=> Homojer Hale Dönüstünikbilen Diferonsiyel Denklemler (=

(aix +b,y+c,)dx - (aex+bzy+ce)dy =0

derklami dy = aix + biy+Ci goklinde dúzenlenmig alsun.

Buroido a:, bi, c:, (i=1,2) belli sabitier olmak űtere bu katsayılara bağlı olarak yukarıdaki denklem icin iki durum sat konusudur.

 $Q_1x+b_1y+Q=0$  dixlande les dogruyu gostersnler.  $Q_2x+b_1y+C_2=0$ 

1)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$  ise dogrulor kesisir. Bu durumde,

01x+b1y+C1=0 } sisteminin tek bir (h.k.) gibi bir 01x+b2y+C1=0 } cózúmů vordir- Bu durumde,

x = X +h } dónüsümü yapılarak y= Y + k } derklem homojen dif. derkleme dönüstürilir.

2)  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2}$  ise dogrular perdeldir. Bu durumde,

 $q = a_1x + b_1y$  veyor  $q = a_2x + b_2y$  de=dx+dy dy=de-dx

dénissimi yepilorde dent yore homojen dif. dent dénistiriur. Degistenteure aprilobilir hale getireret 4020/01.

De: (x+2y+7)y' + (2x-y+4)=0 dif. dente cozunia.

 $y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x+y-4}{x+y+7} \qquad a_1 = -2 \qquad b_1 = 1$   $a_2 = 1 \qquad b_2 = 2$   $a_2 = 1 \qquad b_2 = 2$ 

at # b1 oldida bu dogrulor kesisir. By durumde (58)

(h,k) gibi bir GozJm meucuttur.

$$x = X + h$$
 =>  $x = X + 3$  =>  $dx = dX$  } olumn  
 $y = Y + k$  =>  $y = Y - 2$  =>  $dy = dY$ 

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x+y-4}{x+2y+7} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2(x-3)+(y-2)-4}{x-3+2(y-2)+7}$$

$$\frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{-2X+Y}{X+2Y} = \frac{X(-2+\frac{Y}{X})}{X(1+2\frac{Y}{X})} = F(\frac{Y}{X}) \text{ olovek}$$

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-> degriber degistionesi 4= ux -> d4 = udx + xdu yopalim.

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{-2 + \frac{ux}{x}}{1 + 2 \cdot \frac{ux}{x}}$$

$$U + X \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-2+4}{1+2u}$$

$$X \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2+u}{1+2u} - u = \frac{2+u-u-2u^2}{1+2u} = \frac{-2(1+u^2)}{1+2u}$$

$$x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2(1+u^2)}{1+2u}$$

$$\frac{1+24}{-2(1+4^{2})} dU = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\left(\frac{dx}{x} + \int \frac{1+2y}{2(1+y^2)} dy = \int dC\right)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{1+u^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2u}{1+u^2} du = \int d(c)$$

$$\ln |x| + \frac{1}{2} \arctan u + \frac{1}{2} \ln |1 + u^2| = C$$

$$\ln |X| + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arcta} \frac{Y}{X} + \frac{1}{2} \ln |1 + (\frac{Y}{X})^2| = C$$

$$\left| \left| \left| \left| \left| x+3 \right| \right| + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{orcten} \left( \frac{y+2}{x+3} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left| \left| n \right| \left| 1 + \left( \frac{y+2}{x+3} \right)^2 \right| = C \right|$$

elde edilir.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y+1}{-2x-2y+1}$$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y+1}{-2x-2y+1}$ 
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 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b_1}{b_2}$ 

old des dogrulor pardelden

$$\frac{1}{dz} = dx + dy$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{2}{-2z+1}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{2}{-2z+1}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{-2z+1}$$

$$\frac{d2}{dx} = \frac{2+1}{-22+1} + 1 = \frac{2+1 + 22+1}{-22+1}$$

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

$$\int dx + \int \frac{2z-1}{2-z} dz = \int dc$$

$$X + \int 2\frac{2-4+3}{2-2} dz = C \implies X = \int \frac{2z-4}{z-2} dz + \int \frac{3}{2-z} dz = C$$

$$x - 2(x+y) - 3h(x+y-2) = 0$$
elde edilir.

1) 
$$(x-y-1) dx + (4y+x-1) dy = 0$$

## Karisik Sorular

1) 
$$(y + \frac{1}{x}) dx + x dy = 0$$

2) 
$$xy' + 2xy^2 - y' = 0$$

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