(31)

GÖZÜNLÜ SORULAR (Birinci Mert. Adi Dif. Denklemler)

① $3\times(xy-2)dx+(x^3+2y)dy=0$ tau dif. donklemini qözünüz.

Gozius: $M=3\times(xy-2)$ ve $N=(x^3+2y)$ dir.

 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 3x^2$ ve $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 3x^2$ olup $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ old. derklem

Tam dif derkleudir.

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = M = 3x^2y - 6x$ exitliginde integral alining

 $F(x,y) = \int (3x^2y - 6x) dx + \phi(y)$

bulunur. y'ye göre türer alınır)a

olur. OF = N = X3+2y exitlifi & da yerine yazılırıa

 $x^3 + 2y = x^3 + \frac{d\phi}{dy}$

 $\Rightarrow \frac{d\phi}{dy} = 2y \Rightarrow \phi(y) = y^2 + Co$

bulunur. \$191 nm bu degeri & ezitliginde genne

yardırsa

 $F(x,y) = x^3y - 3x^2 + y^2 + c_0 = c_1$

 \Rightarrow $x^3y - 3x^2 + y^2 = 0$

genel Gözünü belinur.

(2) $(2xy-y)dx + (x^2-x)dy = 0$ tau dif. denthemini çözünüt.

Gözim: M = 2xy-y ve N = x2-x

 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 2x - 1$, $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2x - 1$ olup $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ old.

dentlem TDD'dir.

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2xy - y$ exitliginde integral orlinion

 $F(x,y) = \int (2xy - y) dx + \phi(y)$

 $\Rightarrow F(xy) = x^2y - yx + \phi(y)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^2 - x + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^2 - x + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$

elde edilir. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = N = x^2 - x$ ezitlipi $\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{B}$ da yerine yazılırsa

 $x^2 - x = x^2 - x + \frac{d\phi}{dy}$

 $\Rightarrow \frac{d\phi}{dy} = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(y) = C_0$ bulinur.

Ф(y) nin bu degerí ⊗ exitliginde yerine yardırsa $f(x,y) = x^2y - yx + C_0 = C_1$

gerel Gözünü bulınır.

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 1 \cdot \cos(xy) - y \cdot x \cdot \sin(xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} =$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = M = 2x + y \cos(xy)$$
 ifaderinde integral alining

$$f(x,y) = \int [2x + y\cos(xy)]dx + \phi(y)$$

$$f(x_i,y) = x^2 + y \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot \sin(xy) + \phi(y)$$

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + \sin(xy) + \phi(y) \quad \text{bulmur.}$$

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + \sin(xy) + \phi(y) \quad \text{bulumur.}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x \cos(xy) + \frac{d\phi}{dy}$$
Therev

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = N = \times \cos(xy)$$
 oldugunden

$$\times \cos(xy) = \times \cos(xy) + \frac{d\phi}{dy}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\phi}{dy} = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(y) = C_o$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x,y) = x^2 + \sin(xy) + C_0 = C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 5in(xy) = C$$

gerel Gözünü bulunur.

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2 \times \cos x^2 - 2 \times 7$$
 \Rightarrow denkleun TDD'dir. $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2 \times \cos x^2 - 2 \times 7$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2xy \cos x^2 - 2xy + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow F(xy) = \int (2xy\cos x^2 - 2xy + 1) dx + \phi(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow F(xy) = 2y \int x \cos x^2 dx - 2y \int x dx + \int dx + \Phi(y)$$

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = \int x \cos x^2 dx = ? & x^2 = u \Rightarrow 2x dx = du \Rightarrow x dx = \frac{du}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int x \cos x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos u du = \frac{1}{2} \sin u = \frac{1}{2} \sin x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad f(x,y) = 2y \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin x^2 - 2y \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \phi(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \sin x^2 - x^2 + \frac{db}{dy}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = N = \sin x^2 - x^2$$
 withing inden fay dalanlison

$$\sin x^2 - x^2 = \sin x^2 - x^2 + \frac{d\phi}{dy}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(y) = C_0$$

$$=) F(x,y) = y \sin x^2 - y x^2 + x = 0$$

genel q'ézimi bulinur.

(5)
$$(x^2 + 3y^2) dx + 2xy dy = 0$$
 deallemini Gözünüz.

Gözüm!
$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 6 \cdot y$$
, $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2y$ olup PDD dégildir.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{2xy} \left(6y - 2y \right) = \frac{2}{x}$$

fontingonu sordere x'e baglidir. Bu nedale

$$\mu = e = e = e = e = x^{2}$$

$$\mu = e = e = e = x^{2}$$

=>
$$\mu = x^2$$
 integral 4 arpanidir.

