

§ 4 Уравнения в полных дифференциалах

⇒ Полный дифференциал:

$$dU(x, y) = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} dy = \\ = P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy$$

т.е. $dU(x, y) = 0$

$U(x, y) = C$ — общий интеграл.

$$\left[\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = 0 \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = P(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = Q(x, y)$$

$$U(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0, y) dy,$$

где (x_0, y_0) — фикс. точка из обл. непрерывности ф-ий $P(x, y)$, $Q(x, y)$ и их частных проиув.

Замечание. Если необх. и дост. условие не выполняется, то можно ввести «интегрирующий множитель»

$$t(x, y) = t$$

$$\bullet \int t(x) = t \quad \text{тогда}$$

$$t(x) = e^{\int \frac{\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}}{Q} dx}$$

привести к виду только от x

$$\bullet \int t(y) = t \quad \text{тогда}$$

$$t(y) = e^{\int \frac{\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}}{P} dy}$$

привести к виду только от y

№ 4.1

$$e^x + y + \sin y + y'(e^x + x + x \cos y) = 0$$

$$y(\ln 2) = 0$$

$$e^x + y + \sin y + \frac{dy}{dx}(e^x + x + x \cos y) = 0$$

$$(e^x + y + \sin y) dx + (e^x + x + x \cos y) dy = 0$$

$$P(x, y) = e^x + y + \sin y$$

$$Q(x, y) = e^x + x + x \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1 + \cos y ; \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 1 + \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \text{усл. совм-ся}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x + y + \sin y ; \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^x + x + x \cos y$$

$$U(x, y) = \int (e^x + y + \sin y) dx =$$

$$= e^x + xy + x \sin y + \varphi(y),$$

где $\varphi(y)$ - произвол. функц. от y .

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = x + x \cos y + \varphi'(y) = e^x + x + x \cos y$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(y) = e^x, \text{ т.е. } \varphi(y) = e^x + C,$$

$$U(x, y) = e^x + xy + x \sin y + e^x + C,$$

$e^x + xy + x \sin y + e^x + C_1 = C_2$ - общ. р-ие
или $3C = C_2 - C_1$, тогда общ. р-ие:

$$e^x + xy + x \sin y + e^x = C$$

Частный интеграл при $y=0, x=\ln 2$

$$e^{\ln 2} + \ln 2 \cdot 0 + \ln 2 \cdot \sin 0 + e^0 = C$$

$$2 + 0 + 0 + 1 = C \Rightarrow C = 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow e^x + xy + x \sin y + e^x = 3 - \text{частн. интегр.}$$

2.4.2

$$\frac{y}{x} dx + (3y^2 + \ln x) dy = 0$$

$$P(x, y) = \frac{y}{x}, \quad Q(x, y) = 3y^2 + \ln x$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x}; \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \text{уф. н.г.}$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = 3y^2 + \ln x$$

$$U(x, y) = \int \frac{y}{x} dx = y \ln x + \varphi(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = (y \ln x + \varphi(y))'_y = \ln x + \varphi'(y)$$

$$3y^2 + \ln x = \ln x + \varphi'(y) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(y) = 3y^2$$

$$\varphi(y) = y^3 + C_1$$

$$U(x, y) = y \ln x + y^3 + C_1$$

$$y \ln x + y^3 = C - \text{const. value.}$$

Same result.

$$\exists x_0 = 1, y_0 = 0$$

$$U(x, y) = \int_1^x \frac{y}{x} dx + \int_0^y (3y^2 + \ln 1) dy$$

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

$$2) \int (3y^2 + \ln 1) dy = y^3$$

$$1) \int_1^x \frac{y}{x} dx = y \ln x \Big|_1^x = y \ln x - y \ln 1 = y \ln x$$

$$2) \int_0^y (3y^2 + \ln 1) dy = \int_0^y 3y^2 dy = y^3 \Big|_0^y = y^3 - 0^3 = y^3$$

$$\Rightarrow U(x, y) = y \ln x + y^3$$

W.L. 4.5

$$(e^y + \sin x) dx + \cos x dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^y, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\sin x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{T.K. } \frac{\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}}{P} = \frac{-\sin x - e^y}{e^y + \sin x} = -1$$

we integrate w.r.t $x \Rightarrow$

$$t(y) = e^{\int \frac{Q'_x - P'_y}{P} dy}$$

$$t(y) = e^{\int (-1) dy} = e^{-y}$$

$$(1 + e^{-y} \sin x) dx + e^{-y} \cos x dy = 0$$

$$P'_y = -e^{-y} \sin x = e^{-y} (-\sin x) = Q'_x$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = 1 + e^{-y} \sin x; \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = e^{-y} \cos x$$

$$U(x, y) = \int (1 + e^{-y} \sin x) dx =$$

$$= \int dx + e^{-y} \int \sin x dx =$$

$$= x + e^{-y} \cos x + \varphi(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = e^{-y} \cos x + \varphi'(y) = e^{-y} \cos x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(y) = C_1$$

$$U(x, y) = x - e^{-y} \cos x + C_1$$

$$x - e^{-y} \cos x = C \text{ — общ. интегр. уравн.}$$