**Tarih:** 04/07/2024 **Saat :** 11.30 – 12,50

ADI SOYADI:

## ÖĞRENCİ NO:

## BİLGİSAYAR MÜHENDİSLİĞİ BÖLÜMÜ DİFERENSİYEL DENKLEMLER DERSİ YILSONU SINAVI

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AÇIKLAMA: Sınav süresi 80 dakikadır. Sorular eşit puanlıdır. İşlem yapılmadan verilen cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır..

1.  $(y-xp)^2 = 1 + p^2$  denkleminin genel çözümünü ve varsa aykırı çözümünü bulunuz.

$$y = xp + \sqrt{1+p^2} \quad (\text{Clairant})$$

$$P = p + x \frac{dP}{dx} + \frac{2P}{2\sqrt{1+p^2}} \frac{dP}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dP}{dx} \left(x + \frac{P}{\sqrt{1+p^2}}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{dP}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow P = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$y = xp + \sqrt{1+p^2} \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$x + \frac{P}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} = 0$$

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2. 
$$x^2y'' + xy' + y = \sin(\ln x)$$
 denkleminin genel çözümünü bulunuz.

$$y'' = \frac{1}{x^2} \left( \frac{d^2y}{dx} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$
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$$\frac{d^2y}{dA^2} + y = \sinh t$$

$$y_{p} = + (A \cos t + B \sin t)$$
  
 $A = -\frac{1}{2}, B = 0$ 

$$y_{\rho} = -\frac{1}{2} + C_{0} + 1$$

$$y_g = c_1 c_0 d + c_1 s_1 h + \frac{1}{2} c_0 s_1 d$$

$$y_{g}(x) = c_{1}G_{3}(h_{x}) + c_{1}S_{1}h_{1}(h_{x}) - \frac{1}{2}h_{x}(c_{3}S_{1}h_{x})$$

3.  $x^2 (1 - \ln x) y'' + xy' - y = \frac{(1 - \ln x)^2}{x}$  denkleminin homojen kısmına ait lineer bağımsız iki çözüm  $y_1 = x$  ve  $y_2 = \ln x$  olduğuna göre denklemin özel çözümünü elde ediniz.

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$$C_1 \times + C_2 \mid_{\Lambda} \times = 0$$

$$C_1 \times + C_2 \mid_{\Lambda} = \frac{(-1)_{\Lambda} \times}{\times^2}$$

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$c_3 = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{\ln x}{x^3}$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $C_1 = \frac{1+2\ln x}{4x^2}$ 

$$y_p = \frac{1 - 2 \ln x}{4 \times x}$$

$$\left( \mathcal{Y}_{g} = c_{1} \times + c_{2} \cdot h \times + \frac{1-2h \times}{4 \times} \right)$$

4. 
$$y'' + 2y' + y = 3xe^{-x}$$
  
  $y(0) = 4, y'(0) = 2$ 

Probleminin çözümünü Laplace dönüşümü yardımıyla bulunuz.

$$L\{y(x)\} = Y(s)$$

$$L\{y^{(n)}\} = s^n Y(s) - s^{n-1} y(0) - s^{n-2} y'(0) - \dots - y^{(n-1)}(0)$$

$$L\{f(x)\}=F(s)\Rightarrow L\{e^{ax}f(x)\}=F(s-a)$$

$$L \left\{ y'' + 2y' + y \right\} = L \left\{ 3xe^{-x} \right\}$$

$$(S^2 + 2S + 1) + (S) - 4S - 10 = \frac{3}{(S+1)^2}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{4s+10}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{3}{(s+1)^4} = \frac{3}{(s+1)^4} + \frac{6}{(s+1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{3}{(s+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{4}{s+1} + \frac{6}{(s+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right\}$$

$$y(x) = 4e^{-x} + 6xe^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}x^{3}e^{-x}$$