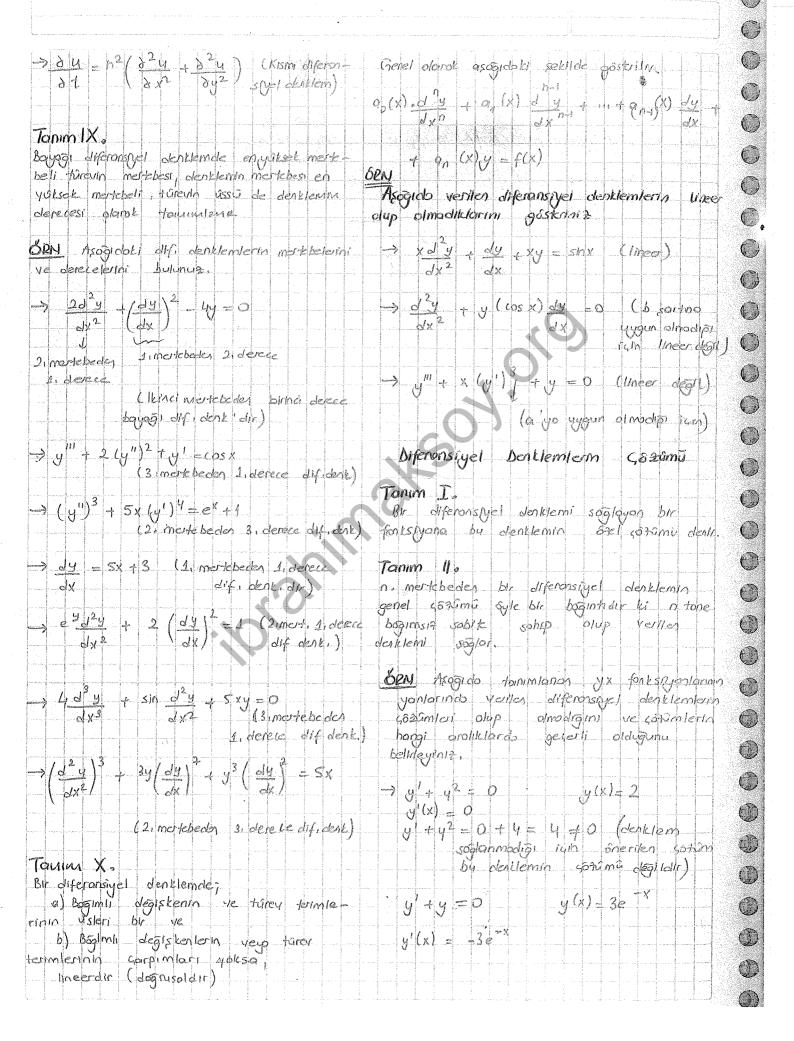
Diferansiyei Dentlemler	$y'=f(x,y) \iff dy = f(x,y)$ formundo dx dx dx dx
-) Fonksjyon türevleri ivermesi diger cebiderden	
fortidic	Tanm VII.
Diferonsive i Denklemlern Siniflondirilmasi	n. merkbeden adı diferonsyci denklem Eu
Tanım K	form rainte distinction
Bir veyo doto forb degistene gore turevermis bi veyo	
doho 16210 6691mly degisted idered dendeme istitored	F(x,y,y',y',n,y'("))=0 (=>
syel dentiemler denir	Elv, July 124 /114 I woon
	$\Leftrightarrow F(x_1y_1 dy_1 d^2y_1 d^2y_1)$ yoob
Tonin U. Br. veyo doho forto soyico bāginli değletenin tekbr	
bogimsiz degistiene gôre boyegi tûrevterni iqeren	$y^{(n)} = f(x, y, y', y'', u, y^{(n-1)}) = 0 \iff$
destleme boyog (adi) differensiyel destlem destr.	
VV	$\frac{J^{n}y}{Jx^{n}} = \int \int (x, y, dy, \frac{J^{2}y}{Jx^{n}} / \dots) \frac{J^{n+y}y}{Jx^{n+y}}$
Tonim III a	AXU AXU AXU
Br kir bogimii degiskenin bir veyo obho fozlo bogimsiz	
6.7	Ruproblem diferensiyel denklen i ve belili
Lismi di-feronsycl denklemler denti-	osullari isermentadir. Problemdet kosullar > in
	or degat the ilgilitys by durando probleme
n tone blinmeyen forkstylonu 14eren middet idite-	bostongis deger problemi x'in its degente
ronspyel deakleme kusaka diferensyel deaklem	Nothise sinin deger problem desir
ustern dense Ruppia mile a est olmok zonn-	
da dagildia	BRN
	Asoglobki diferensiyel denklemden hongilei
Tanim V.	lusmi dentlemds.
