Mat 202 - Diferensiyel Denklemler

(a) ve (b) siklarında I. Uygulama

1) y(x) in verilen diferensiyel denklemi sağladığını gösterinit ve y(x) verilen baslangıa kosulunu sağlayacak sekilde bir C sabiti bulunut.

a) eyy'=1; y(x)= en(x+c), y(0)=0

b) $\times \frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = 2x^5$, $y(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^5 + Cx^{-3}$, y(2) = 1

Gözön: a) y'(x)= 1 x+C

 $e^{xy'} = e^{\frac{\ln(x+c)}{1}} = (x+c). \frac{1}{x+c} = 1; y(x) dif. denk saglar.$

y(0) = en(0+c)=0 => en(c)=0 => C=1

BDP nin Gözömö y(x)= en(x+1)

b) y'(x)=dy= 5 x4 - 3c x-4

 $x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = x \cdot \frac{5}{4}x^4 - 3Cx \cdot x + \frac{3}{4}x^5 + 3Cx^{-3} = 2x^5$, y(x) d.f. denk soight $y(2) = \frac{1}{4} 2^5 + C$, $2^{-3} = 1 \Rightarrow 8 + \frac{c}{8} = 1 \Rightarrow C = -56$

BDP'nin Gózómú $y(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^5 - 56x^{-3}$

2) Azagida tanımlanmış olayların bir matematiksel modeli olan dif. denk. yazınız.

a) Bir lamborghini nin du jumesi, 250 km/s ve arabanin

6 hizi arasındaki farka orantılıdır.

6) P no foslo bir sehirde, bir bolasici hostaliga yakalanmış bireylerin sayısının(N) Zomana oranı, hastalığa yakalanmış olanların sayisi ile galcalannamis danların sayısının Garpımı ile orantılıdır.

Hustaliga yerkalananların Zamana orani

6)
$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+6}}$$
, $y(5)=2$

1)
$$2 \times \frac{dy}{dx} = y + 2x \cos x$$
, $y(1) = 0$

Gózem. a) Ayrılabilir dif. denk.

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{1+y} = \int (1+x) dx$$

=)
$$e_1(1+y) = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

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

b)
$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-16}}$$
 (Ayrıla bilir dif. denk)

$$\int 2y \, dy = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \, dx \implies y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \, du \implies y^2 = \sqrt{u^2 - 16} + C$$

$$4 = \sqrt{25 - 16} + C \implies C = 1$$

$$y = x^2 - 16$$

$$\frac{du}{2} = x dx$$

c)
$$xy' + (2x-3)y = 4x^4$$

$$y' + \frac{2x-3}{x}y = \frac{4x^3}{x}$$
 linear dif. denk

$$\rho(x) = \rho(x) =$$

Her toraf. p(x) ile garpalim:

$$e^{2x-3\ln x}$$
 $y' + \frac{2x-3}{x}e^{2x-3\ln x}$ $y = e^{2x-3\ln x}$ $(e^{2x-3\ln x} \cdot y)' = e^{2x-3\ln x}$ $(4x^3 \cdot y)' = e^{2x-3\ln x}$

her its corolini
$$e^{2x-3\ln x}$$
 $y = \int (e^{2x} \frac{1}{x^3} 4x^3) dx = \int 4e^{2x} dx$

=>
$$\frac{e^{2x}}{x^3}$$
 y = $2e^{2x} + C$

$$=$$
 $y = x^3 (2 + Ce^{-2x})$

d)
$$2x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 2x \cos x$$
, $y(1) = 0$
 $p(x) = e^{-y} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{2x}y = \frac{\cos x}{\Theta(x)} \Rightarrow \rho(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin x}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln |x|}{\sin x} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} y = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cos x$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}y = x^{\frac{1}{2}}\cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^{-\frac{1}{2}}y) = x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\cos x dx \Rightarrow \text{ Her iki tarafin } \int_{x_0}^{x} \sin t e gralini \text{ alalin}$$

$$x = \frac{d}{dx}(x^{-\frac{1}{2}}y) = x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\cos x dx \Rightarrow \text{ Her iki tarafin } \int_{x_0}^{x} \sin t e gralini \text{ alalin}$$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x} \frac{d}{dt} \left(t^{-\frac{1}{2}} y \right) = \int_{x_0}^{x} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cos t \, dt$$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x} \frac{d}{dt} \left(t^{-\frac{1}{2}} y \right) = \int_{x_0}^{x} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cos t \, dt \Rightarrow y = (x) \int_{x_0}^{x} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cos t \, dt$$

