=> Bernaulli Diferensiyel Denklemi =

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P(x) ve Q(x) x'in fonksiyonları olmak üzere

$$y' + P(x)y = Q(x).y'$$
 --- (18)

seklinde i fade edilen derkleme Bernoull: dif. derklemi denir. Burado n ≠ 0 ve n ≠ 1 dir. Cichki eger n=0 Olursa derk. lineer dif. derk. olur. Eger n=1 dursa derklem degiskenlerine gyrilabilir dif. derk. olurdu. Bernoull: dif. derkleminin Gözimü i'yin derklemin her tarafı y² ile bölinirse,

$$\frac{y'}{y'}$$
 + P(x). $y'^{-1} = \Theta_1(x)$ --- (19)

olur. Bu son derkleni linear dif. derk. dörüstürebilmek lain u=y|-1 dönüsiminű uygulayalım. Bu durumda,

$$u' = (1-1)y^{-1}y' \Rightarrow y^{-1}y' = \frac{u'}{1-1}$$

elde edillir. Bu ifodeler (19) derklenhole yerne yazılırsa

$$\frac{u'}{1-1} + P(x) \cdot u = Q(x)$$

u' + (P(x) . u.11-n) = Q(x).(1-n)

geklindeli dif. delb. elde edillir.

(72)

Bu dif. derklem ortik lineer bir dif. derk. De haline geld! Lineer dif. derklemi Gözme yóntenlerinden biriyle Gözülür. Ve sonuata,

u=y¹⁻¹ yerne yazılarak Bernoulli dif. denkleninin ciózomi elde edilir.

<u>de</u>: y'+y = xy³ dif. derkleninn gerel abtémini bulunut.

ağzûm: Derklen Bernoull: dif. derklenidin

$$\frac{y'}{y^3} + y^{-2} = x = x = x$$

$$u = y^{(-1)} \quad u = y^{-2}$$

$$u' = -2y^{-3} y'$$

$$\frac{u'}{-2} + u = x$$

$$y^{-3} y' = \frac{u'}{-2}$$

u'-2u=-2x= P(x)=-2 $G_1(x)=-2x$ older ver derklen linear def. derklen haline geldi.

Sobith degisim yonten: ile côtelin.

$$\frac{du}{dx} - 2u = 0$$

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$$\int \frac{du}{dx} - \int 2dx = \int \frac{dx}{dx}$$

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elde edslir.

X

Burado sobiti

degistirelim. $u = c(x) \cdot e^{2x}$ $u' = c' \cdot e^{2x} + 2 \cdot c \cdot e^{2x}$

e-2xdx=dv

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

$$c' = -2x e^{-2x}$$
 =) $\frac{dc}{dx} = -2xe^{-2x}$

=)
$$dc + 2xe^{-2x}dx = 0$$

$$\int dc + 2 \int x e^{-2x} dx = \int dc$$

$$C(x) + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{2}e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2}\int e^{-2x} dx\right) = c_1$$

$$C(x) - xe^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} = c_1$$

$$C(x) = C_1 + xe^{-2x} + \frac{e^{-2x}}{2}$$

$$u(x) = c(x) \cdot e^{2x} = u(x) = (c_1 + xe^{-xx} + e^{-xx}) \cdot e^{2x}$$

=)
$$|u(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + x + \frac{1}{2}|$$

$$u=y^{-2} =$$
 $y^{-2} = c_1e^{2x} + x + \frac{1}{2}$ elde edilra

$$\frac{\delta 2}{3}$$
: $y' - \frac{1}{3x}y = \ln x \cdot y'$ dif. derk gozonini bulunuz.