Bir differonsiye I denklemdeki bogimli degi, skeri ve tûm tûrevleri birnei derecekn ise differensi-	-> d2y + 5d4 = 0 (Bayog1)
tûn tûrevîcii birnci detereden isc diferonsi - yeli denkleme lineer diferonsiyel denklem denk	dx2 dx
n. mertebeden oldi ilneer diferensiyet bosumli	
degisken y ve boğimsiz değisken zi olmok	+ exy - 2x + 3y = 0 (Turey intermedial notes
vacre ossogiable pormas gostally;	ne bu boyogi ne de bir kismi dijenningi
	destlendtr)
$Q_0(x)$ $\frac{d'y}{dx^n}$ $\frac{d''y}{dx^{n-1}}$ $\frac{d''y}{dx^n}$	2 2 2 (B) den Calo
	$\frac{3^2y}{3x^2} + \frac{3^2y}{3x^2} + \frac{3^2y}{3x^2$
a (x) y(n) + a(x) yn-1 + an (x) y' + a(x) y = b(x)	olduğu igas lusmi bir dife-
90 19 F 9127 9 FIII 91-1 11	ranshel dentleman)
Dolaysiyla 14erisinde;	-> (x2+y2)dx - 3ydy =0 Bronkyel/m
y 3 (y") 2 yy y y" sin y exply)	
merciass by the dentilemen diferensive dentition	$(x^2 + y^2) dx = 3y dy (+d) diferential $
deglidir. Bunun yanında j	$x^{2}ty^{2} = 3ydy$ destern)
$\frac{x^2}{x^2}$ $\frac{xy'}{\sin x}$ $\frac{\exp(-\sin x^3)}{\sin x}$ $\frac{\ln x}{\sin x}$	
tunin den jueren denklemler diferonstyel denklemlerd	$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}$
Tanim VI.	denkiem
Birnici dereceden adi diferonistye/ denklem ile	
$f(x,y,y')=0 \iff F(x,y,y)=0$ vey9	
Y Y X Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y	



y' ty = 0 -> -3e-x + 3e-x = 0 'y y" + 2y '+ y = x differensityel denkleminu Bu veller sorm derklenn sormidar) y(x)=4 5025015 mades ? x her deseri alir ki olobilnyorso x in y"(x)=0 0+0+1 \$\frac{1}{2} \tag{232m} deplote. 1/4 (x) = 0 y" + 4y = 0 (4(x) = 250x y'(x) = 2 cosx GRN Aspardo verilen diferensiyal denklemin (4" (x) = 2sn x gerel command but -2 snx + 4(2 snx) = 6 snx (Bb 21 nok to-+) y" = 12x +8 (mregrel alum,) 101da 550/01digi NOT $y = \sin x$ ise $y' = \cos x$ born northlords. $y = \cos x$ ise $y' = -\sin x$ soglomadi) y = 12x2 + 8x + 61 $y = 2x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x + 62 \Rightarrow krentes$ Buyarder 45tam olmoti → y + 4y - 4y +16y = 0 y (+) = e 4t (2 amona gôre turer ohudigado (y olur) -> y" - 16e (2) y(x) - ? (Genel GO) y (t) = 4, 4 e 4. y = 16e-2x + 1 y (t) = 4.4 e y 2 4 = 2x + c1x + c2 64e+ - 64e+ - 16e++ 16e4+ -0 y = -2e -2x + c1x2 + c2x + c3 1 4 SAGM dur y" + uy = 0 y(x) = cysm2x +cz cas 4'(x) = c1 2, c0 52x + c2. (-c452x),2 \rightarrow $y'' = sec^2 x$ 4"(x) = -4 c, sin 2x + 4 c, sin 2x (sec 2 u dy = tony +c NOT y= shu ise y'=cosuru' $y = \cos u$ ise $y' = -\sin u \cdot u'$ forudu = - log cosu -tc -454 5172x + 462 510 2x + 46,510 2x + 462052x=0 soplar = 199 secuto -> (y(x) = 2e-x + xe-x y"+2y +y=0 19 = 700 x + c4 denkleminin be somi dup olypolining y = log se 6 x + 41 x + 12 = - 80 COSX + C1 X + (2 gósterniz, NOT y= un se y' = u' v + 4.0' NOT A+B => y'(x) = -2e-x + 1e-x - xe-x = -e+x-xe-x x (x-4) x x-4 (x-4) (x) $y''(x) = e^{-x} - \left[1e^{-x} + x - e^{-x}\right] = e^{-x} - e^{-x} + xe^{-x} = xe^{-x}$ A (x-4) + Bx =4 AX - 4A + BX = 4 xe-x + 2 (-e-x-xe-x) + 2e-x + xe-x = 0 A+B=0 A=-1B=1

Legisin - givelle.	