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genel aozimlerini bulunuz. 4) Asagidaki dif denk. a) $3x + y^4x' = 2yx$

(x bağımlı, y bağımsız değişken)

a)
$$y' = (4x + y)^2$$

$$d) \times^{2} y^{1} + 2xy = 5y^{4}$$

Gözüm: a) v= 4x+y olsun

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dx} - 4 \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} + 4 = v^2 + 4$$

Ayrilability
$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dv}{v^2 + 4} = \int dx$$

=)
$$\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{v}{2} = x + C$$

$$=)\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{(L_1X+y)}{2}\right)=X+C$$

(b)
$$(x^3 + \frac{y}{x}) dx + (y^2 + lnx) dy = My = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} = Nx$$

Ohalde dif dent tamdir

$$F(x,y) = \int M dx = \int (x^3 + \frac{y}{x}) dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + y \ln(x) + g(y)$$

$$f_{y}(x,y) = lat(x) + g'(y) = y^{2} + lat(x) = g'(y) = g^{2}$$

$$= y^{3} + C$$

(c)
$$y' = \frac{y^2}{xy} + \frac{x}{xy} \sqrt{4x^2 + y^2} = \frac{y}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{4x^2}{y^2} + 1}$$

= $\frac{y}{x} + \sqrt{(2\frac{x}{y})^2 + 1}$

Homojen Denklem

$$\frac{3}{x} = v \quad \text{olson} \qquad y = v \times \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} - v = v + \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{v}\right)^2 + 1} - v$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4}{v}} + 1$$

Agrilabilia dif dent

$$\int \frac{dv}{\sqrt{\frac{u}{v^2 + u}}} = \int \frac{dx}{x} \implies \int \frac{v \, dv}{\sqrt{v^2 + u}} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\sqrt{v^2 + u} = \ln |x| + C$$

$$Genel \ Gdz \ dm \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{(u)^2 + u}{x}} = \ln |x| + C$$

d)
$$y' + \frac{2}{x}y = \frac{5}{x^2}y^4$$
, $n=4$

Bernoulli Denklemi $(y' + p(x)y = \Theta(x)y^n)$
 $p(x)$
 $\frac{1-4}{3}$

$$V = y^{1-4} = y^{-3}$$
 =) $y = v^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{3}{3}} \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{3}{3}} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{\frac{3}{3}} = \frac{5}{5} \sqrt{\frac{3}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{dv}{dx} - \frac{6}{x} = \frac{5}{x^2} \text{ her toraft } x^{\frac{1}{5}} \text{ le corpoling}$$

$$-x^{\frac{1}{5}} \frac{dv}{dx} - 6x^{\frac{1}{7}}v = 5x^{-8}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = 5x^{-8} \Rightarrow x^{-6} = 5x^{-8}dx \Rightarrow x^{-6}v = \frac{-5}{7}x^{-7} + C$$

$$= 5x^{-8}dx \Rightarrow x^{-6}v = \frac{-5}{7}x^{-7} + C$$

$$= 5x^{-8}dx \Rightarrow x^{-6}v = \frac{-5}{7}x^{-7} + C$$

$$-5- \Rightarrow V = \frac{-5}{7}x^{-1} + Cx^{6} \Rightarrow y^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{5}{7}x^{-1} + Cx^{6}$$



e)
$$y^4x^4 = 2yx - 3x$$

= $x(2y-3)$

$$\frac{dx}{dy}y^4 = x(2y-3)$$
 (Ayrilabilir dif. denk)

