lördag 24 december 2022

$$y' = (y^2 - 1) \times \frac{dy}{dx} = (y^2 - 1) \times dy \cdot \frac{1}{(y^2 - 1)} = x dx$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{g^2-1}\right)dy=\int x dx$$

$$\int \frac{A}{y+1} + \frac{B}{y-1} dy = \frac{x^2}{2} + B$$

$$1 = A(y-1) + B(y+1) = (A+B)y + B - A$$

$$A+B = 0$$

$$2B=1$$

$$B-A=1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{3-1} - \frac{1}{3+1} dy = \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln \frac{13-11}{1y+11} \right) + A =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\ln\left(\frac{5-1}{5+1}\right)\right) + A = \frac{x^2}{2} + B$$

$$\left| \frac{5-1}{5+1} \right| = x^2 + C$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = x + C$$

$$\frac{1}{5} =$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\frac{5-1}{5} = \frac{\pm}{2}$$

$$y - ey = z + 1$$

$$S_{i}, J = \frac{e^{x^{2}}}{1 - e^{x^{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} = 0 + c = 0$$

$$y - e^{2}y = e^{2} + 1$$
 $y(1 - e^{2}) = e^{2} + 1$