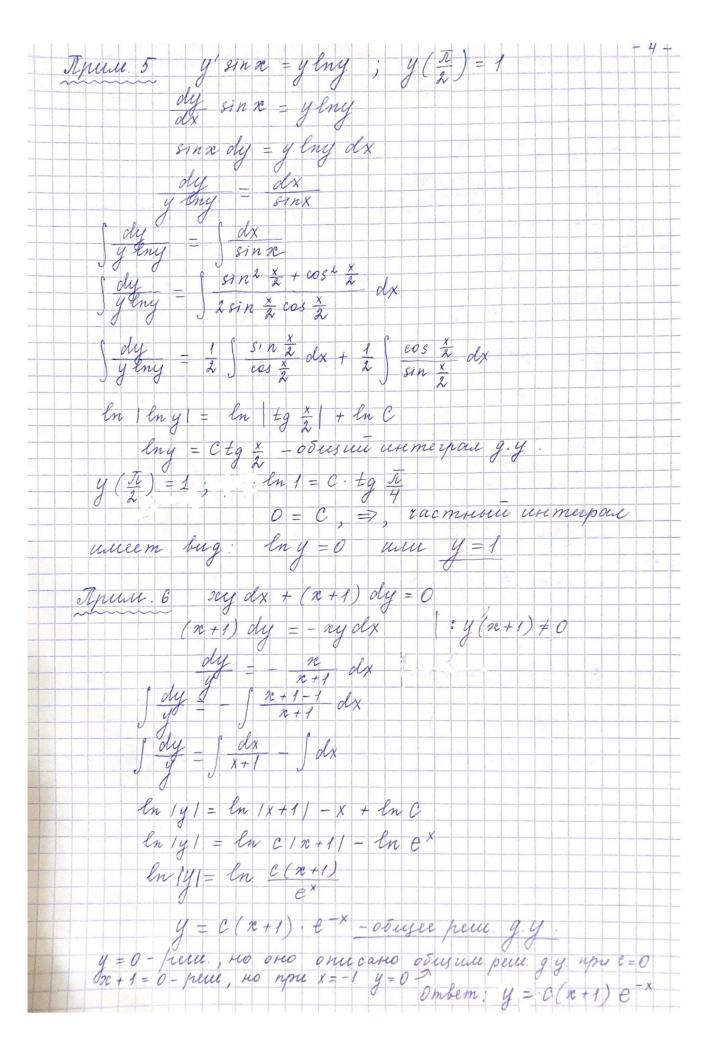
```
churrage 1
   Дирогеренциань ные ур-ния 1-ого поредна
1. F(x, y, y') = 0 mu
   y = f(n,y) - разрешененое относиет-но у.
   (x = g(x, y))
   Pencerne g.y. 1-000 nop. - grynne buga
   y = 4(xe) une xe = 4(y), ygobs gannony gy
  Obusui un megan: P(oc, y, c) = 0, c = const
2. Nove ranpablemine
 Onpeg Coborynnoems nanpabrenen tgd=f(x,y)
 ragorb. no seu nanpabremun g y y = f(x, y)
 Обозн. черточки ими стреночки с утом нажнона х
 Onpeg Kpubue f(n, y) = K, b mornax romopouse
 нажном поше шиет постольное значение,
 passoe à , nazubasomes lezokilleteaille
 Построив изокины и поле направления, в
простешина снучаная монено приблиненно на-
pucobams nove use merpano nous refueboes.
 Прими. Методом изоким начертить (прибления,
Myokuunoi: -\frac{nc}{y} = \kappa; \kappa = \pm g \, \lambda
\kappa = 0; \kappa = 0; \pm g \, \lambda = 0, = 7, \lambda = 0
\kappa = 1; y = -\infty; \pm g \lambda = 1, \Rightarrow, \lambda = \frac{\pi}{4}
\kappa = -1; y = \pi \pm g \, \lambda = -1, \Rightarrow, \lambda = \frac{3\pi}{4}
R = 2; y = -\frac{1}{2} se; tgd = 2; =7, d = arctg 2
                                                20 + 4 = C.
R = -\lambda y = \frac{1}{2} x; tgd = -2, = 7, d = axetg(-2)
```

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Dy a paggenerousurment repensementalme
 y' = f(n)g(y) were
f_1(n)g_1(y) + f_2(n)g_2(y) = 0
 Imme 1 tgx sin y dx + cos x ctgy dy = 01: 3in y.
            tgxdx+ ctgydy=0
        \int \frac{\pm g \times}{\cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\cot g}{\sin x} \frac{y}{y} dy = C
         \frac{tg^{2}n}{2} - \frac{ctg^{2}y}{2} = C
          tg^{\lambda} = ctg^{\lambda}y = C
           ctg y = tg n + C - obusine utemerpan g.y.