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \int \frac{2y-3}{y^4} dy$$

$$\ln(x) = \int (2y^{-3} - 3y^{-4}) dy = 2 \frac{y^{-2}}{-2} - 3 \frac{y^{-3}}{-3} + C$$

$$\ln(x) = -y^{-2} + y^{-3} + C$$

$$X = e^{-y^{-2} + y^{-3}} = e^{-y^{-2} + y^{-3}}$$



· Soru 5)a) dy = A(x) y²+B(x) y + C(x) denklemine Riccati denklemindenir. Bu denklemin bir yı(x) ózel gözümünün bilindiğini varsayalım. Gösteriniz Li;

konumu Riccati denklemini

Gözüm: a)
$$y = y_1 + \frac{1}{v} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = y_1 - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$y_1' - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dx} = A(x) \left(y_1^2 + \frac{1}{v^2} + 2 \frac{y_1}{v} \right) + B(x) \left(y_1 + \frac{1}{v} \right) + C(x)$$

$$= \frac{dv}{dx} = -A(x) - 2A(x) \quad \forall 1. v + B(x) \cdot v$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} + (b(A + 2A(x)y_1)v = -A(x)$$

A(x)=-1 B(x)=0 $C(x)=1+x^2 \Rightarrow y=y_1+\frac{1}{y} \quad 0.0$ Riccati den Elemi

$$C(x) = 1 + x^2$$
 =) $\frac{dv}{dx} - 2xv = -2$ lin. dent. donusion. $y_1(x) = x$ $\frac{dv}{dx} - p(x)$

Her tarafi p ile carpalim.

$$e^{-x^2} \frac{dv}{dx} - 2xe^{-x^2} = 2e^{-x^2}$$

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

$$=$$
 $v = e^{x^2} \int 2e^{-x^2} dx$

Dif. Denk genel gotimi:
$$y = x + (e^{x^2} \int 2e^{-x^2} dx)^{-1}$$

Soru 6) a) y=xy'+giy') - biaimindeki denkleme Clairaut denklemi denir Gösterinie ki;

y(x) = CX + g(C)
ile tanımlanan bir parametreli doğru ailesi (1) denklemini.,
yenel Gözümüdür. genel gozimidir

(1) denkleminde $g(y') = -\frac{1}{4}(y')^2$ olan $y = xy' - \frac{1}{4} (y')^2$

clairant denklemini got onone alalım. Gösterinit ki y = (x - 1 c2

Jogrusu $(\frac{1}{2}c, \frac{1}{4}c^2)$ noktasında $y=x^2$ para bolone teğettir Bunua, neden y=x²'nia, verilen dairaut denkleminia bir aykır. abzūmi olmosini gerektirdiğini aaiklayınız.

a) y(x) = cx + g(c) sirable ve Lomertebedon tirevi mevent. y'(x)= e dir

 $y = xy' + g(y') \Rightarrow cx + g(c) = xC + g(c)$ years y'(x) (1) denklement

sagur.

Farth C sobitleri iain (1) denteleminin farth Gütümleri elde
edilir. O halde y(x) = (x + g(c)) (1) dente genel aŭzimidir.

b) you cx + 1 c2 => y'(x)= C dir. $y'\left(\frac{1}{2}c\right)=C$

 $y(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow y(x) = 2x \Rightarrow y'(\frac{1}{2}c) = c$

 $y(x)=cx+\frac{1}{4}c^2$ ve $y(x)=x^2$ $(\frac{1}{2}c,\frac{1}{4}c^2)$ noktasindaki eğimleri ayılı olduğundan, birbirine tegettirler.

 $y=x^2$ parabólú $y=xy'-\frac{1}{4}(y')^2$ denklemi sağlar. Fakat $y=x^2$ y= (x - 1 c² genet gázómó ite elde edilemez.

Mat 202 1. Uygulamer

Sorul) Azagda verilen denklemlerin genel adzümlerini

bulunut.