Soruda verilen derklemin tanu teriuleri x² ile garpursa denklem TDD ye dönüşcir.

$$x^{2}(x^{2}+3y^{2})dx + x^{2}(2xy)dy = 0$$

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

denteuri TDD dr.

if TDD'dir.

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = M_1 = x^4 + 3x^2y^2$$
 exitlipinde integral almirson

$$F(x,y) = \int (x^4 + 3x^2y^2) dx + \phi(y)$$

$$= \int (x^4 + 3x^2y^2) dx + \phi(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x^3y + \frac{d\phi}{dy} \qquad (**)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = N_1 = 2 \times \frac{3}{y}$$
 ifaderi & & de yerne yazılırsa

$$2 \times 3y = 2 \times 3y + \frac{d\phi}{dy} \Rightarrow \frac{d\phi}{dy} = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(y) = (0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x,y) = \frac{x^{5}}{5} + x^{3}y^{2} = c$$

genel gözüni bulinur.

Derleu MDD degildir.

$$\frac{y^2 dx}{y^2} = \frac{y dx - x dy}{y^2} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{y dx - x dy}{y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \Rightarrow \int dx = \int d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{x}{y} + c$$

Gözülli : cosy
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(siny-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x(siny-1)}{6sy}$$

$$=) \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{\cos y}{2 \times (\sin y - 1)}$$

$$\int 2x dx = \int \frac{\cos y dy}{\sin y - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \ln |\sin y - 1| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \text{Siny} - 1 = e^{x^2 + c}$$

Gözüng!
$$\int \frac{\sin x \, dx}{\cos x} + \int \frac{\sin y}{\cos y} \, dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\ln(\cos x) - \ln(\cos y) = -\ln c$$

$$ln(cosx) + ln(cosy) = lnc$$

$$Cosx.cosy = C$$

(9)
$$(xy+2x+y+2)dx+(x^2+x)dy=0$$
 desidentini Gözünüz.

Görüm:
$$[y(x+1)+2(x+1)]dx + [x^2+x]dy = 0$$

$$(x+1)(y+2) dx + (x^2+x) dy = 0$$

$$\frac{X+1}{X^2+X} dX + \frac{dy}{y+2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2 \times +2}{x^2 + x} dx + \int \frac{dy}{y+2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x} dx + \int \frac{dx}{x^2+x} \right] + \int \frac{dy}{y+2} = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(x^2 + x) + \ln(x) - \ln(x + 1) \right] + \ln(y + 2) = \ln(x + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x^2 + x) \cdot x \cdot (y+2)}{x+1} = c$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \chi^2(y+2) = C$$

(6) $(x^2 - xy + y^2) dx - xy dy = 0$ homojer dif. derklimmi gözenüz. Coronn: $\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{x^2 - xy + y^2}{x^2 - xy + y^2} = \frac{x}{y} - 1 + \frac{y}{x}$ $\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{x^2 - xy + y^2}{dx}$ olup derklem homogendir. Dolayingla [y=2x] donuzonii uggulenirse, { re= y } $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{9} - 1 + \frac{y}{x}$ 20+ x dre = 1 - 1+ 20 $\times \frac{dn}{dx} = \frac{1-n}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{n \cdot dn}{1-n^2}$

 $\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x} - \int \frac{v dv}{x^2 - 1} = 0$ $\int \frac{dx}{x} - \int \frac{v-1+1}{x} dv = 0$

 $\int \frac{dx}{dx} - \int \frac{dx}{dx} = 0$

lnx - re - ln(re-1) = C

 $lnx - \frac{y}{x} - ln(\frac{y}{x} - 1) = C$

gerel Gözünii bulinur.

(1) y dx =
$$(x + \sqrt{y^2 - x^2})$$
 dy homojen denk. Góznij. (39)

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x + \sqrt{y^2 - x^2}}{y}$$

$$=) \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x + \sqrt{y^2 - x^2}}{\frac{y}{y}} = \frac{\frac{x}{y} + \sqrt{\frac{y^2 - x^2}{y^2}}}{1}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x}{y} + \sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{9})^2}$$

old derklem homojerdir. X= my dénazimi yapılırsa dx = m+ y dm türevi yaharıda yerine yanlırsa dy

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x}{y} + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{9}\right)^2}$$

$$=) u+y \frac{du}{dy} = u+\sqrt{1-u^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

lny = arcsinu + lnc

$$ln \left| \frac{y}{c} \right| = \arcsin \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\frac{y}{c} = e^{\arcsin \frac{x}{y}} \implies y = c. e^{\arcsin \frac{x}{y}}$$

Noti bu denthem y= nex dönüzümü yapılarak da çözülebilir. Fahat integral işlemleri uzun süreceği için X=uy dönüzünü tercih edilmiztir.

