

SD.C2. $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Homogene DGL

$$1) y = -\left(\frac{z}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{z}{x}, x > 0$$

$$z = \frac{y}{x}, z = z(x)$$

$$y = zx$$

$$y' = z'x + z$$

$$\therefore x + z = -z^2 + z$$

$$\begin{aligned} z'x &= -z^2 \\ z' &= \frac{dz}{dx} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dz}{dx} &= -z^2 \\ x &\neq 0 \\ z &\neq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = -z^2 \quad | \quad dx$$

$$\frac{dz}{z^2} = -\frac{1}{x} dx \quad | \quad \int$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{z^2} = - \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{z} = -\ln|x| + \ln k$$

$$-\frac{1}{z} = \ln(x^{-1}) + C(-1)$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = -\ln(x^{-1}) - C$$

$$z = \frac{1}{-\ln(x^{-1}) - C}$$

$$y = zx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{-\ln(x^{-1}) - C} x, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$y(z) = 0 \Rightarrow z^2 = 0 \Rightarrow z = 0$ sing. Lösung für die Gl. $z \neq 0$ ist

$y = 0 \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow$ eine sing. L. für die vol. in y.

$$2) \begin{cases} y' = \frac{y}{x+y}, x, y \geq 0 \\ y(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x+y} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x+y} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{keine AGL mit getrennten Variablen}$$

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

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

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

$$z = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = zx \Rightarrow$$

$$y' = z'x + z$$

$$z'x + z = \frac{z}{1+z}$$

$$z'x = \frac{z}{1+z} - z$$

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

$$\frac{dz}{dx} \cdot x = \frac{-z^2}{1+z} \mid \cdot \frac{dx}{x}, x \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{z^2}{1+z} \neq 0$$

$$dz \cdot \frac{1+z}{z^2} = -\frac{dx}{x} \mid \int$$

$$\int \frac{1+z}{z^2} dx = -\int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{z^2} dz + \int \frac{1}{z} dz = -\frac{1}{2} + \ln|z|$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} + \ln|z| = -\ln|x| + \ln k$$

2.
2.

$-\frac{1}{x} + \ln|z| = \ln x^{-1} \cdot k \rightarrow$ die allg. L. der DGL im implizit. in z.

$$-\frac{1}{x} + \ln \frac{y}{x} = \ln x^{-1} \cdot k$$

$-\frac{x}{y} + \ln \frac{y}{x} = \ln x^{-1} \cdot k \rightarrow$ die allg. L. der DGL im implizit. F.

$$\bullet y(1) = 1 \Rightarrow x=1 \Rightarrow y=1$$

$$\text{einsetzen} \Rightarrow -1 + 0 = \ln k \Rightarrow \ln k = -1 \Rightarrow k = e^{-1}$$

Die Lösung des Cauchyproblems

$$\boxed{-\frac{x}{y} + \ln \frac{y}{x} = \ln \frac{1}{xe}}$$

5. lineare DGL 1. Ordnung

Die allgemeine Form:

$$y' + f(x)y = g(x)$$

1) Falls $g(x)=0$ heißt die DGL homogen

2) Falls $g(x) \neq 0$ heißt die DGL inhomogen

I Methode

1. Schritt

$y' + f(x) \cdot y = 0 \rightarrow$ die homogene DGL, eine DGL mit geheutigen Var.

$$y' = -f(x) \cdot y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -f(x) \cdot y \quad | : y \neq 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -f(x) dx \quad ||$$

$$\int (1/y) dy = - \int f(x) dx + k$$

$$y = e^{- \int f(x) dx + k} = e^{- \int f(x) dx} \cdot e^k$$

$$y_0 = e^{- \int f(x) dx} \cdot k, +e^k = k,$$

die allg. L. der homogene DGL.

3.

2. Schritt

y_p - eine partikuläre Lösung des inhomogenen DGL.

Die Methode: Variation der Konstante

$$y_p = e^{-\int f(x) dx} \cdot k_1(x)$$

$$y_p' + f(x) \cdot y_p = g(x) \quad (\text{weil } y_p \text{ eine L ist})$$

$$(e^{-\int f(x) dx} \cdot k_1(x))' + f(x) \cdot (e^{-\int f(x) dx} \cdot k_1(x)) = g(x)$$

$$(e^{-\int f(x) dx})' \cdot k_1(x) + e^{-\int f(x) dx} \cdot k_1'(x) + f(x) \cdot e^{-\int f(x) dx} \cdot k_1(x) = g(x)$$

$$e^{-\int f(x) dx} (-f(x)k_1(x) + k_1'(x)) + e^{\int f(x) dx} k_1(x) + f(x) \cdot e^{\int f(x) dx} k_1(x) = g(x)$$

$$e^{-\int f(x) dx} \cdot k_1(x) = g(x)$$

$$k_1(x) = \underbrace{g(x) \cdot e^{\int f(x) dx}}_{P(x)}$$

$$k_1(x) = \int P(x) dx$$

$$y_p = e^{-\int f(x) dx} \int P(x) dx$$

3. Schritt

$$y = y_0 + y_p$$

Bsp:

$$y' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot y = 3x, x > 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$g(x) = 3x$$

