

### 3- Tam Differansiyel Denklemler

$M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0$  durumunda  $M_y = N_x$  ise

Tam Differansiyel Denklemdir.

Bu durumun özünü

$$df = M \cdot dx + N \cdot dy = 0$$

$$\int df = \int 0$$

$$\boxed{f(x,y) = C} \rightarrow \text{Genel Çözüm}$$

Hatırlatma:

$$1) f = \int df(x,y) = \int (f_x dx + f_y dy)$$

$$2) f+g = \int d(f+g) = \int (df + dg)$$

$$3) f \cdot g = \int d(f \cdot g) = \int (g \cdot df + f \cdot dg)$$

$$4) \frac{f}{g} = \int d\left(\frac{f}{g}\right) = \int \frac{g \cdot df - f \cdot dg}{g^2}$$

$$5) f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$$

Ex:  $\underbrace{(x^2 - y)}_M dx + \underbrace{(y^2 - x)}_N dy = 0$  çözümleri.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} M_y = -1 \\ N_x = -1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{tam. dif.}$$

$$x^2 dx - y dx + y^2 dy - x dy = 0$$

$$-(y dx + x dy)$$

$$\int x^2 dx - \int df(x,y) + \int y^2 dy = \int 0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^3}{3} - x \cdot y + \frac{y^3}{3} = C} \rightarrow \text{Genel Çözüm}$$