

Контрольна робота №1

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ТНТ 1 - 22

$$4) (2x + \sin y) dx + \left(x \cos y + \frac{1}{y}\right) dy = 0$$

$$P(x, y) = 2x + \sin y,$$

$$Q(x, y) = \frac{1}{y} + x \cos y$$

$$\text{Визначимо } f(x, y) \text{ як } \frac{\partial P(x, y)}{\partial y} =$$
$$= \cos(y) = \frac{\partial Q(x, y)}{\partial x}$$

Розв'язок може бути поданий як
 $f(x, y) = C_1$, де C_1 - деяка константа

Проте у нас $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x}$ щодо x
як тою щоб знайти $g(y)$:

$$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^2 + \sin(y)x + g(y)) =$$
$$= \cos(y)x + \frac{dg(y)}{dy}$$

$$\cos(y) x + \underbrace{\frac{d(g(y))}{dy}}_{= \frac{1}{y}} = \frac{1}{y} + \cos x$$

Интерпретируем $\frac{d(g(y))}{dy}$ устроим y :

$$g(y) = \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \log y$$

Заменим $g(y)$ в уравнение $f(x, y)$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + \log y + \sin(y) x$$

$$\text{В-го: } x^2 + \log(y) + \sin(y) x = C_1$$

$$(3) \quad 2yy' + y^2 = 2xe^{-x}$$

$$v(x) = y(x^2)$$

$$\frac{dv(x)}{dx} = 2y(x) \frac{dy(x)}{dx} :$$

$$\frac{dv(x)}{dx} + v(x) = 2e^{-x} x \quad | : \mu(x)$$

$$\text{Ищем } \mu(x) = e^{\int dx} = e^x$$

$$e^x \frac{dv(x)}{dx} + e^x v(x) = 2x$$

$$\text{Замечаем: } e^x = \frac{d}{dx} (e^x) :$$

$$e^x \frac{dv(x)}{dx} + \frac{d}{dx} (e^x) v(x) = 2x$$

$$f\left(\frac{dg}{dx}\right) + g\left(\frac{df}{dx}\right) = \frac{d}{dx}(fg) \quad \text{здесь } f \text{ и } g \text{ — функции!}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^x v(x)) = 2x$$

$$\int \frac{d}{dx}(e^x v(x)) dx = \int 2x dx$$

$$e^x v(x) = x^2 + C_1, \quad C_1 - \text{const} \quad | : e^x$$

$$v(x) = e^{-x}(x^2 + C_1)$$

$$\text{В-го: } y(x)^2 = y^2 = e^{-x}(x^2 + C_1)$$

$$(5) \quad xy' - y = x \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\text{Пусть } y(x) = xv(x), \text{ тогда } \frac{dy(x)}{dx} =$$

$$= x \frac{dv(x)}{dx} + v(x):$$

$$x\left(x \frac{dv(x)}{dx} + v(x)\right) - xv(x) = x \operatorname{tg}(v(x))$$

$$\text{Спроектируем } x^2 \frac{dv(x)}{dx} = x \operatorname{tg}(v(x))$$

$$\frac{dv(x)}{dx} = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(v(x))}{x} \quad | : \frac{dv(x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(v(x)) \frac{dv(x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int \operatorname{ctg}(v(x)) \frac{dv(x)}{dx} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\log(\sin(v(x))) = \log x + c_1$$

$$v(x) = \sin^{-1}(e^{c_1} x)$$

$$v(x) = \sin^{-1}(c_1 x)$$

$$y(x) = x \cdot \sin^{-1}(c_1 x)$$

$$\text{В-ге: } y(x) = x \cdot \sin^{-1}(c_1 x)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y' \sin x = y \cos x + \sin^2 x, \quad y(\pi/2) = 0$$

Поделим уравнение на $\sin x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} y(x) = \frac{y(x) \cos(x) + \sin 2x}{\sin x}$$

$$P(x) = - \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin x}$$

$$Q(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -P(x), \quad y \neq 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = - \int P(x) dx$$

$$\log |y| = - \int P(x) dx$$

$$\text{То есть, } y_1 = e^{-\int P(x) dx}$$

$$y_2 = -e^{-\int P(x) dx}$$

$$\int P(x) dx = \int \left(-\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right) dx = -\log(\sin x) + C$$

$$y = C(x) \sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} C(x) = Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} C(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin^2 x} dx = 2 \log(\sin x) + C$$

$$y = C(x) \sin(x)$$

$$y(x) = \sin x (x + C)$$