^{2p}$

Түсінгі аны $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ үшін е $F(x, y, y') = 0$
 имен ψ n жағында y' : $z_0^{(1)}, \dots, z_0^{(n)}$, $z = y'$
 $(x_0, y_0, z_0^{(k)}) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

Інде ψ оңаңынан g -ар мәннен бөлгөлгөлөн барып-тұ
 $\psi(z_0^{(k)})$: $\begin{cases} \frac{dy_k}{dx} = f_k(x, y), k=1, \dots, n \\ f_k(x_0, y_0) = z_0^{(k)} \end{cases}$

Інде $f_k(x, y)$ - көрп. нөх x ау y
 f көрп. қызметтер. нөх y : $\frac{\partial f_k}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} \Big|_{z=f_k}$

И барлық y_k үшін екінші деңгелдер. барып-тұ

? Оңаңынан деңгелдер?

Егер көрп. нөх. көрп. қызметтер. нөх y ($*$) \Rightarrow ?
 $\frac{\partial f_k}{\partial y}$ - көрп. \Rightarrow генераторлар. нөх. \Rightarrow 1. деңг.

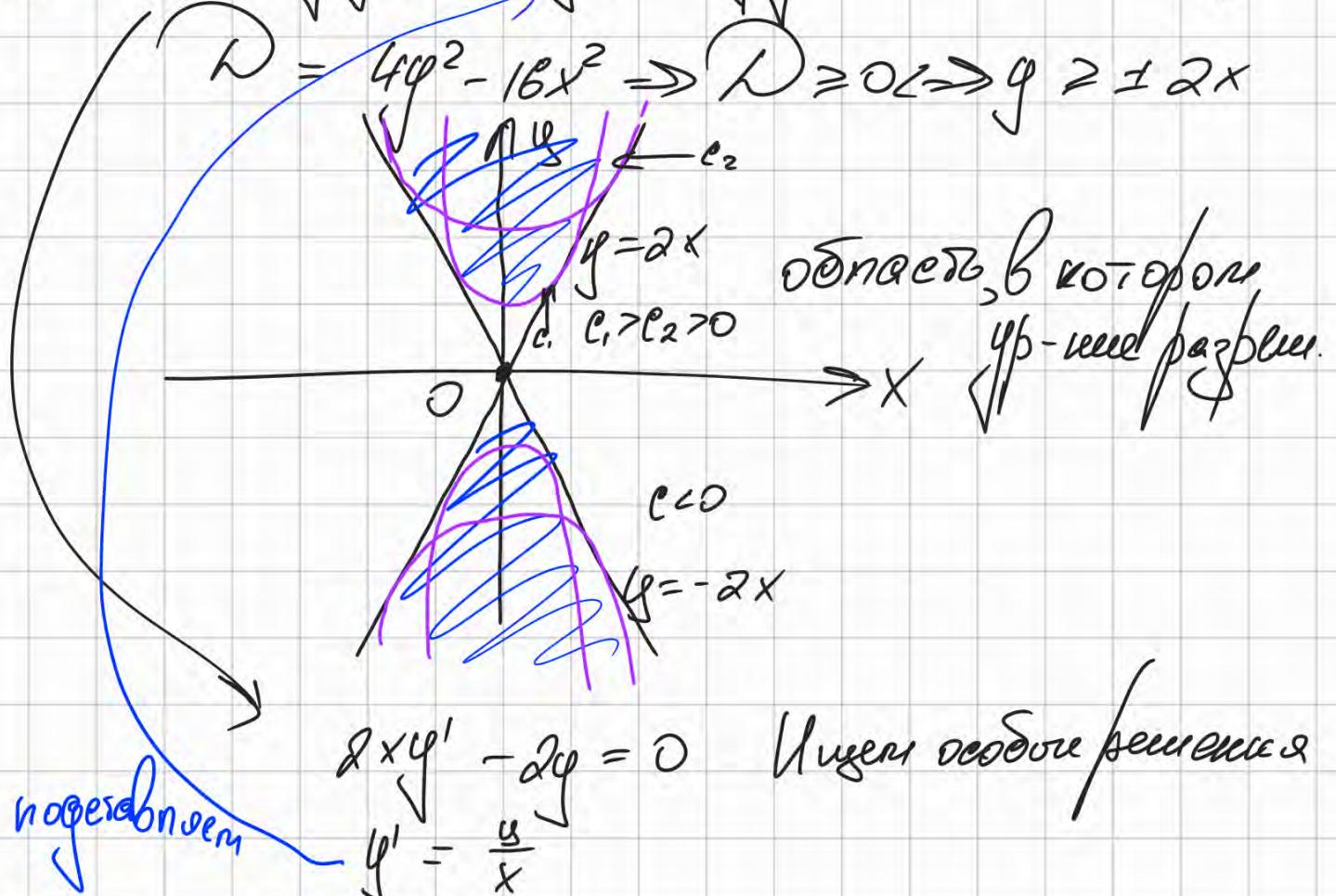
Намыслынан, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 0 \Rightarrow$ науқылаудағы деңгелдер!

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} F(x, y, y') = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (**)$$

Інде $F(x, y, y')$ - неоңаңынан - көрп. нөх. \exists деңгелдер.

