Riccati Diferensiyel Denklemii

y'= P(x)y²+Q(x)y+R(x)

Sehlindeki dif. denkleme "Riccati Dif. Denki" denir.

P(x), Q(x) ve R(x) x ih fonk-landir. P+O dir.

4) Riccati denkleminin bir òzel aozami bilinirse denklemi Gozoma bulunabilir.

y=y,+1 donisana le Riccola derblema

lineer forma doncison.

2) Riccorti derhlemmin ihi òtel astumi bilmigora, gerel astum bor integralle buhnabilir.

y'* Pyz+ay+R=0 y, stel commolden

Y 1"+ Py? + ay 1+ R=0

 $\frac{y'-y''+p(y^2-y'')+9(y-y')=0}{(y-y')'} + p(y+y'')+8=0 - (1)$ $\frac{(y-y')'}{y-y'} + p(y+y'')+8=0 - (1)$

ye orel Gor old dan

(y y z) + P (y y z) + Q = 0 -(2)

(1) des(2) ys giharalim.

$$\frac{(y-y_1)'}{y-y_1} - \frac{(y-y_1)'}{y-y_2} + P(y-y_1) = 0 - (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \frac{y-y_1}{y-y_2} = -\int P(y,-y_2) dx + c$$

3) Üg özel Gözümi bilinen Riccati denklemenn Gözümis doğrudan yazılabilin 91.92, yz ing özel Gözüm olsun

3-41 = Cexp (-P(41-51) dx

Buradon (4.7.) (4.7.) = c

4) Dort stel useme bilinen Riccorti derhlemmen Gözenstermin Gifte orani sabittir.

$$\frac{(y-y_1)(y_3-y_1)}{(y-y_1)(y_3-y_1)} = c \Rightarrow \frac{(y_1-y_1)}{(y_1-y_1)} = \frac{(y_3-y_1)}{(y_3-y_1)} = c$$

5) Yiyzy gibi un ord Gozam bilingorsa y = P(x), y2+Q(x)y+R(x) $y_1' = P(x)y_1^2 + Q(x)y_1 + P(x)$ 42 = P(x) 422+ Q(x)42+ R(x) 3) = P(x) y32 + Q(x) y3+ R(x) yazılabilir. Bu dont derlen arasından PIXI, AIXIRXI yok edilivse Riccats derki testil edilmis olun 1 9 9 1 $y_1' \quad y_1^2 \quad y_1 \quad 1$ = 0 93' 93° 93 1

determinant de bu islem kolaylikla yapılır.

6) Katsayıları sabit olan bir Riccati dif. derlemini Gözümü kolaylılda bulunabilir y't ayıt by tc=0 aıbıc sabit.

ah?+bk+c=0, k1, k2 gibs iki ksh varsa Riccati dif derbleminh iki ord 45 zima vander Bir ksh varsa bor özel 40 zim vander. 7) Eger ôzel Gözüm verilmemisse

y=a, y=ax+b, y=ax+bx+c, y=ex, y=x, y=ax+b

y=shax, y=cosax gibi Gözümler oranır.

Sorus As dif. derklemlein Gözünlemi bulunz.

1) 41+42-4-2=0

2) (1-x3)y'-y2+ x2y+2x=0

3) (1-sihxcosx)y1+(cosx)y2-y+sihx=0 y=cosx otel working

4) y'-x==0

Gozúm: 1) $y^{\dagger} + y^2 - y - z = 0$ y=a bia br as a galin $y=a \Rightarrow y'=0$

 $0+\alpha^{2}-\alpha-2=0$ $0_{1}=-1$ $0_{2}=2$ $0_{1}=-1$ $0_{1}=-1$ $0_{2}=2$ $0_{1}=-1$ $0_{1}=$

