Riccati Diferensiyel Denklemi

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Riccati Diferensiy...

RICCATI DIFERENSIYEL DENKLEMI

9+ P(4) y= a(x) yn

$$P(x), Q(x)$$
 ve $R(x)$ integre edilebilir fonksiyonlar ve $R(x) \neq 0$ olmak üzere
$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{1} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array} \right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c}$$

formundaki diferensiyel denklemi edu verili (y_1) bu denklemin özel bir çözümü ise $y = y_1 + \frac{1}{u}$ değişken dönüşümü yapılarak u'ya göre lineer olan birinci mertebeden bir diferansiyel denklem elde edilir.

 $y' = y_1' - \frac{u'}{u^2}$ dir. y ve y' nün değerleri denklemde yerine yazılır ve düzenlenirse

$$y_1' - \frac{u'}{u^2} = P(x) + Q(x) \left(y_1 + \frac{1}{u} \right) + R(x) \left(y_1 + \frac{1}{u} \right)^2$$

$$\left\{ y_1' - \left[P(x) + Q(x)y_1 + R(x)y_1^2 \right] \right\} - \frac{u'}{u^2} = Q(x) \frac{1}{u} + 2R(x) \frac{y_1}{u} + \frac{R(x)}{u^2}$$

bulunur. y_1 in bir özel çözüm olması nedeni ile,

$$y_1' - [P(x) + Q(x)y_1 + R(x)y_1^2] = 0$$

olduğu dikkate alınırsa

$$-\frac{u'}{u} - Q(x) - 2y_1 R(x) - \frac{1}{u} R(x) = 0$$

y = y1+ L -, Liver

veya

$$u' + [Q(x) + 2y_1R(x)]u = -R(x)$$

sonucuna ulaşılır. Bu da u'ya göre yazılmış birinci mertebeden lineer bir diferansiyel denklemdir.

NOT: $y = y_1 - \frac{1}{u}$ değişken dönüşümü de yapılabilir.

Örnek $y' + y^2 - 1 = 0$ diferansiyel denkleminin bir özel çözümü $y_1 = 1$ dir. Genel çözümünü

bulalim.

$$0+1-1=0$$

 $0=0$
 $y=y_1+\frac{1}{u}$
 $y=1+\frac{1}{u}$
 $y=-\frac{1}{u^2}\frac{du}{dx}$
 $y=\frac{1}{u^2}\frac{1}{u^2}$
 $y=\frac{1}{u^2}\frac{1}{u^2}$

$$\frac{1}{u^{2}} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{1}{u^{2}} + \frac{1}{u^{2}} - \frac{1}{u^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{u^{2}} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{1}{u^{2}} + \frac{1}{u^{2}} - \frac{1}{u^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{u^{2}} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{1}{u^{2}} + \frac{1}{u^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{u^{2}} \frac{du}{dx} - \frac{1}{u^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{u^{2}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

Örnek $y'-y^2+\frac{y}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}=0$ diferensiyel denkleminin $y_1=\frac{-1}{x}$ gibi özel bir çözümü olduğuna göre bu denklemin genel çözümünü bulunuz. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}=0$

$$y = y_1 + \frac{1}{u}$$

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

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

$$y' = \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \left(-\frac{1}{u^{2}}\right) \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{u^{2}} \frac{du}{dx} - \left(\frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{2}{xu} + \frac{1}{u^{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{x} \left(-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{u}\right) + \frac{1}{x^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{u^{2}} \frac{du}{dx} - \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{2}{xu} - \frac{1}{u^{2}} - \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x \cdot u} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{u^2}\frac{du}{dx} + \frac{3}{xu} - \frac{1}{u^2} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{u^{2}}\frac{du}{dx} + \frac{3}{xu} - \frac{1}{u^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{3}{x}u + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{3\ln x}{e} \cdot u = -\int e^{-3\ln x} dx + c$$

$$\frac{u}{x^{2}} = -\int \frac{dx}{x^{3}} + C$$

$$\frac{u}{x^{2}} = -\int \frac{dx}{x^{3}} + C$$

$$\frac{u}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2x^{2}} + C$$

$$u = \frac{x}{2} + cx^{3} = \frac{x + Cx}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{x}{2} + cx^{3} = \frac{x + Cx}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{x}{2} + cx^{3} = \frac{x + Cx}{2}$$

Örnek $y' = (1-x)y^2 + (2x-1)y - x$ diferansiyel denklemi $y_1 = ax + b$ gibi özel bir çözüm bularak çözün. $y' = a_1 \qquad y'^2 = (0x+b)^2 = a^2x^2 + 2abx + b^2$ $Q = (1-x)(a^2x^2 + 2abx + b^2) + (2x-1)(ax+b) - X$ $Q = (1-x)(a^2x^2 + 2abx + b^2) + (2x-1)(ax+b) - X$ $Q = a_1 + a_2 +$

$$-\frac{1}{u^{2}}\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1-x}{u^{2}}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -u - 1 + x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} + u = x - 1 \quad (Linear dd)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = \int (x-1)e^{x} dx + C$$

$$e^{x} \cdot u = \int (x-1)e^{x} dx + C$$

$$e^{x} \cdot u = e^{x}(x-1) - e^{x} + C$$

$$u = x-1-1+ce^{-x}$$

$$u = x-2+ce^{-x}$$

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

$$\int Xe^{X}dX, \quad x=u, \quad e^{X}dX=dV$$

$$dX=du, \quad e^{X}=V$$

$$\int Xe^{X}dX = Xe^{X} - \int e^{X}dX$$

$$= e^{X}(X-I)$$

Örnek $(1-x^3)y'-y^2+x^2y+2x=0$ diferansiyel denklemini $y=ax^2+bx+c$ gibi bir özel çözüm bularak çözün.