Muheir Aprhierres (1) J' = a(x1) J + b(x), R(x), b(x) - Help. Agricymy. Pennenne 7'= a(1)7 - Xoriorenne 7-e $\frac{1}{3} = Q(3) \longrightarrow \int \frac{d7}{7} = \int Q(3) d3 + K$ $= \int euy = \int Q(x)dx + K - y = e^{K}e \int Q(x)dx$ J(x) = CC - permerme HR Xomorenmone J^{-C} ruerod na rayenne (bapapene ne koncremère) Topcum peur ne (1) bbb bube $J(x) = C(x) \in Se(x)dx$ J' = C'e Se(x)dx + C(e) = C'e + Ce (Securdar) $=) \quad 7' = c' e \quad + c(x)e \quad = 0.(11)$ Q(X)=) J'= a(x) J + c'e or oppose y' = g(x)y + b(x) _ Se(x)dx =) $b(x) = c'e \longrightarrow c' = b(x)e$ $C(X) = \int b(X) e^{-3-\epsilon i\eta dX} + const \int Se(X) dX - Se(X) dX$ $= 2 \text{ permenner me (1)} \quad J(X) = e \quad L const + \int b(X) e^{-3} dX$ $\frac{1}{1} = \frac{3}{3} + 4x^{5} + \frac{3}{4} = 1 - 3. \text{ Komm}.$ Peum: $Q(X) = \frac{3}{31}$, $5(X) = \frac{475}{-537}$ d. $3(X) = \frac{3}{2} dX$ $3(X) = \frac{3}{2} dX$ $3(X) = \frac{3}{2} dX$ $3(X) = \frac{3}{2} dX$

Szd1 = 3 ly x = ly x = ly x => e Szdx ly x = x3 $e^{let A} = A$, A > 0 $e^{-S_3^2 dy}$ $e^{lux^3} = x^{-3}$ = x3 [c+4 (x2 dx) = x3 [c+4213] 7(1)= 73 [(+4x3] 3=2 yo=1-nerema yonohue $=) 1 = 2^{3} \left[(+4.2^{3}) \right] = 8 \left[(+32) \right]$ $(+32) = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{24} = \frac{253}{24}$ $=) 7(1) = 4^{3} \left[\frac{4x^{3}}{3} - \frac{253}{24} \right]$ - 3. Kaun! 300 $3+3x=\frac{2}{4}$, x(1)=1XIH = e T C + S = e t d+] 311+1= elut3 [C+25 # d+] = 13 [C+2+] $t_0 = 1$ $x_0 = 1$ -> $1 = \frac{1}{13} T(+2.13 -) C = -1$ x(+) = 1 [2+-1] 1) $t \dot{x} = (t+1)x + 3t^2e^{-2t}$ 302. 39 Jup. 2) (2++1)3 = 4++24

3) x + x15int = sin3t

Jpehnerus nes beprymy J'= a(x) f + p(x) f m , m + 0,1 J=0 ce 43kmorthe (1-e upohepete a 38 penens) 7 = 9(4) 7 1-m + b(x) mollerane

2(x)=[7(x)](-m), 2'= (-m) 7m => Z' = Z' (m + 1)

=> 2 = (1-m) Q(1). 2 + (-m) b(x) - duneyro 7-e!

Munich 7 = 0 epecy: J'+2# = J2.ex

mon 2 = 4 2 = - 7/2 72 = -2.1 + e7

 $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -2 + e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} = 2 - e^{x}$ $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -2 + e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} = 2 - e^{x}$ $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -2 + e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} = 2 - e^{x}$ $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -2 + e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} = 2 - e^{x}$ $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -2 + e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} = 2 - e^{x}$ $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -2 + e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} = 2 - e^{x}$ $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -2 + e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} = 2 - e^{x}$ $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -2 + e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} = 2 - e^{x}$ $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -2 + e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} = 2 - e^{x}$ $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -2 + e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} = 2 - e^{x}$ = e^{2x} [c-Se^ye^{-2y}dx] = e^{2x}[c-Se^{-y}dx]

 $\frac{1}{2}(1) = \frac{e^{2x}}{(1)^{2}} = \frac{e^{-2x}}{(1)^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{e^{-2x}}{(1)^{2}}$

Doru! 1) 22 = 2+ + + 2) 3 = x tenft) + x4 cos(t)