Gózóm: a) Karasteristik denklem

$$\Delta = 36 - 4.93 = -16$$
 $\Gamma_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm 4i}{2} = 3 \pm 2i$

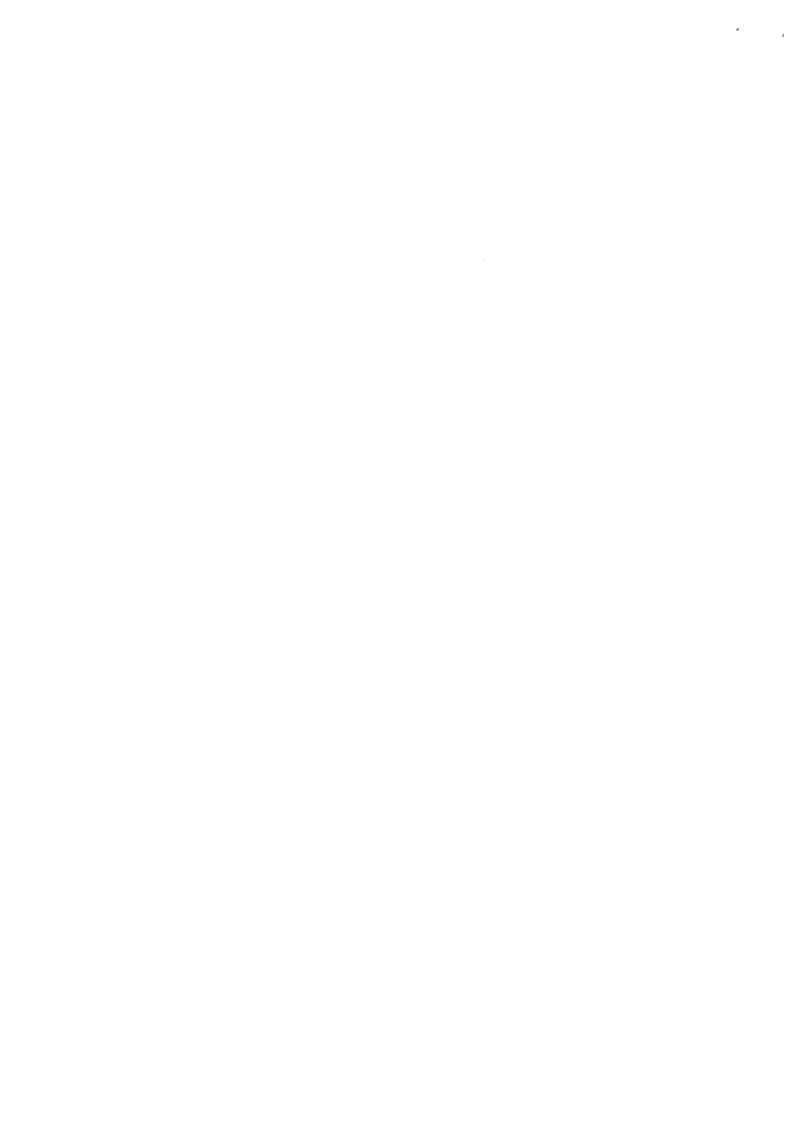
Kökler kömleks: genel cózóm e (c,cosbx+c2sinbx) olur y(x)= e3x (c,cos2x+c2sin2x)

b) Karakteristik denklem:

r=1 dentlemin bir koku= (r-1) bir car pan

$$r^{3} + 3r^{2} + 4r - 8 = (r - 1) (r^{2} + 4r + 8) = r = 1$$

$$r = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 32}}{2} = -2 \pm 2i$$



denkleminin bir őzel gőzúmini Soru2) y" + 2y' + 5y = ex sin x bulono2.

Gózóm: r²+2r+5=0 karakterístik denklemin kökleri: $\Delta = 4 - 6.5 = -16 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4i'}{2} = -1 \pm 2i'$

0 halde yelx) = e (Gcos 2x + c2 sin 2x)

Denk. Sag tarafının türevleri:

exsinx excosx terimlerinden olugor

terimlerin hiabiri yc(x) 'in terimleri aynı değil.

yp(x) = Aexsinx + Bexcosx seletinde almir O holde;

yex) = Aexsinx + Aexcosx + Bexcosx - Bexsinx

y"p(x) = Aexsinx + Aexcosx + Aexcosx - Aexsinx + Bexcosx - Bexsinx - Bexsinx - Bexcosx

Danklende gerine koyalım.