$\int y' = \int \left(-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-4}\right) dx$	2. merticle ologia run 2 tare sorti amasi geek
$y = -e_n x + e_n x-y + \epsilon$	hotto Deholy)
	y(0) = 0 + (1, 0 + c2 = 1 -> c2 = 1
- y= lb (x-9) +c	
	y(x) = 3x1 + c1 + 0 => 31/2 + cx = 2
Tonim III.	y(x) = x 3 - x + 1
Ózel genými tek bir noktodo soglamosi gerekci	
bir tasul bashqis kasulu birden sak	$\Rightarrow y(x) = c_1 e^{4x} + c_2 e^{-3x}; y'' - y' - 12y = 0$ $y(0) = 1, y(0) - 2$
soflamasi gereken kosul ise sinir kosuly.	y(0) = 1, y(0) = 2
	y(0) = c) . e° + c1 e° - 1 -> c1+c2 = 1
Tonim IV. Bosbogia (sinir) kosullarla bulkte bir dife-	
ransiyel denklem boslangik (sinir) dezeri	y = cy , e 4x y - 3c2 e 3x
problemi olarak adlandirilir, Bu Kir	y'(0) = 2 'den 2 = 01.e°. 4 3 c2 e°
oblemlerde onemii olon nakto baslangis	
asullarının yada sınır kosullarının soyisini enklemin merkibesine esit elmosidir.	$2 = (c_1)4 - 3c_2$ $4c_1 - 3c_2 = 2$
RN Asogido genel sociamientule vollen	$(1 = 5/3)$ $c_2 = 2/3$ $ux + 2/3 = e^{-3x}$
baslangu, degerleri saxinati	794 4034 40
$y(x) = c_1 e^{-x}$ $y' + y = 0$ $y(3) = 2$	bidnin veiller forxlarden herhonge
	baslanges deger probleminin bir sonimu
$y(3) = c_1 e^{-x} = 2 \rightarrow c_1 = 2e^{x_3}$	olup olmodigini belkiquini?
$y(x) = 2e^3e^{+x} = 2e^{3-x}$	-> y(x) = sin2x , y"+ 4y = 0, y(0)=0, y(0)=1
$\times (1) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{2t} + e^{3t}$	y(0) = 510 210 c D
x'' - x' - 2x = 637 $x(0) = 1, x'(0) = 2$	$y'(x) = 2\cos 2x$ $y'(x) = 1 = 2\cos 2x = 2 \neq 1$
2. Merfebe den 2 kosylly dir diferensiyel	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Veriles for Hordon 2, sort, soglamodi.
	y"(x) = -451,7x
$c_1 + c_2 = \frac{3}{4}$	-45172x + 45h 2x = 0 = 0 V
(4) = (4)	
$(4) = -c_1 e^{-t} + 2c_2 e^{2t} + \frac{3}{4} e^{3t} + column;$	diferentiel deplem squoonde.
$H = -c_1e^{-9} + 2.0c_2e^{20} + 3.0e^{3.0} = 2$	$\rightarrow y(x) = x$ $y'' + 4y = 0; y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$
15 中華 2 7 4 7 7 4 7 1 4 7 1 4 4 1 7 4 5 7 1 4 5 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	u(0) = 0 = 0
$1 + 2c_2 = 514$ $c_1 = 44$ $c_2 = 2/3$	9101= 0 = 0
$(t) = \frac{1}{4} e^{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{2}{3} e^{\frac{27}{4}} + \frac{1}{4} e^{\frac{2}{3}}$	y(0) = 0 = 0 $y'(x) = 4$ $y''(x) = 0$ $y(x) = 0 + 4x = 0 = 0$ $y(x) = 0 + 4x = 0 = 0$ $y(x) = 0 + 4x = 0 = 0$ $y(x) = 0 + 4x = 0 = 0$ $y(x) = 0 + 4x = 0 = 0$ $y(x) = 0 + 4x = 0 = 0$ $y(x) = 0 + 4x = 0 = 0$
3 4	
$y(x) = y^3 + cax + cax$	y(x) by gozin degride
$y(x) = x^3 + c_1 x + c_2 $, $y'' = 6x + c_2 $, $y'' = 6x + c_3 $	1 Fortion sagonal basing is los ullors

Typhattin Recepti 2. Bash	(y) istes
y (x) = 4 sn2x y" + 4y = 0 y(0) = 0 y'(0)=	1 ONE DOWN (1) note Markleines
$y(0) = \int_{0}^{4} sin 0 = 0 = 0$	getel 4600m isodes Kopoli forkayon sex- linde $F(x) \notin G(y) = c - (y)$
	olarak manung alacentre. Mamera olanga
y'(x) = 2.1.cos2x	tektrde kopeli forxiyon cellindeki somm
y'(0) = 1 = 1 v	BRN Asosidki dif denclemberin syntabili.