(12)
$$y' = \frac{2y + x}{x}$$
 homogen dif derklemini Gözünüz.

GÖLÜM:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y+x}{x} = 2\frac{y}{x}+1$$

y= VX dontieunici yapalicu:

$$\Rightarrow v + x \frac{du}{dx} = 2u + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \times \frac{du}{dx} = \sim +1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{du}{v+1}$$

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

$$=) ln x = ln (\frac{3}{x} + 1) + ln c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $X = \left(\frac{y+x}{x}\right)C_1$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = (y+x)^{C_1}$$

$$y + x = \frac{x^2}{C_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 y+k = $c \times^2$

genel Gözami bulumir.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x - 2y + 6}{2x + y + 2}$$
 how

homogen dif. donklemini Gözünüz.

$$\frac{602000}{p=2}$$
; $a=1$, $b=-2$, $c=6$ $\frac{7}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $h-2k+6=0$ $\frac{7}{2}$ $h=-2$ $p=2$, $q=1$, $r=2$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{dY}{dx} = \frac{x-2-2Y-4+6}{2x-4+Y+2+2} = \frac{x-2Y}{2x+Y} = \frac{1-2\frac{y}{x}}{2+\frac{y}{x}}$$

$$V + X \frac{dV}{dX} = \frac{1-2V}{2+V} \Rightarrow X \frac{dV}{dX} = \frac{1-4V-V^2}{2+V}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{2+v}{v^2+4v-1} = 0$$
 exiktipinde integral alınırsa

$$lnX + \frac{1}{2} ln(V^2 + 4V - 1) = ln($$

$$\ln X + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{Y^2}{X^2} + 4 \frac{Y}{X} - 1 \right) = \ln c$$

$$\ln(x+2) + \ln\left(\frac{(y-2)^2}{(x+2)^2} + 4\frac{y-2}{x+2} - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \ln c$$

$$(x+2)$$
. $\sqrt{\frac{(y-2)^2}{(x+2)^2} + 4\frac{y-2}{x+2}} - 1 = c$

genel Gozinii bulinur.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x - y + 1}{3y - x + 5}$$
 homoger derkleuwitt (5zwnor.)

$$\frac{Gozium!}{dx} = \frac{3x-y+1}{-x+3y+5} \Rightarrow 0=3, b=-1, c=1$$

$$3h-k+1=0$$
 } $h=-1$
- $h+3k+5=0$ } $k=-2$

$$x = X - 1$$
 7 dönazamu yapalını: $y = Y - 2$

$$\frac{dY}{dx} = \frac{3x - 3 - Y + 2 + 1}{3Y - 6 - x + 1 + 5} = \frac{3x - Y}{3Y - x} = \frac{3 - \frac{Y}{x}}{3Y - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow V + x \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{3-V}{3V-1} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{(3V-1) \frac{dv}{dx}}{3-3V^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3V-1}{V^2-1} = 0$$

$$I = \int \frac{3V-1}{V^2-1} dV = \int \left(\frac{A}{V-1} + \frac{B}{V+1}\right) dV \Rightarrow A = 1, B = 2$$
 bulunur.

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\int \frac{1}{V-1} dV + 2 \int \frac{dV}{V+1} \right) = In C$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln x + \frac{1}{3} \left(\ln (V-1) + 2 \ln (V+1) \right) = \ln C$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left(\frac{X' \cdot (V-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} (V+1)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{(V+1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) = \ln C$$

$$=) ln(x) (\sqrt{x}-1)^{1/3} (\sqrt{x}+1)^{2/3}) = lnc$$

$$=) ln(x) (\sqrt{x}-1)^{1/3} (\sqrt{x}+1)^{2/3}) = lnc$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+1) \cdot \left(\frac{y+2}{x+1} - 1\right)^{1/3} \cdot \left(\frac{y+2}{x+1} + 1\right)^3 = C$$

genel Gözümii bulınur.