4Aexcosx - 4Bexsinx +1Aexsinx +2Bexcosx +5Aexsinx +5Bexcosx = exsinx

=> (76+43)A=1= A= $\frac{1}{45}$ 4/4A+7B=0 7/-48 +78=1 $\beta = -\frac{4}{45.9}$

yp(x) = 1 ex sinx - 4 excosx

 $Soru3)y^{(3)}+y''=x+e^{-x}$, $y^{(0)}=1$, y'(0)=0, y''(0)=1 BDP 'ni GÖZUNÖZ.

13+12-0 Karakteristik dentlemin kökleri r2(r+1)=0 r=0 (ailt rall) r=-1 dir

0 holde ye(x)= c, e0x + c2xe0x + c3 e-x = c, + c2x + c3e-x

Denklemin sag tarafının türevleri 1, x, e-x dir.

yp(x)= A+Bx+Ce-x yp=vlabilir.

fakat $y_c(x)$ x ve e^{-x} terimlerini igerdiğinden $y_p(x)$ (Y+Bx) '; x^2 ile (Ce^{-x}) ; x ile garpalim.

$$y_{p}(x) = Ax^{2} + Bx^{3} + Cxe^{-x}$$

$$y_{p}(x) = 2Ax + 3Bx^{2} + Ce^{-x} - Cxe^{-x}$$

$$y''_{p}(x) = 2A + 6Bx - 2Ce^{-x} + Cxe^{-x}$$

$$y'''_{p}(x) = 6B + 2Ce^{-x} - Ce^{-x} - Cxe^{-x}$$

 $y_p^{(3)}(x) + y_p^{(x)} = 2A + 6Bx + 6B - Ce^{-x} = x + e^{-x}$ $6B = 1 \qquad B = \frac{1}{6}$ $-C = 1 \qquad \Rightarrow C = -1$ $2A + 6B = 0 \qquad A = -\frac{1}{2}$

 $y(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 - xe^{-x}$

 $y(x) = c_1 + c_2x + c_3e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 - xe^{-x}$ $y'(x) = c_2 - c_3e^{-x} - x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - e^{-x} + xe^{-x}$ $y''(x) = c_3e^{-x} - 1 + x + e^{-x} + e^{-x} - xe^{-x}$

Sorul) y" + 4y = Sin²x dentleminin parametrelerin değişimi yöntemini kullanarak 62el gözümünü bulunut.

Côzim: 1.yol $r^2+4=0$ karakteristik denkleminin kökleri $r^2=-4\Rightarrow r_{1,2}=\pm 2i$

: $y_c(x) = e^{0.x} (c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$ dir.

 $y_p(x) = u_1(x) \cos x + u_2(x) \sin x$ 0.5 $v_1(x) = u_2(x) fonk$ bulmak istiyoruz.

 $u_1' y_1 + u_2' y_2 = 0$ $u_1' y_1' + u_2' y_2' = f(x)$ Sistemini Gözmeliyiz

 $\frac{\sin^{x}}{u_{1}^{1}\cos x + u_{2}^{1}\sin x = 0}$ $\cos^{x}/-u_{1}^{1}\sin x + u_{2}^{1}\cos x = \sin^{2}x$

 $U_2^{1} \sin^2 x = 0$ $U_2^{1} \cos^2 x = \cos x \sin^2 x$ $U_1^{1} \cos^2 x = \cos x \sin^2 x$ $U_1^{1} = -\sin^3 x$

 $U_1 = \int -\sin^3 x \, dx \qquad \left(\int \sin^n u \, du = -\frac{1}{n} \sin^{n-1} u \cos u + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} du \right)$

 $U_1 = -\left(-\frac{1}{3}\sin^2 x \cos x + \frac{2}{3}\int \sin x \,dx\right) = \frac{1}{3}\sin^2 x \cos x + \frac{2}{3}\cos x$

 $u_2 = \int \cos x \sin^2 x \, dx = \int u^2 \, du = \frac{u^3}{3} = \frac{\sin^3 x}{3}$