	oup olypodigue belirleying
$y'' = -s \ln 2x \cdot 2$ = -2 s \lambda 2x - 4 \cdot 1 \sin 2x = 0	$\frac{m(x_1y)}{m(x_1y)} = \frac{m(x_1y)}{m(x_1y)} = 0$
2 - - - - - - - - -	
-2547XX + 25/27X = 0	Fa) 949
Hepsmi soglof.	b) $xy^2 dx - x^2 y^2 dy = 0$
Deglstenlerne Ayrichiles Dentiemle	
$F(x,y,y')=0$ $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}=-$	A((x,y)) A(G,y)
	(a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c
M(x,y) dx + M(x,y) dy = 0 (4)	12 /2 - 2/y/dy = 0
yor settyle vellen or differensized dentem $f(x) dx + g(y) dy = 0$ (2)	
yazılış feklinde dönüstünüldiğünde verilen	x dx - dy - 0
(1) nota denkleme dealstenierne zyrnabilen diferonsmel denklem denir. Anlasidion otto	$x^{-1}dx - du = 0$
(1) poly dentiemi (2) poly dentieme donse-	$\frac{x^{-1}dx - dy = 0}{f(x)}$
forx Monuna W(xy) porx mouning (y)	
forxiyanuna dönüshirmek gereketektik, Bunun Run M(kiy) des y drajskenini	c) (1 + xy) dx + y dy = 0 **
14 (24) and a contraction you crones	dx + xydx + ydy _ 0
yeterit alacektie. Goralda gibl (2) relu curulemin tormlerinden lorrisi x dogerise	M(x,y) = 1+xy
4 desiglicaine beglidic Bayle bir yazilis	dégléttentenne zyritebites bi, dentitem