1. Schritt:

$$y' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot y = 0$$

$$y' = -\frac{1}{x} y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x} y \quad | : y \neq 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{1}{x} dx \quad | S$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = -\int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\ln|y| = -\ln|x| + \ln k$$

$$y_0 = k \cdot x^{-1}$$

2. Schritt:

$$y_p = k(x) \cdot x^{-1}$$

$$y_p' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot y_p = 3x$$

$$(k(x) \cdot x^{-1})' + \frac{1}{x} k(x) x^{-1} = 3x$$

$$k'(x) \cdot x^{-1} + k(x) \cdot x^{-2} + k(x) \cdot x^{-1} = 3x$$

$$k'(x) \cdot x^{-1} = 3x$$

$$k'(x) = 3x^2 \Rightarrow k(x) = \int 3x^2 dx = \frac{3}{3}x^3 = x^3 + k_1$$

$$\bullet y_p = x^3 \cdot x^{-1} = x^2$$

3. Schritt:

$$y = y_0 + y_p = k \cdot x^{-1} + x^2, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

II Methode: die Methode des integrierenden Faktors

$$y' + g(x)y = g(x) \cdot \mu(x)$$

$$\mu(x) = e^{\int g(x) dx}$$

$$\bullet \begin{cases} y' = -xy + 3x \\ y(0) = 5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow y' + xy = 3x$$

$$y' = xy + 3x$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$g(x) = 3x$$

1. Schritt

$$y' + xy = 0$$

$$y' = -xy$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -xy \quad | :y \neq 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -x dx \quad | \int$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -x dx$$

$$| \ln|y|| = -\frac{x^2}{2} + k$$

$$y_0 = e^{\frac{x^2}{2} + k} = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot e^k = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot k_1$$

2. Schritt:

$$y_p = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot k_1(x)$$

$$y_p' = x y_p = 3x$$

$$(e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot k_1(x))' + x(e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot k_1(x)) = 3x$$

$$e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot (-x) \cdot k_1(x) + e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot k_1'(x) +$$

$$+ x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot k_1(x) = 3x$$

$$e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot k_1'(x) = 3x$$

$$k_1'(x) = 3x \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$k_1(x) = 3 \int x e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$= 3 \int \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)' \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$= 3 e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$y_p = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot 3 \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} = 3$$

3. Schritt

$$y = y_0 + y_p = k_1 \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + 3, k_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(0) = 5$$

$$\begin{cases} 5 = k_1 + 3 \Rightarrow k_1 = 2 \\ y = 2 \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + 3 \end{cases}$$

5. Bernoulli'sche DGL

$$y' + f(x)y = g(x) \cdot y^\alpha$$

$x=0 \Rightarrow$ lineare DGL 1. Ord.

$x=1 \Rightarrow y' + y(g(x) \cdot g(x)) = 0 \Rightarrow$ linear. lin. DGL.

$\alpha \neq 1, \alpha \neq 0:$

$$y' + f(x)y = g(x) \cdot y^\alpha \quad |: y \neq 0$$

$$y' y^{-\alpha} + f(x) y^{1-\alpha} = g(x)$$

$$\text{Subst. } y^{1-\alpha} = z, z = z(x)$$

$$(1-\alpha) y^{1-\alpha} \cdot y' = z'$$

$$(1-\alpha) y^{1-\alpha} \cdot y' = z'$$

$$y^{1-\alpha} \cdot y' = \frac{z}{1-\alpha}$$

$$\frac{z}{1-\alpha} + f(x)z = g(x) \Rightarrow \text{lin. DGL. 1. Ord.}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \dots \Rightarrow y = \dots$$

BDP

$$\begin{cases} y = xy - 3xy^2 \\ y(0) = \frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$x=2$$

$$y' = xy - 3xy^2 \quad |: y^2 \neq 0$$

$$y' \cdot y^{-2} = xy^{-1} - 3x$$

$$z = y^{-1}$$

$$z' = -y^{-2} \cdot y$$

$$-z' = xy - 3x$$

$$z' = -xz + 3x$$

1. Schritt

$$z' = -xz$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -xz \quad |: z \neq 0$$

$$\frac{dz}{z} = -xdx$$

$$w(z) < -\frac{x^2}{2} + k$$

$$z = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot k_1$$

2. Schritt

$$z' = -\frac{x}{2} z$$

$$z = k_1 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + 3$$

$$y^{-1} = z \Rightarrow y = z^{-1}$$

$$y = (k_1 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + 3)^{-1}, y(0) = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow k_1 = 2,$$

$$y = (2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + 3)^{-1}$$