(15)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y = xy^3$$
 dendemini Gözünüz (Bernoulli)

assur: Her ili torraf y ile 4 arpilirsa

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{du}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} = -2y^{-3} \frac{dy}{dx}$$
 bulinur. Buradon $y^{-3} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{du}{dx}$

olup @ exitliginde yerine yerulurson

$$-\frac{1}{2}\frac{dv}{dx} + v = x \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} - 2v = -2x$$

lineer denklemine doncezor. Binin gozawii ize

$$-\int (-2)dx \left[\int (-2x) \cdot e^{-\int 2dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{2\times \left[\int e^{-2\times} \cdot (-2\times) dx + C\right]}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = e^{2x} \left(x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} + c \right)$$

olur. $v = y^2$ oldufuna pare

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

gerel fözünii bulinir.

genel (jozcinii bulinu.)

$$\int (-2x)e^{-2x}dx = ? \cdot \left\{ u = -2x, e^{-2x}dx = dx = dx \right\}$$

$$\int (-2x)e^{-2x}dx = xe^{-2x} - \int e^{-2x}dx = xe^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} + C$$

(b) dx-2xy dy = x4 dy denklemint fözünüz. (Bernalli) (44)

Gözem: Denklemin her tarafı dy ile bölünürse Bernalli
denklemi elde edilir. Ayrıca denklemin her ili tarafını da

X4 ile bölersek

haline gelir. $v = x^{-3}$ dönceümü yapılırsa $\frac{dv}{dy} = \frac{dv}{dx} \frac{dx}{dy} = -3x^{-4} \frac{dx}{dy}$

$$\Rightarrow x^{-4} \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{d^{10}}{dy}$$

bulunur. Böylece & derklemi

$$-\frac{1}{3}\frac{dv}{dy}-\frac{2}{y}v=1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dy} + \frac{6}{9}v = -3$$

linear dentilemi elde edilir. -Buraden

- 5 \frac{6}{9} dy \left[\left[(-3) \cdot e \dy + C \right]

$$= \frac{-6 \ln y}{e} \left[\int -3 e^{6 \ln y} dy + c \right]$$

$$= y^{-6} \left[\int y^{6}(-3) dy + C \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $x^{-3}y^6 = -\frac{3}{7}x^7 + C$

gerel Gözünü bulunur.

(45) $y' + \frac{2}{x}y = \sqrt{y}$ dif. derklemini Gözünüz (Bernoulli) GÖZEM! Her ili torraf y ile Garpilirsa

(x) ... y = y + 2 = 1 bulunur. $(y = y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ donazioni ile v= \frac{1}{2}y^{\frac{1}{2}}y' \Rightarrow y^{\frac{1}{2}}y'=2v' olacagindan & der bleude

yerine yazılırıa $2v'+\frac{2}{x}v=1 \Rightarrow v'+\frac{1}{x}v=\frac{1}{2}$

$$v = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[\int \frac{1}{2} e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e \qquad \left[\int \frac{1}{2} e^{\ln x} dx + c \right] = \frac{1}{x} \left[\int \frac{1}{2} x dx + c \right]$$

$$= e \qquad \left[\int \frac{1}{2} e^{\ln x} dx + c \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{4} x^2 + C \right] \Rightarrow y^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{4} x^2 + C \right].$$

xy' (xsiny+y')=1 derlemini qözünüz. (Bernoueli)

 $\times \frac{dy}{dx} (x siny + \frac{1}{y}) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{x}{y} = x^2 siny$

denlleminin her illi tarafi da x² ile Garpilirsa

leminin her Hui tarafi da
$$x$$
 lie quiper $\frac{dy}{dy} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy}$

$$x^{-2} \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{x'}{y} = \sin y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dy} = -x^{-2} \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dy} = -x^{-2} \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$= \frac{dy}{dy} + \frac{1}{y} = \sin y$$

$$= \frac{dy}{dy} + \frac{1}{y} = \sin y$$

=> du - fr = -sing liner dif. denk. bullenur.

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

= $\frac{1}{y} \left[\int -y \sin y \, dy + c \right] \Rightarrow y = y \cos y - \sin y + c$ (Kismī int.)

(19)
$$x^2y'-2\ln x-e$$
 =0 desklemini Gözínűz. (Berrowli)

Gözum Derhlemi x²y¹-2lnx = e . e x

olaralı yazalıcı ve herili tarafı x² ye bölüp daha Sonra e² ile qarparsalı

$$e^{-2y}y' - \frac{2\ln x}{x^2}e^{-2y} = \frac{1}{x^2}e^{\frac{4\ln x}{x}}$$

Bernoulli dentient elde edilir.