True 2 sayy' = 1 - sat
              ocy dy = 1-20 1, dse
               y dy = (1 - 2e^{\lambda}) dx \quad | x \neq 0
y dy = (1 - 2e^{\lambda}) dx
y dy = (1 - 2e^{\lambda}) dx
y dy = (1 - 2e^{\lambda}) dx
  \int y \, dy = \int \left( \frac{1}{2c} - 2e \right) \, dx
    \frac{y^{2}}{2} = \ln |x| - \frac{x}{2} + C
  y 2 + 30 = ln |x| + ln C
    x + y = 2 ln 1x 1 + ln C
   3c^{2} + y^{2} = \ln 3e^{2} + \ln C
3c^{2} + y^{2} = \ln Cx^{2}
  Typu generalle Ha se + O moneo doemo nomepero
  pemiènne oc=0, no oc=0 ne uble pemeracele
  ucrogreoro gy, m.u. O. yy = 1 (rebepreo)
```

-3 ln |1- E x | + ln | tgy | = ln C $\frac{tg}{(1-e^x)^3} = C$ tg y = C(1-ex)3 - obisseu wemerfan g y tgy = 0 - remerme gasescoro g.y, no ono onicareo oбusine un merpenore non e = 0. E = 1, re = 0 - monce perserve gareroro g. y. ono ne one contae mere oder une un merparede, nosmo ey re=0- ocosoe percerece. Ombem: $\pm g y = C(1-e^{x})^{3}$; x = 0Truck 4 (1+ ex) yy = ex; y(0) = 1 - 400 mic racm peux unu racm use merpare gy $(1+e^{x})y \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x}$ $(1+e^{x})y \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x} \frac{dx}{dx}$ $(1+e^{x})y \frac{dy}{dy} = e^{x} \frac{dx}{dx}$ $y \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x} \frac{dx}{dx}$ $y \frac{dx}{dx} = e^{x} \frac{dx}{dx}$ 4C = E $\int y \, dy = \int \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} \, dx$ $c = \frac{e}{4}$ y = ln (1+ ex) + ln C $y^2 = ln \left(\frac{e}{4} \left(1 + e^x \right)^2 \right)$ $y^{2} = \ln (1 + e^{x})^{2} + \ln C$ $y^{2} = \ln (C(1 + e^{x})^{2})$ racmuoin un merpan g.y. obuquie un merpare g.y



-3 - Ip-rue buga y'= f(ax + by + c) npubogience 3 auce 4 occ к ур-киши с разд. переще имощи · Z = ax + by + C There 7 $y' = (820 + hy + 1)^{h}$ x' = 820 + hy + 12-8 - 22 2-8= 222 Z = 2 (Z + 4) d # - 2 (# 4 4) dt - 2 dx S dz = 2 dx $\frac{1}{2}$ arety $\frac{x}{2} = 2x + C$ arety $\frac{2}{2} = 4x + C$ $\frac{x}{2} = \pm g \left(4x + C \right)$ Z = 2 + g (4x + C)8 x + 2y + 1 = 2 + 2 (4 x + C) - oderster use merpar g.y

Ogno	roguese g	ugsgsex	re regu	alle	ace &	1p- H	ch
					+		1 - 0
anneg	D.y. bu	ga P()	c, y) a				
назыв.	однородии	rull, ec		(2c, y)		Q(2c, g)	1) -
однора	grive go	- yeur	e ognor	ie u m	ou	nee.	em.
2.4 (1) noncen	2 Journ	16 npi	ibeger	un 1	e bu	gy
y' = f		18 - 70	100	18 -	mell	1 beck	n go-
Jugem.	амовка	y = rei	i, gi		0		
		y = u	+ 2016		0		
Mercogi	use g.y.	npeosp	azyen	na	6 9	y.	C
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Mune		y) y d			-		
	1-	30) 3	t doc	- dy	= 0		
	dy	= (1-	2	of da			1000
	dy	- (1	-4)	<i>y</i>			
	alse	(/	90	nc			
	u' =	11-4	4)4	2 10			
		()	e te				
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U +	1 1	le v					
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		Kroyt	ter				

$$\int \frac{du}{u} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{u} = \ln Cx$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \ln Cx$$

$$x = C e^{\frac{x}{y}} - couyu'u cunnequae gy$$

$$Inum g y dx + (2 \sqrt{x} - 1) dy = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} dx + (2 \sqrt{x} - 1) dy = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} dx + (2 \sqrt{x} - 1) dy = 0$$

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$$\frac{1}{x} dx + (2 \sqrt{x} - 1) dx = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} dx + 2 \sqrt{x} dx = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} dx + 3 \sqrt{x} dx = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} dx +$$

C- Ju - ln/4/ = ln/20/ $ln|ux| = C - \frac{1}{vu}$ $ln|y| = C - \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$ /x + ln/y = C - osus une unerpar g. y Trum. 10 Haumu racmnoe pemerme g.y (20 2 - 3 y 2) dx + 2 xy dy = 0; y(2) = 1 (1-3. fre) doe + 2 fe dy = 0 $2 \frac{y}{x} y' = 3 \frac{y^2}{x^2} - 1$ $u = \frac{y}{x}; \quad y = xu; \quad y' = u + xu'$ 2 u (u + seu') = 3 u2-1 211 2 + Lyscie = 342 2 - 9 2 u rece = u2-1 au du = dx au du = dx En (u2-1) = En/20/1+ En C u 2 - 1 = Coc g 2 -1 = coc y 2 - 2c 2 = C 2c 3 $y^{2} = Cx^{3} + x^{2} - o\delta_{ij}uii$ use merpose $g \cdot g$ y(x) = 1, $1 = C \cdot 8 + 4$; $C = -\frac{3}{8}$ $y^{2} = x^{2} - \frac{3}{8}x^{3}$ y = 2 2 (1 - 3 rc) - cacmreour un