Lagrange Diferensiyel Denklemi:

$$y = xg(p) + f(p)$$
 $y' = p$

sellinde tanımlaran dif. derkdir X'e göre herihi tarafın türevi alınarah Gözüm bulunur

$$P-g(p) = [\chi g'(p) + f'(p)] \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow [P-g(P)] \frac{dx}{dP} - Xg'(P) = f'(P)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dp} - \frac{g'(p)}{p-g(p)} X = \frac{f'(p)}{p-g(p)}$$
 (Linear)

<u>Sorular</u>: Asapidali diferensiyel den Wemler Gözünüz.

2)
$$y = \frac{3}{2}xy' + e^{y'}$$

3)
$$y = 2xy' + \sqrt{1+y'^2}$$

$$\frac{\text{Gi20m1}+1)}{\text{y}=2\text{xy}'+\text{lny}'} \quad \text{y'=p}$$

$$y=2\text{xp}+\text{lnp} \quad (\text{Langrange}) \quad \text{x'e gare forev}$$

$$\frac{\text{dy}}{\text{dx}}=2\text{p}+2\text{x} \frac{\text{dp}}{\text{dx}}+\frac{1}{p} \frac{\text{dp}}{\text{dx}}$$

109

$$\Rightarrow P = 2p + 2x \frac{dP}{dx} + \frac{1}{p} \frac{dP}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow -P = (2x + \frac{1}{P}) \frac{dP}{dx}$$

P=0 olduju 2aman lnp tanımsızdır. Buradan P=0'a karsılık pelen aykırı Gözün yoktur.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dp} + \frac{2}{p} x = -\frac{1}{p^2} (linear) \text{ yolder.}$$

$$X = \frac{c}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p}$$

$$y = 2xp + lnp$$

integral éprilemm parametrik gês terimi

$$+2)$$
 $y = \frac{3}{2}xy' + e^{y'}$ $y' = P$

X'e por turer alalin

$$P = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{2}P + \frac{3x}{2}\frac{dP}{dx} + e^{P}\frac{dP}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{3p}{2} + \left(\frac{3x}{2} + e^{p}\right) \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{p}{2} = \left(\frac{3}{2}x + e^{p}\right) \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$-\frac{p}{2}=0 \Rightarrow |P=0$$

$$y=\frac{3}{2}\times p+e^{p} \Rightarrow \boxed{y=1} \text{ Aylun Görüm}$$

$$-\frac{P}{2}\frac{dx}{dp} = \frac{3x}{2} + e^{P}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dp} + \frac{3}{P}x = -\frac{2}{P}e^{P}(lineer)$$

$$\lambda = e^{3ln}P = p^{3}$$

$$P^{3}x = \int -\frac{2}{P}e^{P}p^{3}dP + c = -2e^{P}(P^{2}-2p+r) + c$$

$$\left\{P^{3}x = -2e^{P}(P^{2}-2p+r) + c \quad parametroli$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}xp + e^{P}$$

$$(4.3)$$
 $y = 2xy' + \sqrt{1 + y'^2}$ $y' = P$ $y_{02}p$ $x'e$ gove town alalim

$$-\rho = (2x + \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1+\rho^2}}) \frac{d\rho}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\rho \frac{dx}{d\rho} - 2x = \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1+\rho^2}}$$

(0)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dp} + \frac{2}{p} x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} \quad (linear)$$

derllemini elde ederiz.

(1/1)

Soru: y= 2xy'+y' dif. derkleminin Gözümünü bulunuz. Ctòzumi y'=p dijelim. ve x'e gåre turer alalım. y'= 2y'+2x dp + dp $\Rightarrow P = 2P + 2x \frac{dP}{dx} + \frac{dP}{dx}$ P=0 iqin [y=0] ony kiri \Rightarrow -p = (2x+1) $\frac{dP}{dx}$ $\Rightarrow -p \frac{dx}{dp} - 2x - 1 = 0$ $\frac{dx}{dp} + \frac{2}{p}x = -p \quad (linear)$ $\lambda = e^{\int \frac{2}{p} dp} = 2 \ln p = \ln p^2 = p^2$ $\lambda X = \int \lambda (-p) dp + c$ $\Rightarrow p^2 x = - \left(p^3 dp + c \right) p^2 x = -\frac{1}{4}p^4 + c$ $X = -\frac{1}{4} p^2 + \frac{c}{p^2}$ y = 2(-{ P} + p) P+P $\Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} X = -\frac{p^2}{4} + \frac{c}{p^2} \\ y = -\frac{p^3}{2} + \frac{2c}{p} + P \end{array} \right)$ Parametrik

4020m: