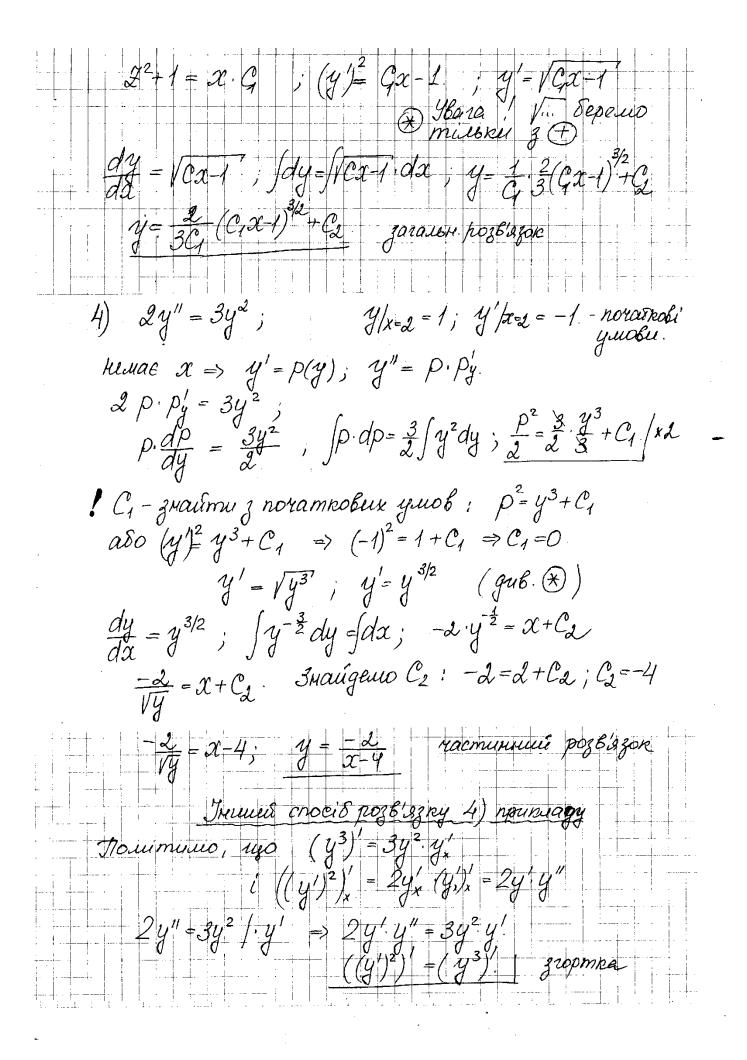
$y'' = \ln x$ $y' = \int y'' dx =$ SdZ=Pax.dx Z = Ilnada= u = enx du=dx $= \int \ln x \, dx = \alpha \ln x - \alpha + C_1$ $= \alpha \ln \alpha - \int d\alpha = \alpha \ln \alpha + C_1$ y= (selia-a+Cy) doc = Z=y', dy = 2 B, 2+C, = /x(lnx-1)dx + C1x+C 2 (ha-1) - / 2 da + C1x+C2= $\frac{x}{2}(2nx+1) - \frac{x}{4} + C_1x + C_2$ $y(x) = \frac{x^2 \ln x - \frac{3}{4}x^2 + C_1 x + C_2}{2}$ a) g" = y + x - Hewae y => y'= #(x), y" = #x 2 = R(x) S(x); R=e-1-10x = ex $S(x) = \int \frac{dx}{e^{x}} dx = \int e^{x} x dx = \frac{u=x}{dv=e^{x}} du = dx$ = (xex+ fexds)= xex +ex $y = (x+1) + C_1 e$ $y = (x+1)^2 + C_1 e^{x} + C_2$ 2 ocy y" = (y1) +1 remac y => 2x. 2 2 = 2 +1 Tun 1, 24-1 $\frac{d\mathcal{Z}}{d\mathcal{Z}} = \frac{\mathcal{Z}^2 + 1}{2x \cdot \mathcal{Z}}, \int \frac{\mathcal{Z}}{\mathcal{Z}^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x}, \int \frac{dx}{x} + \int \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln (\mathcal{Z}^2 + 1) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln x$



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gresia beggizene nomal use Conso
                                  (y) = y3+C7 > 3 novammables yub C1=0
                                      y = Vy3 - gani, ar y nonepegusouy rogbiszky
    5) 3y y" = y + (y) 3 + 1 | y/x=0 = -2 | y/x=0 = 0
                remae x => y'= p(y) y"= p.py
                    3p \cdot p \cdot p_y' = y + p^3 + 1
p_y' = \frac{y+1}{3p^2} + \frac{p^3}{3p^2}
p_y' = \frac{y+1}{3p^2} + \frac{p^3}{3p^2}
p_y' = \frac{p}{3p^2} + \frac{p^3}{3p^2}
                   n = -2, \mathcal{Z} = p^{1-n} = p^{3} - za_{xx} + z(x)y = q(x), y^{2}

1-n = 3 \mathcal{Z}' + (1-n), p(x)
                                                 Z'_{y} + (1-n) \cdot z(y) \cdot P = (1-n)g(y)
                                               \mathcal{Z}_{y} - 3\mathcal{Z}_{y} = 3.9+1
                                                                            7(4)=-1; 3(4) + 4+1
          \mathcal{Z}(y) = \mathcal{R}(y) \cdot \mathcal{S}(y); \mathcal{R}(y) = e^{-\int u y dy} = e^{-\int u y dy} = e^{-\int u y dy}
                      S(y) = \( \frac{9(y)}{P(y)} dy = \int \( \frac{(y+1)}{ey} \) dy = \( \frac{1}{ey} \) dy = \( \frac{1}{
                = -e (y+1) - J-e dy = -e (y+1) -e + C1.
                 \mathcal{A}(y) = p^3 = (y')^3 = e^3(-e^3(y+1)-e^3+C_1)
                                                                 (y')^{3} = (y+2) + C, e^{y}
= (y+2) + C_{2}
= (y+2) + C_{2}
= (y+2) + C_{2}
3\mu a ageno C_1: 0^3 = 0 + C_1 e^2, \Rightarrow C_1 = 0 \mid 0 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 0 + C_2 \Rightarrow
                                        y' = -\frac{3}{4}y + 2
y' = -\int dx
y = -\frac{3}{2}(y + 2)
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