selli bu desklemm sinnel reiminm x	objet bir denklem elde editerne,
gare integral alumasina inkan soglamis	
	ORY 1809105 vortes deskleynier søgenig.
$\int f(x), dx + \int g(y) dy = C - (3)$	0) xy (1+y2) dx - (1+x2) dy = 0
izleus yapılablecektir ve (3) nav denklamaeksi ntravaller 6520lecektir. Burochks c integral se	$\frac{xdx}{(1+x^2)} = \frac{dy}{(1+y^2)y} = 0 \text{(islemi yest-}$
stitore.	
(f(x), dx = F(x) ve (g(g)dy = G(y)	16/8mg. X/(1+1/2/dV - (4+x2)dy = 3
	M(1/42) (1+x2) 3(14 92) (2-42)

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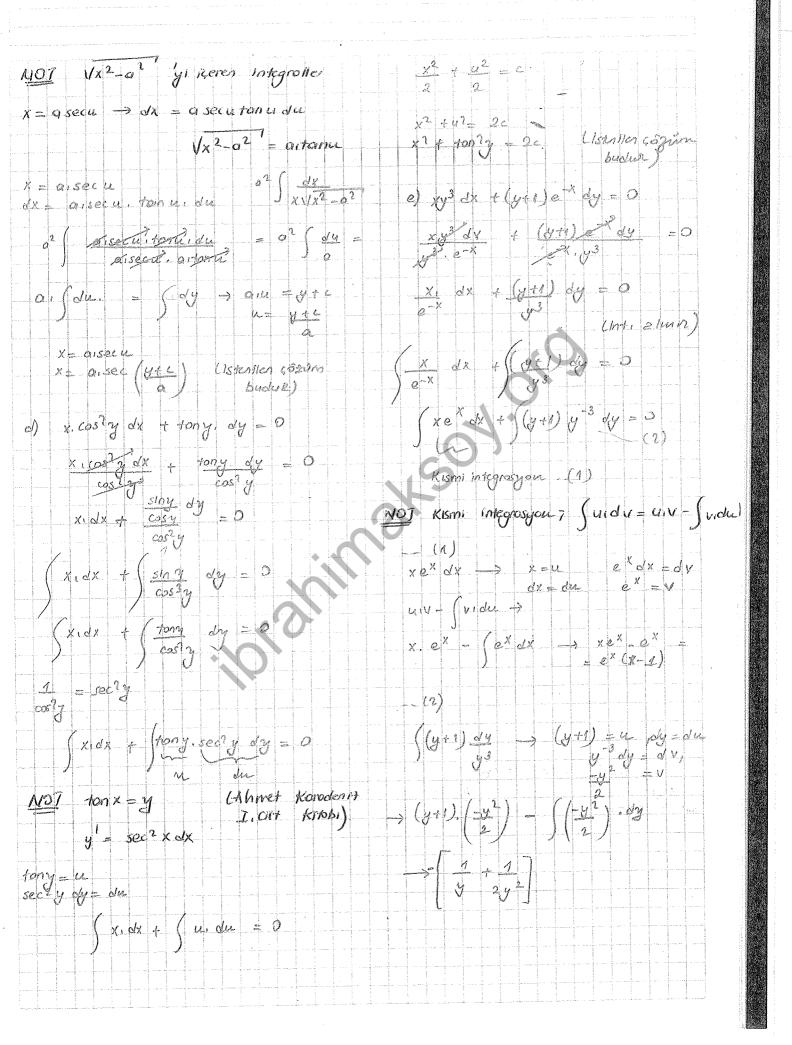
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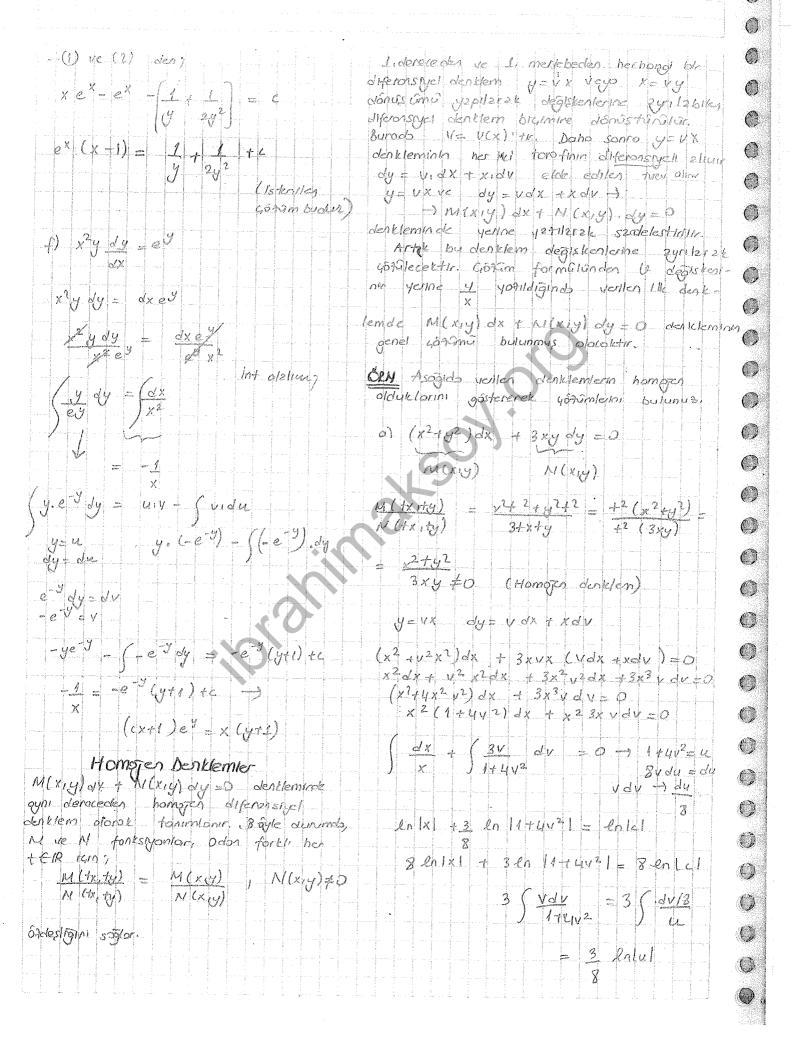
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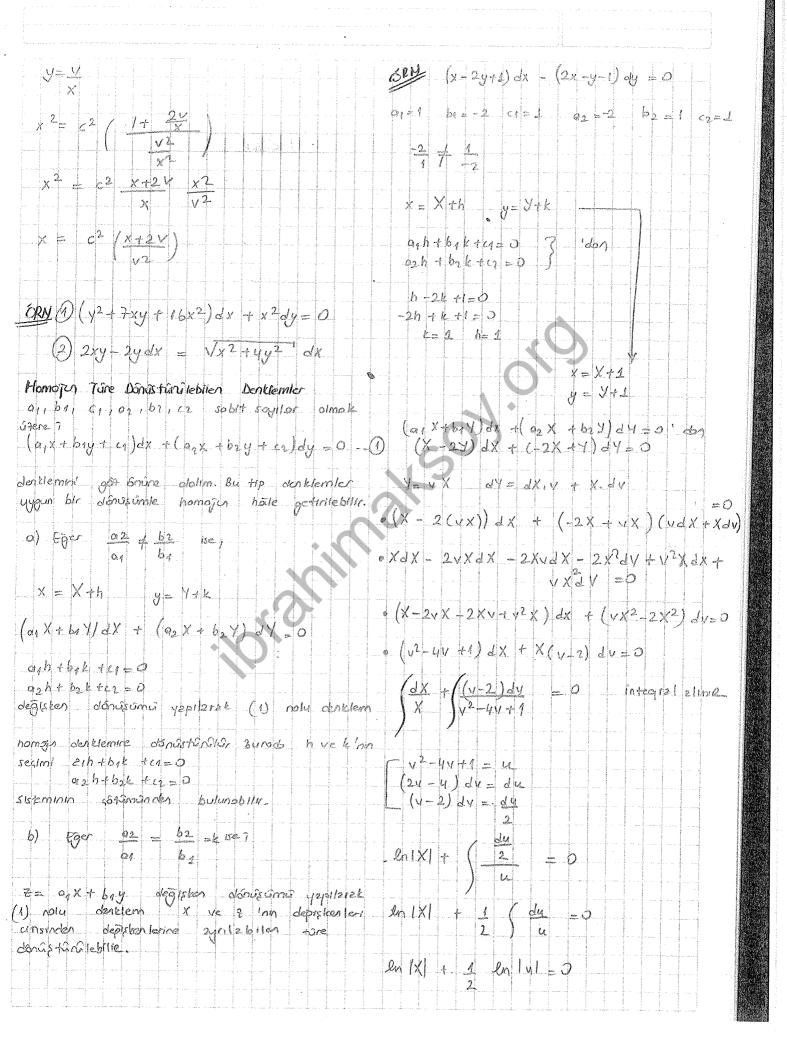
y (1+42) 'un Into 410 Inty 17×2 y (1451) 1+x2 = 4 3 (1-13) (Mtcgr21 zhur) 2x d' x = du Xdx = du $A + Ay^2 + By^2 + Cy = 1$ A - 1 B - 1 C = 0 $2e^{2x}dx=du$ $e^{2x}dx=du$ 24 dy = du 4 dy = du 2 1 lnu eny ololal 1 ln lul = 1 en (4+e") 1 en 11+x7/ = 2 (lny + ln | 1) = eny 2 + en 2 en Lyzocz x Vx2-a2 dy M(X,y) = 1 lnie | 2 (keyfi) cy V Cisturia $(1+x^2)(1+ty^2) =$ phin buome >