Егер $F(x, y) = 0$ - қаралып. көрп. нөх.
 $\begin{cases} F = 0 \\ F_y' = 0 \end{cases}$ $\left(\text{g.y. } F(x, y, y') = 0 \right)$

$$⑤ F(x, y, y') = x(y')^2 - 2y'y + 4x = 0 \quad | \cdot \frac{d}{dy'}$$



$$2xy' - 2y = 0 \quad \text{Нагороднене решения}$$

$$y' = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{x} - \frac{2y^2}{x} + 4x = 0$$

$$-y^2 + 4x^2 = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 2x \\ y = -2x \end{array} \right\} \text{ реш. уравн.}$$

$$y = \frac{2x}{y'} + \frac{xy'}{2}$$

$$y' = p \quad (p(x))$$

вспомни из ур. уравн. yp-ик
 \Rightarrow забудь об окошке y'

$$y = \frac{2x}{p} + \frac{xp}{2} \quad \text{нагородн. по } x$$

$$p = \frac{2}{P} - \frac{2xp'}{P^2} + \frac{P}{2} + \frac{xp'}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{p}{x} - \frac{2}{P} \right) = \left(\frac{p}{x} - \frac{2}{P} \right) \frac{x}{P} \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$1) p^2 = 4 \Rightarrow p = \pm 2 \Rightarrow q = \pm 2x$$

$$2) p^2 + 4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} dp = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} p &= cx \\ q &= \frac{2x}{cx} + \frac{xex}{2} = \frac{2}{c} + c \frac{x^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

ногерабилен
p = ex

$$⑥ F(x, y, y') = y - x - \left(\frac{2}{3}y'\right)^3 + \left(\frac{2}{3}y'\right)^2$$

1) Особое решения:

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, y') = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = 0 = -3 \cdot \frac{8}{27} (y')^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} y' = -\frac{8}{9} y' (y' - 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y' = 0 \Rightarrow \text{ногерабилен б. азр.} \\ y' = 1 \Rightarrow \text{ногерабилен б. узр.} \end{cases}$$

Сложно ли это особое решение
без 1-го или 2-го?

$$y' = p$$

$$\sqrt{y} = x + \frac{8}{27}p^3 - \frac{4}{9}p^2 \quad | \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$p = \left(\frac{8}{27} \cdot 3p^2 - \frac{4}{9} \cdot 2p \right) \cdot p' + 1$$

$$p - 1 = \frac{8}{9}p(p-1) \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow p = 1 \Rightarrow y = x - \frac{4}{27}$$

ногерабене

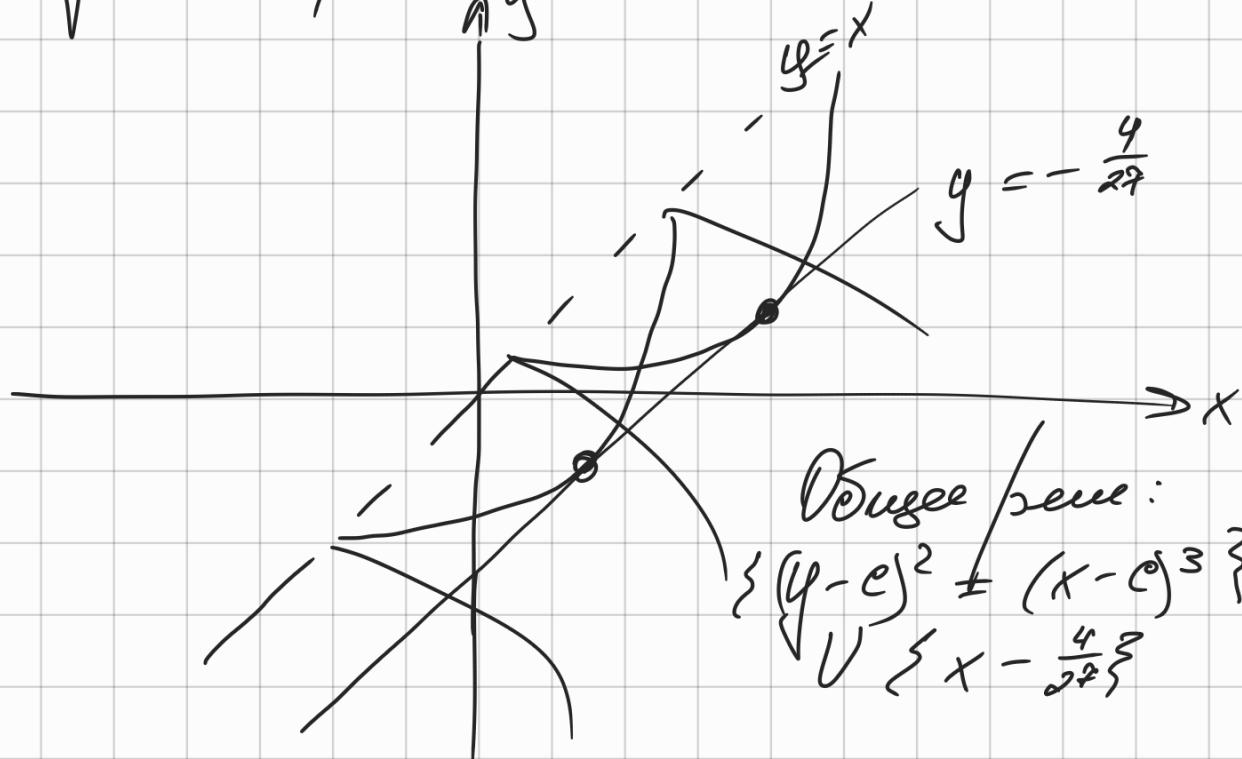
одна из ветвей
функции

$$2) p \neq 1 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{8}{9}p dp$$

$$x = \frac{4}{9}p^2 + C$$

$$y = \frac{8}{27}p^3 + C$$

$$\begin{cases} x - C = \frac{4}{9}p^2 \\ y - C = \frac{8}{27}p^3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (y - C)^2 = (x - C)^3$$



Две ветви:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (y - C)^2 = (x - C)^3 \\ x - C = \frac{4}{27} \end{array} \right.$$