$$\frac{y'}{y''} - \frac{1}{3} y'^{3} = 10x = y'^{0} \Rightarrow u = y'^{0}$$

$$\frac{21}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{$$

$$\frac{u'}{-3} - \frac{1}{3} u = \ln x$$

$$u' + \frac{u}{x} = -3\ln x$$
 =) $P(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $Q(x) = -3\ln x$ and $Q(x) =$

$$\sqrt{t} + \sqrt{t} + \sqrt{t} = -3\ln x$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} + \frac{t}{x} = 0 = \int \frac{dt}{dx} + \int \frac{dx}{dx} = \int dc$$

$$L = \frac{C}{x}$$
 $C = 1$ durse

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$
 olur.

$$v' \perp x = -310x$$

$$v' = -3 \times ln \times$$

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = -3x \ln x$$

$$dv + 3x \ln x dx = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}dv = du$$

$$V(x) + 3 \left(1 n x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx \right) = C_1$$

$$V(x) + \frac{3}{3}\ln x \cdot x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x^2 = C_1$$

$$V(x) = (1 + \frac{3x^2}{4} + \frac{3x^2 \cdot \ln x}{2}$$

$$u = v \cdot t = u(x) = \left(c_1 + \frac{3x^2}{4} - \frac{3x^2\ln x}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y(x) = \frac{c_1}{x} + \frac{3x}{4} - \frac{3x \ln x}{2}$$

$$y = y^{-3} = \frac{c_1}{x} + \frac{3x}{4} - \frac{3x \ln x}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x}$$
: $(4-x^2)y' + 4y = (2+x)y^2$ deskleman genel Gozómónio

$$\frac{G 670m}{y^2}$$
 $\frac{y'}{y^2} + 4.y' = (2+x)$

$$u=y^{1-2} = y^{-1} = y^{-1} = y^{-1} = y^{-1} = y^{-1}$$

$$= y^{-1} - y^{-2} - y^{-1} = y^{-1}$$

$$= y^{-1} - y^{-2} - y^{-1} = y^{-1}$$

$$(x^2-4)$$
. $u' + 4u = (2+x)$

$$U' + \frac{4}{\chi^2 - 4} U = \left(\frac{2 + y}{\chi^2 - 4}\right)$$
 = Derk. dineer dif. desk. pldu. Sobition degission yentenini kullondim.

$$u' + \frac{4}{x^2 - 4} u = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{u} + \frac{4}{x^2 - 4} dx = 0$$

$$=) \int \frac{du}{u} + 4 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4} = \int dc$$

$$|n|u| + 4 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 u} = |nc|$$

$$\frac{1}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$A + B = 0$$

 $2A - 2B = 1$
 $A = 1$
 $A = 1$
 $A = 1/4$
 $A = 1/4$

$$|\Lambda|u|+4\left(\frac{1}{4}\int_{x-1}^{1}dx-\frac{1}{4}\int_{x+1}^{1}dx\right)=|\Lambda|e$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{u \cdot (x-2)}{x+2} \right| = \ln C$$

$$U = C \cdot \frac{(x+1)}{(x-1)} = u = C(x) \cdot \frac{x+1}{x-1} \quad \text{disyelim.}$$

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

$$U' = c' \frac{x+2}{x-2} - \frac{4c}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$c' \cdot \frac{x+2}{x-2} = \frac{4c}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{4}{x^2-4} \cdot c \cdot \frac{x+2}{x-2} = \frac{2+x}{x^2-4}$$

$$C' \cdot \frac{x42}{x} = \frac{x+2}{(x-1).(x+1)}$$

$$C' = \frac{1}{x+2} = 0$$

$$C' = \frac{1}{x+2} = 0$$

$$\int dc - \int \frac{dx}{x+2} = \int dc,$$

$$C(x) - |n|x+2| = C_1$$

$$C(x) = C_1 + |\alpha|x+2$$

$$U(x) = C(x), \quad \frac{\chi+2}{\chi-2} = \int U(x) = \left(C_1 + \ln|x+2|\right), \quad \frac{\chi+2}{\chi-2}$$

$$u=y^{-1} = (c_1 + |a| \times +2|) \cdot \frac{x+2}{x-2}$$

elde edilin