 $ln \frac{y+1}{y-2} = \int I(3) dx + lnc$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} +2) & (1-x^{3})y^{1}-y^{2}+x^{2}y+2x=0 \\ y^{1}-\frac{1}{1-x^{3}}y^{2}+\frac{x^{2}}{1-x^{3}}y+\frac{2x}{1-x^{3}}=0 \\ y=\alpha x^{2} & \text{biq. bn } 46h & \text{arayalim.} \\ y^{1}=2\alpha x & (1-x^{3})(2\alpha x)-\alpha^{2}x^{4}+x^{2}\alpha x^{2}+2x=0 \\ & (-2\alpha-\alpha^{2}+\alpha)x^{4}+(2\alpha+2)x=0 \\ & -2\alpha-\alpha^{2}+\alpha=0 \implies \alpha=0,-1 \\ 2\alpha+2=0 \implies \alpha=-1 \\ 2\alpha+2=0 \implies \alpha=-1 \\ y=-x^{2} & \text{bn } \text{ozel } \text{abzundon} \\ y=-x^{2}+\frac{1}{\alpha} \implies y^{1}=-2x-\frac{u^{1}}{u^{2}} & (\text{derblande yerher layalim}) \\ u^{1}+\frac{3x^{2}}{x^{2}-1} & u=\frac{1}{x^{2}-1} & (\text{linear}) \\ u=\frac{x+c}{x^{2}-1} & \text{derblande gent committee} \end{array}$$

(95)

3) (1-sihxcosx)y1+(cosx)y2-y+sihx=0; y=cosx y=y+ty > y=cosx+ty donisamini yapalina. y'=-shx-u' Derblende yerhe kayalını $U' + \frac{2(05^{1}x - 1')}{5Mx(60x - 1)}U = -\frac{C05X}{5Mx(60x - 1)}$ (linear) Buradan $4 = \frac{-sMx+c}{sMx\cos x-1} \Rightarrow y = \cos x + \frac{sMx\cos x-1}{-sMx} + c$ y'-x3y32xy=0 y'= x2+y2+2xy => y= (x+y)2 x+y=2 1+41=71 ⇒y1= 21-1 $\Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dt} = dx \Rightarrow arctanz = x+c$ ⇒ arctan(x+y)=x+c

(96)

+ 50001 y'+y2+ + +y - + =0 dif. derkleminn br ôzel Gözümi y= 2 be gerel Göz bulunuz Gözümi y=y+t dönürimini uygulayalım. y= y+ + = = = = = = + = => y'= - 2 - u' déparis derblemde yenne yozalin $-\frac{2}{x^{2}} - \frac{u^{1}}{u^{2}} + \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{u}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{x}\left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{u}\right) - \frac{4}{x^{2}} = 0$ =) U'= \$ U=1=0 (lineer) derklemmin elde ederiz $\lambda = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = \frac{1}{x^{2}}$ 1 U= 1 x dx + C = 1 x = 1 + C $\Rightarrow u = \frac{x}{4} + cx^5$ 4= = + t da u= x+cx yazılırsa $y = \frac{2}{X} + \frac{1}{\frac{X}{L} + CX^{5}} = \frac{2}{X} + \frac{4}{X + 4CX^{5}}$ $\Rightarrow y = \frac{2x + 8cx^{5} + 4x}{x(x + 4cx^{5})} = \frac{6x + c_{1}x^{5}}{x^{2} + c_{2}x^{6}}$ gerel Gozani bulum

97)

Soru: y' = yr - 2xy + xr + 1, $y_1 = x$ billindigine genel 4020mi bulunus

Gazam: y=y++++ => y=x+++

 $\Rightarrow y' = 1 - \frac{u'}{uz}$

 $4 - \frac{u'}{u^2} = (X + \frac{1}{u})^2 - 2x(X + \frac{1}{u}) + x^2 + 1$

=> 1- u1 = x+ 2x+1-2x-2x+x+1

 $\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{u'}{u} = \frac{1 + u^2}{u^2} \Rightarrow \frac{(2 - u') = (2 + 1)}{(2 - u')} \Rightarrow \frac{(2 - u') = (2 + 1)}{(2 + u')} \Rightarrow \frac{(2 - u')}{(2 + u'$

→ U=-x+C

 $y = x + \frac{1}{c - x} = \frac{cx - x^2 + 1}{c - x}$

olup $y = \frac{1 - x^2 + cx}{c - x}$

gerel 40 timi bulum.