Sim di ban otel abtembenh nasil buluna bilecegini inceleyelim. $a_2(x)y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_0(x)y = 0$ (1) denklemini y' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0 (2) sellhole yatabilinit. $\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_2}$ $\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_2}$ i) y=x (2) der Meminin Göreme obey de p(x) + x q(x) = 0 olman gerekvár. Dolay Nota (2) der Memmde p(x) + x q(x) = 0ise y=x bir stel communic. Eper de Men (1) seklande 18c bu durinde and and and and a state of the standard of the

Epe- (1) derblennde 92+9,+90=0 ise $y=e^{x}$ 57el Corm Lur. (Veya (1) de 1+p+9=0 is 1+P+9=0 (se) $q_2 - q_1 + q_0 = 0$ ise $y = e^{-x}$ stel Cozemder. Or (1+x²) y"-2xy'+2y=0 derkleminn br stel CETEME Y,=x ise genel GOT-barbann $(1+x^{2})y^{4}-2(xy^{4}-y)=0$ $\alpha_2 = 1 + x^2$ $\alpha_i = -2x$ 90=2 Veya $Q_1 + Q_0 X = -W + W = 0$ y'= U+ XU' y = xuy'' = u' + u' + xu'' = xu'' + 2u'

(5)

$$(1+x^{2})(xu''+2u') - 2x(u+xu') + 2ux = 0$$

elde edilir. Diventence yapıtırsa
 $X(1+x^{2})u'' + (2+2x^{2}-2x^{2})u' + (-2x2x^{2}x^{2})u' = 0$
 $X(1+x^{2})u'' + 2u' = 0$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} = 0$$

$$\frac{dv}{v} + \left(\frac{2}{x} - \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) dx = 0$$

$$V = \frac{C_1 \times (1 + x^2)}{X^2}$$

$$V = U' = \frac{C_1(1+x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{C_1}{x^2} + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow U = C_1\left(X - \frac{1}{X}\right) + C_2$$

$$y = xu \Rightarrow y = C_1(x^2 - 1) + C_2 x$$

derblembin bir ôtel asteme yeex old gove genel 97 (x-1)y''-xy'+y=0y=e x u y'= e x u + e x u y'= aprament bulunut $(x-1) \left[e^{x} u'' + 2e^{x} u' + e^{x} u \right] - x \left[e^{x} u' + e^{x} u \right] + e^{x} u = 0$ $e^{x} \{ (x-1)(u''+2u'+u)-x(u'+u)+u \} = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x-1)u'' + [2x-2-x]u' + [x-1-x+1]u = 0$ $\Rightarrow (X-1)U'' + (X-2)U' = 0$ u'=v'(X-1) 1 + (X-2) 1 = 0 $\frac{dv}{v} + \frac{x-2}{x-1} dx = 0$

(8)

$$\frac{dv}{v} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{x-1}\right) dx = 0$$

$$\ln v + x - \ln (x-1) = \ln c_1$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{v}{(x-1)x}\right) = -x$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{v}{c_1(x-1)} = e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad v = c_1(x-1) e^{-x}$$

$$v = c_1(x-1) e^{-x}$$