

1. Mertebeden lineer dek denklemleri Bernouilli Dif. Denklemleri

1. Mertebeden lineer dif. denklemleri sonucu tüm integralar carpanıza boylar.

Int. Carpanı $I(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx}$ sonra bısları terimler int. Carpanı ile çarpılır ve $\frac{dy}{dx} I = I q(x)$ yazılır her iki tarafın integrali alın.

On:

$$y' - 3y = 6 \quad \text{dH - denkleminin sağında.}$$

Q'or: $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$ formunda ise 1. mert. lineer dif. d.

Integraların carpanı bulunur. $I(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} \rightarrow I(x) = e^{-3x}$ bulunur.

$$\frac{d}{dx} [y I(x)] = I(x) \cdot q(x) \quad \text{de şebeye yollur.}$$

$$\int \frac{d}{dx} [y \cdot e^{-3x}] dx = \underbrace{\int e^{-3x} \cdot 6 dx}_{\text{her zaman } y \cdot I(x) \text{ dir. KURAL}}$$

* Not: $\int \frac{d}{dx} [y \cdot I(x)]$ in integrali

Öde yandır $e^{\ln x} = x$ olduğunu
unutulmamalı

$$Or: \quad y \cdot e^{-3x} = -2e^{-3x} + c \quad \rightarrow \quad y = c \cdot e^{3x} - 2 \quad \text{bulunur.}$$

$$y' - 2y = x$$

$$y' + p(x)y = q(x) \quad \text{formunda old. İhn 1. Met. line.}$$

$$\mathcal{I}(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{\int -2x dx} = e^{-x^2} \quad \text{bulunur.}$$

$$Kural \quad \frac{d}{dx} (y \cdot \mathcal{I}(x)) = \mathcal{I}(x) \cdot q(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (y \cdot e^{-x^2}) = e^{-x^2} \cdot x \quad \int \frac{d}{dx} (y \cdot e^{-x^2}) = \int e^{-x^2} x dx$$

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

$$y = c \cdot e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{görmek.}$$

$$Or: \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + 5y = 0$$

$$y' + 5y = 0 \quad y' + p(x)y = q(x) \quad \text{formunda 1. Met. line. dir!}$$

$$p(x) = s \quad q(x)|_{x=0} = I(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} \Rightarrow I(x) = e^{\int s dx} \rightarrow I(x) = e^{sx}$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{dx} (y \cdot e^{sx}) = \int_0^x y \cdot e^{sx} = C \rightarrow y = C \cdot e^{-sx} \text{ balnur.}$$

Or:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - sy = 0 \quad y' + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow 1. \text{ mit. linear diff.}$$

$$p(x) = -s \quad q(x) = 0 \quad I(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} \Rightarrow I(x) = e^{\int -s dx} \rightarrow I(x) = e^{-sx}$$

$$\int \frac{d}{dx} (e^{-sx} y) = 0 \rightarrow y = C \cdot e^{sx} \text{ balnur.}$$

Or:

$$y' + 3x^2 y = 0 \quad p(x) = 3x^2 \quad q(x) = 0 \quad I(x) = e^{\int 3x^2 dx} \rightarrow I(x) = e^{x^3}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (y \cdot e^{x^3}) = 0 \quad y \cdot e^{x^3} = C \rightarrow y = C \cdot e^{-x^3} \text{ balnur}$$

Or:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 0 \quad y' + p(x)y = q(x) \quad y|_{x=0} = 1 \Rightarrow 1. \text{ mit. linear diff.}$$

$$p(x) = 2x \quad q(x) = 0 \quad I(x) = e^{\int 2x dx} \rightarrow I(x) = e^{x^2} \Rightarrow \int \frac{d}{dx} (y \cdot e^{x^2}) = \int 0 dy \rightarrow y = C \cdot e^{-x^2}$$

Or:
y' - x^2 y = 0 Lösung: y = C \cdot e^{-\frac{3}{2}x^3}

$$Or: y' - 3x^2 y = 0 \quad \text{Lösung: } y = C \cdot e^{-\frac{3}{2}x^3} \quad Or: y' + \frac{2}{x}y = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{C}{x^2}$$

$$Or: y' + \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{C}{x} \quad \text{Not: } e^{\ln x} = x \quad e^{2\ln x} = e^{\ln x^2} = x^2 \text{ diff.}$$

$$\text{Or, } y' - 7y = e^x \text{ Given} \\ y = -\frac{1}{7} e^x + e^{7x} + C$$

$$\text{Not: } \int e^{-ax} dx = -\frac{1}{a} e^{-ax} + C$$

$$\text{Ans: } y = \frac{C}{x^h} + \frac{1}{q} x^s$$

$$\text{Or: } y' - 3y = 6 \quad \text{homogeneous: } y = c \cdot e^{3x} - 2 \quad \text{balance}$$

Bernoulli Dichteverteilungen

$y' + p(x)y = q(x)y^n$ and formular $n \geq 2, 1, \dots$

Görme ilin $\hat{Z} = y^{1-n}$ yerine $\log M_{\text{SS}} \propto y + p(x)y^{-q}(x)y^n$

8. förmukande olan Rennelli dit denkemi (neer dit denkemi haline jehu.

Or: $y' + xy = xy^2$ dt denklemi $z(z) = -4$ için gözleme

$C_02: y' + p(x)y = q(x)y^n$ für $n \geq 2, n = 0, 1$. Wenn y_n der ktm. Gen. diff. dgl. sein soll dann kann $y_n = 1 - z$ sein. Dann ist der ktm. Gen. diff. dgl. $n = 2 \Rightarrow$ Sonderverhältnis

$$2 = y^{1-2} = y^{-1} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{z} \quad y' = \frac{0 \cdot z - 2 \cdot 1}{z^2} = -\frac{2}{z^2}$$

zu sondern Jahre später

$$-\frac{2}{x^2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \Rightarrow x' - x^2 = -x \quad \text{zu denken } y' + p(x)y = q(x)$$

formt nach y auf \rightarrow linear dr.

$$P(x) = -x \quad q(x) = -x \quad I(x) = e^{\int -x dx} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(x \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \right) = -x \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$2 \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + C$$

Or: $y' + xy = xy^2 \rightarrow n=2$ Bernoulli. dt $z = y^{1-n}$ durchsetzen

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \quad y' = \frac{2}{2^2} \quad \text{jetzt } y_{n=1},$$

$$-\frac{2}{x^2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = x \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \rightarrow x' - x^2 = -x \quad 1. \text{ Meth. Uner}$$

$$P(x) = -x \quad q(x) = -x \quad I(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

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

$$Z = 1 + c \cdot e^{\frac{x_2}{2}} \ln u.$$