

$$y(x) = 4 + 8x + 8x^2 + \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \frac{2^{k-2} \cdot 17}{k!} x^k$$

~~same story as before~~
oh shit, here we go again

② $y' = y^4 \cos(x) + y \operatorname{tg}(x) \quad / y^4 \quad (\text{Bernoulli-féle DE})$

$$\frac{y'}{y^4} = \cos(x) + \underbrace{y^{-3}}_u \operatorname{tg}(x) \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l} u(x) = [y(x)]^{-3} \\ u' = -3 y^{-4} \cdot y' \end{array} \right.$$

$$-3 y^{-4} y' = \cos(x) + y^{-3} \operatorname{tg}(x)$$

$$u' = -3 \cos(x) - 3 u \operatorname{tg}(x)$$

homogén

$$\frac{u'}{u} = -3 \operatorname{tg}(x) \rightarrow \log(x) = -3 \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 3 \log(\cos x) + c$$

$$x = e^{\cos^3(x)} \cdot C_2$$

$$\underbrace{u' \cos^3(x) + 3u \operatorname{tg}(x) \cdot \cos^3(x)}_{u \cos^3 x} = -3 \cos^2(x)$$

$$u \cos^3 = \int -3 \cos^2(x) = -3 \operatorname{tg}(x) + c$$

$$u = -3 \sin(x) \cos^2(x) + c \cos^3(x)$$

$$y = u^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \left(-3 \sin(x) \cos^2(x) + c \cos^3(x) \right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \quad \text{és } \overset{\text{függvény}}{y=0}$$