 $v = e^{-2y}$ doncainuille $v' = -2e \cdot y'$ olur. Bâylee

$$-\frac{v'}{2} - \frac{2 \ln x}{x^2} v = \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{2 \ln x}{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow v' + \frac{4 \ln x}{x^2} v = -\frac{2}{x^2} e^{\frac{4 \ln x}{x}}$$

lineer dif. derlemi ette edilir. Gerel Gözün 12l

$$v = e$$

$$\begin{cases} -4 \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx \\ \int \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) e \end{cases} e$$

$$4 \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx \\ \int \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) e$$

$$4 \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx \\ -4 \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} + \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$v = e$$

$$\left[\int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} e^$$

$$= e$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -\frac{4}{x} \\ \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} + \frac{1}{x}\right) \\ \left(-\frac{2}{x^{2}}\right) \cdot e \\ \left(-\frac{4}{x} - u \right) \Rightarrow \frac{4}{x^{2}} dx = du \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{x^{2}} dx = -\frac{du}{2} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -\frac{4}{x} - u \\ \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{4}{x^{2}} \\ \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{4}{x^{2}} - \frac{4}{x^{2}} \\ \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{4}{x^{2}} - \frac{4}{x^{2}} \\ \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{4}{x^{2}} - \frac{4}{x^{2}} - \frac{4}{x^{2}} \\ \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{4}{x^{2}} - \frac{4}{x^{2}} - \frac{4}{x^{2}} - \frac{4}{x^{2}} - \frac{4}{x^{2}} \\ \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{4}{x^{2}} - \frac{4}{x$$

$$= e^{4\left(\frac{\ln x}{\kappa} + \frac{1}{\kappa}\right)} \left[-\frac{1}{2}e^{-4/\kappa} + C \right]$$
 bulenur.

Esmî int. uygularsa $\frac{dx}{x} = du$ $\frac{dx}{x} = du$ $\frac{dx}{x} = du$ Not: $\int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = ?$ $\int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = uv - \int v du = -\frac{1}{x} \ln x + \int \frac{dx}{x^2}$ $= -\frac{1}{x} \ln x - \frac{1}{x} + c = -\left(\frac{\ln x + 1}{x}\right) + c$

(20)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + e^{x} - 3y + e^{-x}$$
. $y^{2} = 0$ dentheminin bit 6 zel q 5 ramii $y = e^{x}$ oldupuna göre genel q'oznimini bulunuz.

(10 tau :
$$y = y, +2 = e^{x}+2$$
, $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x}+\frac{dz}{dx}$

dénizionalement veriles deslutemente yenne yazarrale,

$$e^{x} + \frac{d^{2}}{dx} + e^{x} - 3(e^{x} + 2) + e^{-x} \cdot (e^{x} + 2)^{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^{2}}{dx} - 2 = -e^{-x} \cdot 2^{2}$$

Bernoulli donlerni elde edilir. Bunun igin denleruin her ili tarafon 2-2 ile garpalius.

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dx} - \frac{1}{2} = -e^{-x}$$

dertheur elde editiv. Burada v= Z' dénozioni

yapılırıa
$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{z^2}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx}$$

ifadesi elde edilir. Burades

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dx} = -\frac{du}{dx} \quad \text{if aden it le } v = \overline{z}$$

bopintui & ezitliginde yerine yanılırıa

$$-\frac{de}{dx} - v = -e^{-x}$$

Buraden $v = e^{-x}$ linear denlimi elde edilir.

$$\Rightarrow v = e^{-x} (x+c)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} = e^{-x} (x+c) \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} = e^{x} / (x+c)$$

$$=) y = y + 2 = e^{x} + \frac{e^{x}}{x+c}$$
 bulinur.

(21) $y' - 2(x-1)y = -y^2 - x^2 + 2x + 1$ Riccati denk. (48) leminin bir özel Gözümü $y_1 = x$ ise genel Gözümünü buluy.

$$y = y_1 + \frac{1}{u} = x + \frac{1}{u}$$
, $y' = 1 - \frac{u'}{u^2}$

déntizement veriles destilende yerne yeralin:

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

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

lineer derbleui ette edilir. Bunu Garanuii $u = e^{\int 2dx} \left[\int 1. e^{\int 2dx} dx + c \right]$

$$u = -\frac{1}{2} + ce^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x + \frac{1}{u} \text{ old.} \qquad \frac{1}{y - x} = -\frac{1}{2} + ce$$

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

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

gerel Gózümi bulunur.