## BIRINCI DERECEDEN VE BIRINCI MERTEBEDEN DIFERENSITIEL DENKLEMLERI

Bither mertebe ve bither dereceden bor diferensiyel denllen su sekilde yazılabiline

P=P(xiy) Q=Q(xiy) olmah üzere

Pdx+Ordy=0

Deprherente agrilabiles derlember:

 $X_1 y_1 dx + x_2 y_2 dy = 0$   $X_1 = X_1(x)$   $Y_1 = Y_1(y)$  $X_2 = X_2(x)$   $Y_2 = Y_2(y)$ 

 $\frac{X_1}{X_2} dx + \frac{y_2}{y_1} dy = 0 = (f(x) dx + g(y) dy = 0)$ 

denk 462 bulunet Or (X-2) y3 dx+ X4 (y-3) dy=0

 $\frac{X-2}{X^4} dx + \frac{y-3}{y^3} dy = 0$ 

 $\left(\frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x^4}\right) dx + \left(\frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{3}{y^3}\right) dy = 0$ 

 $\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{2}{3x^2} - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{3}{2y^2} = C$ 

 $\int_{C} x \sin y \, dx + (x^2 + 1) \cos y \, dy = 0$ 

derk 402- buluny2.

 $\frac{X}{X^{2}+1} dx + \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy = 0$ 

1 ln (x2+1) + lnshy = Co

lnc=200

ln(x2+1) +2 lnsing = lnc (x2+1) sm2y=c

5 My =0  $y = 2k\pi$   $y = (2k+1)\pi$   $\Rightarrow y = n\pi$ 

Y=nT c=0 a harsilik peldsømder gyri br 4820me gerek yok.

SORULAR!

Gôzumlerini bulunuz (1) As dif denklemlern

y(2a) = a

dx 'lle garpalin

(Her this towasi y the boletim)

(Her this torafi xile bolelin

a)  $\alpha \left[ x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y \right] = xy \frac{dy}{dx}$ 

a (x dy + 2y) = xy dy

a(x dy + 2y dx) = xy dy

ax dy -xy dy + 2aydx =0

 $2ay dx + (a-y) \times dy = 0$ 

2a dx + (a-y) x dy = 0

 $\frac{2a}{x} dx + \frac{(a-y)}{y} dy = 0$ 

2alnx + alny-y=lnc

lnx2a+lnya-lnc=y

=) y= ln xlaya

X yene 2a , y yene a yazalın

 $(2a)^{2a}a^{a} = ce^{a} \Rightarrow c = 4ae^{-a}$ 

=> | x2aya=49 30 y-a

(b) 
$$xy^2 dx + e^x dy = 0$$
  $x - \infty$  iam  $y - \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\frac{x}{e^x} dx + \frac{1}{y^2} dy = 0$$
 (Her this toronfor  $y^{rex}$  bollelim)
$$(xe^{-x} dx + |y^2 dy = |0|)$$

$$\int e^{x} P(x) dx = e^{x} (P-P^{1}+P^{11}-P^{11}+--) + C$$
Polinon

$$-X=+$$

$$dx=-d+$$

$$e^{+}(+-1)-\frac{1}{y}=d$$

$$e^{-\times}(-x-1)-\frac{1}{y}=c$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} e^{-\times}(-x-1)-\frac{1}{z}=c$$

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

$$(xy+x) dx = (x^2y^2 + x^2 + y^2 + 1) dy$$

$$\frac{2 \times 2}{2 \times 2} dx = \frac{y^2 + 1}{y + 1} dy$$

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

y2+1 - y-1+2 y+1

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

$$\frac{dy}{dy} = \left( \frac{\sinh x + \cosh x + a}{2 \sinh x} \right) dx$$

$$\ln y = \left( \frac{\sinh x}{2 \sinh x} \right) dx + \frac{\sinh x}{2 \sinh x} dx + \frac{\sinh x}{2 \sinh x} dx$$

$$\ln y = \frac{\sinh x}{2 \sinh x} - \frac{\sinh x}{2 \sinh x} dx + \frac{\sinh x}{2 \sinh x} - \frac{\sinh x}{2 \sinh x} dx$$

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$$\ln x = \frac{\sinh x}{2 \sinh x} + \frac{\sinh x}{2 \sinh x} dx$$

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en V(1+421 (1+2x) = enc

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 $(1+4)(1+2x) = \sqrt{c} = c_1$ y2 = C1 1+2x -1 olorah bulunur y'-xy2+x=0 dif. derkleminn genel ciòz. bulunuiz. Gözümi Verlen denklem y'-x(y2-1)=0 rellinde dûzenlenirse dy -xdx=0 ifadesinde integral almorah  $\frac{1}{2}\ln(y^21) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(y+1) - \frac{x^2}{2} = \ln c$ bulunur. Buradan genel 4020m y-1 = cext olarak bulunun 51hx Cos²ydx + Cos²xdy=0 derleminingerel Gotomora bulunuz Ctôzûm; Shx dx + dy =0 Integral alinina Secx+tony=c

=> tany=c-secx

=> y= orcton(c-secx)

(14)

elde edilia

+ 5) (X+y) dx+dy=0 dif denk Goz bulunut.  $\frac{dy}{dy} = -(x+y)$ Note dy = f(ax+by+c) bigimme ise ax+by+c=2 dépisher dépistir mess yapihal Buradan dy = -(X+Y) ise  $X+Y=2 \Rightarrow 1+\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{dz}{dx}$  $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx} - 1$  $\frac{d^2-1}{dx} = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dx} = 1-2 \Rightarrow \int \frac{d^2}{1-2} = \int dx$ => ln(1-2) = 1x+lnc  $2\sqrt{\frac{A-t}{c}} = -2 \Rightarrow 1-t=ce^{-x}$ => 1- X-Y=ce\*x

6)  $2 dy = [\cos x \cos 2y + \sin x \sin 2y + 1] dx$  difficulting dendember 4020 minimal bulunut.

Chô 2 ûmi  $2 dy = \cos (x-2y) + 1$ 

(5)

$$X-27=2 \Rightarrow 1-2\frac{d7}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\frac{dt}{dx} = 1-\frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} = \cos 2 + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} = -\frac{dx}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{d}{dx} + x = \ln c \qquad \int \frac{dx}{s_{Mx}} = \ln t \cos \frac{x}{x} + c \qquad \int \frac{dx}{s_{Mx}} = \int \frac{dx}{s_{My}} = \int \frac{dx}{s_{My}}$$

y(H): Zamora bagli nuifus

(16

1 ( du -3) = 12 veya

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10) e (0)x y1\_sinxtany=0 dif denh penal air bulynux. Gozami u=tony u= y/ Donozini le e Cosx u1-usmx=0 elde edim du -smx e-cosx = 0 =) lnu-e-cox=he lu = e - cox = u= ce edilu U=tony homeluse, tary= (ee-cox verys y= aretan(cee-cox) bulum