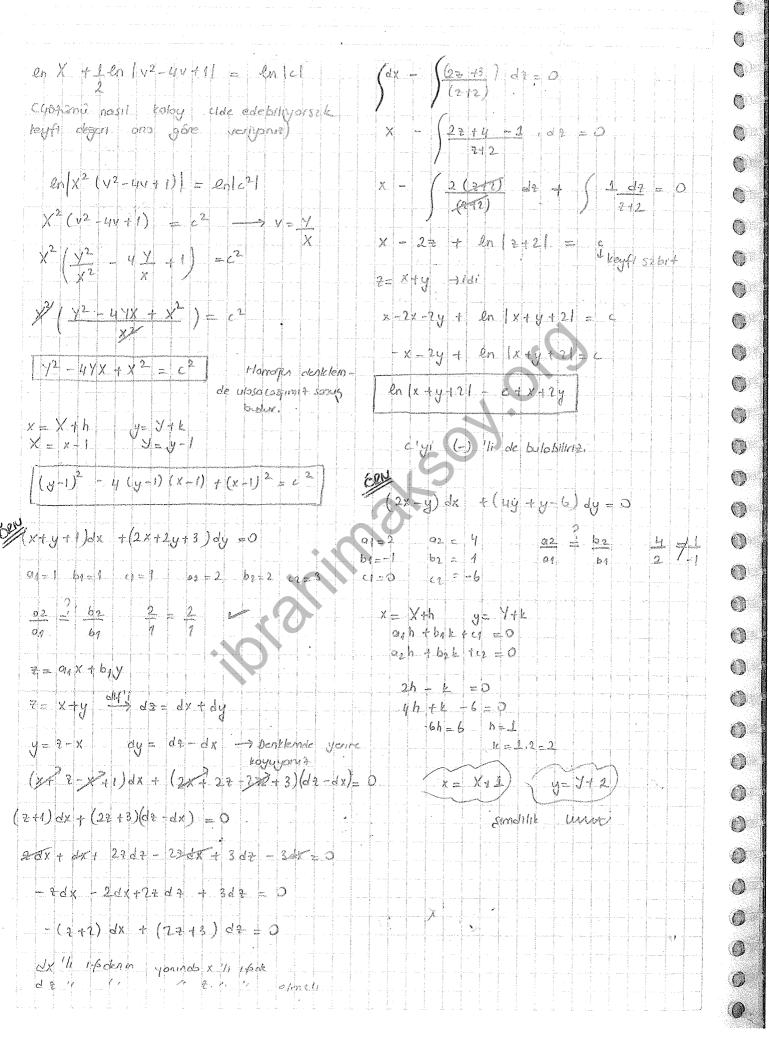


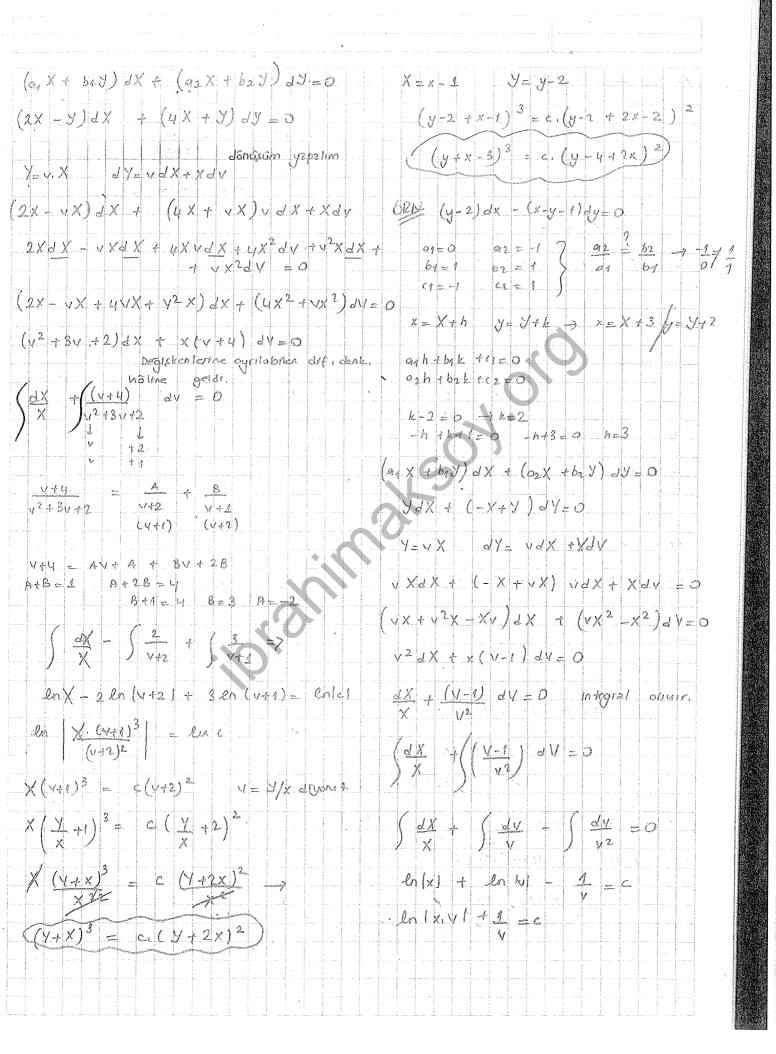


dx (2v-v2) +xdv=0 ln 1 x3 (1+44213/ = en 123) $(1+4v^2)^3 = c^8 \rightarrow x^2(1+4y^2) = c^8=$ 1 x + 5 dv = 0 1 (1 - 1) dv x2 (x2+ 4y2)3 + 28 en1x1+ 1 1/2 1/1 - en 12 -1/1 = 0 V= V/K b) n to (4) + y 2 - 2 dy = 0 en |x| + 1 en |4| - en |2-4| = 0 Mixig) Mixig) 1 (2 en |x | + folv | + for [2-4/] = force M (tx ty) = (xit ton (+4/xx) + to) = $x^{2}v(2-v)=c^{2}v=y/x$ ALC+x14g) = / (x ton (4/x) +4) > x + 0 $\begin{vmatrix} x^2 y \\ x \end{vmatrix} = c^2 \Rightarrow y(2x-y) = c^2$ $\frac{6Ry}{(4x^2-3xy-y^2)} dx + (5x^2-yx) dy = 0$ y=Vix dy= Vidx + xidv (x.ton/VX) + Vx) dx +x (Vdx +xdv) =0 $\frac{M(+x,+y)}{N(+x,+y)} = \frac{M(x,y)}{N(x,y)} + O$ x tonv dx + vx dx - vx dx - x2dx = 0 $\frac{44^{2}x^{2} + 34x + y - y^{2} + 2}{(54^{2}x^{2} + y + x + 1)} = \frac{t^{2}(4x^{2} - 3xy - y^{2})}{t^{2}(5x^{2} - y + x)}$ x tonv dx -x2dv=0=) tonv dx -xdv=0 $\frac{dx}{x} + \frac{dv}{ten}v = 0$ 5x2-4x 40 * y= vx dy = vidx + xdv $\frac{dx}{x} - \left(\frac{dy}{x} \rightarrow \frac{e_{n}(x)}{x} - \frac{e_{n}(x)}{x}$ (4x2-3x ux-v2x1) dx + (4x2-ux2) (Vdx+ enlel XdV = 0 4x2dx - 3x2vdx - v2x2dx +5x2vdx + n= cismv =) x= csny 5x3dv - v7x2dx - vx3dv=0 c) x2dy - (y2-yx) dx = 0 (4x2-3x2V-V2x2+5x2V-x2V2)dx+ - M(xy) N(X14) 5x3 -4x3) 2v=0 -(+22-+y+x) = -+2(y2-yx) MCHKIN) = M(XIY) = $4 + 2y - 2y^2$ 4x + x(5-y) = 0= - (42-4%) 2 (2+V-V7)dx +x(5-V)dv=0 y= ux dy= xdv + ydx -2 (V2-V-2) dx + x(5-V) dv=0 x2 (vdx + xdv) - (v2x2- vx2) dx=0 $x^{2}vdx + x^{3}dv - v^{2}x^{2}dx + v \times r^{2}dx = 0$ 2x2 vdx + x3dv - v2 x2 dx = 0 dx (2x2 y - y2x2) + x3dv=0

 $= \begin{cases} 1 \\ \sqrt{-2} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2 \\ \sqrt{+4} \end{cases}$ enx-1 en/4+2/=> = len / y-2 1 - 2 len / y+1 = ln 14-2 (N+1)7 -2 en |x | + en | (x+1) 2 e ln c M(+x,+y) = +2y2dx N(+x+ty) +x(+x+ty)dy en 1-21 = en c $\frac{+^{2}y^{2}dx}{+^{2}(x^{2}+xy)dy} = \frac{+^{2}y^{2}dx}{+^{2}(x^{2}+xy)dy}$ (x2+x4) =0 ()(V+1)2x2 (3) [V-2] = (v+1)2 x26 V=Xy dv= xdy +ydx 12= (1-2) x2y2dx + x (x +xy) (xdy + ydx) = 0 c(v+1)2 $(\)$ x2y2dx + (x2+x3y) (xdy+ydn)=0 0 y=VX => V= Y ()x2 = (1/2) +x344 + x2ydx + x3ydy +x2y2dx=0 => X(y+x)2, c=11-2x (2x2y2+x3y)dx+(x3+x3y) dy=0 BRN 2 (2x2+y2) dx - xydy=0 2 (2 y2 ty) dx + x3 (174) dy =0 M(+x, +y) = 2(20+2x2 +17y2)dx (1+y)dy ()txtydy M (+x++y) (242+4) 4(1+14) +22 (2x2+v2)dx +2 xydy x,ydy +0 = A + B (1+4) 4(1+24) >,y=v.x ->dy=vdx +xdv |y+1| = |A|(1+2y) + By2 (2x2+v2x2) dx - (x vx) (vdx+xdv)=0 y=-1/2 1/2=-1/2B= 4x2dx +2x2 x2dx - x2x2dx - x2xdy=0 (4x2dx + x2/2)dx - x3vdv=0 x2(4+v2)dx - x2(x,vdv)=0 1+24=4 $\ln x + \ln y + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{1 + 2y}$ (4+ v2) dx -x v dv =0 = 2nd2 () (x2 y2) = c2 (1+2y) 4+42=4 2udu =du 0 x2 = ch (1+24 vidu = dy







442+1=4 (21)212 edy/ + X 8 V dy = du 2dv=da 44 day = du du= do en 14-2)+ da 02+12 orcton 2v (y-2) en (y-2) + (x-3) = e.ly (y-2). [en (y-2) - c] = 3-x 1X2. (4v2+1) t orcton 24 - Calk (x-y-1) dx + (4y+x-1) dy = 0 01=1 b1=-1 62 4=-1 x = X + hy = y +k 01h+ b1k+'4=0 + arcton 24 02 h + 62 k + 62 = 0 Y=4 X = x -1 /h-K-1=0 TK=0 14y2+ (x-12) + accton 11+4K-1=0 h = +1 (01 X+b1 Y) dX + (02 X + br y) dy = 0 61 0 de dens (X-Y)X + (X+43) dy = 0 J=VX dy = VdX +XdV (X+VX) dX+(X+4VX) (udx+xd4) to XdX - YX dx + Xvdx + xdv + 4v7xdx + 4vx2dv=5 (X-VX + XY + 4/2) dx + (x2+4/ X2) dy=3 (4V2+1) dx + x (4V+1) dy=0 2450 (44+1) (442+1)

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