Sinx=u Cosxdx=du

 $y_{p}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\sin^{2}x \cos x + \frac{2}{3}\cos x\right) \cos x + \frac{\sin^{4}x}{3}$

2. yol
$$y_{\rho}(x) = -y_{\epsilon}(x) \int \frac{y_{\epsilon}(x) f(x)}{w(x)} dx + y_{\epsilon}(x) \int \frac{y_{\epsilon}(x) f(x)}{w(x)} dx$$

$$y_{p}(x) = -\cos x \int \sin x \cdot \sin^{2}x \, dx + \sin x \int \cos x \sin^{2}x \, dx$$

$$I_{1}$$

$$I_{2}$$

$$w(x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1^* & y_2^* \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$I_1 = \int \sin^3 x \, dx = -\frac{1}{3} \sin^2 x \cos x + \frac{2}{3} \int \sin x \, dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{3} \sin^2 x \cos x - \frac{2}{3} \cos x$$

$$I_2 = \int \cos x \sin^2 x \, dx = \int u^2 \, du = \frac{u^3}{3} = \frac{\sin^3 x}{3}$$

$$\sin x = u$$

$$\cos x = \frac{u^3}{3}$$

$$y_{\rho(x)} = -\cos x \left(-\frac{1}{3}\sin^2 x \cos x - \frac{2}{3}\cos x\right) + \sin x \cdot \frac{\sin^3 x}{3}$$

Euler Denklemi: ax²"+bxy'+cy=0 seklinde tanımlanır. Bo denklem v=lnx(x)o) dönöşümü ile

$$a \frac{d^2y}{dv^2} + (b-a) \frac{dy}{dv} + cy=0$$
 1 denklemine donisor.

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$$C_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 48}}{8} = \frac{-4 \pm 8}{8} = C_2 = -\frac{3}{2}$$



Soru: (x2+3) y"-7xy"+16y=0 diferensiyet denkleminin x' in kuvvet serisi zeklindeki Gözümünü bolunuz.

Gözüm: Öncelikle dif. denk y" + P(x)y'+ Q(x)y=0 formunda
yazalım:

$$y'' - \frac{7x}{x^2+3}y' + \frac{16}{x^2+3}y = 0$$

Burada $P(x) = -\frac{7x}{x^2+3}$ $Q(x) = \frac{16}{x^2+3}$ ve x = 0 dif. dente adi noletasidir.

O halde Götüm: y(x)= = anx formunda olmalı

$$y'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}$$
 $y''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2}$

y, y' ve y" denklemde genine gardinso;

$$\frac{2}{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n x^n + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 3n(n-1)a_n x^{n-2} - 7 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n a_n x^n + 16 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 0}$$

2. terinde indis legydirilirsa;

 $\frac{20}{2} n(n-1) q_{n} x^{n} + \frac{2}{2} 3(n+2)(n+1) q_{n+2} x^{n} + \frac{2}{2} n q_{n} x^{n} + \frac{16}{2} q_{n} x^{n} = 0$

Bu toplamlarin genel ditilizi n)2 dir. Bu neden n=0 ve n=1 ayrı incelenmeli

n=0 iain 3.2.1. $q_2 + 16a_0 = 0 = 0$ $q_2 = -\frac{16a_0}{2.3}$

n=1 iain 3.3.2 a3 x-7a, x+16a, x = 0 => a3 = -a1

 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(n(n-1) a_n + 3(n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} - 7n a_n + 16 a_n \right) x^n = 0$

$$=) \quad a_{n+2} = \frac{(n^2 + n + 7 n - 16) a_n}{3(n+2)(n+1)} = \frac{(n^2 - 8n + 16) a_n}{3(n+2)(n+1)} = \frac{-(n-4)^2}{3(n+2)(n+1)} a_n$$

$$n = 4$$
 igin $q_6 = 0$ olor.

$$n = 2$$
 iain $a_4 = \frac{-(2-4)^2 a_2}{3.4.3} = -\frac{1}{9} a_2 = \frac{16}{9.2.3} a_0 = \frac{8}{27} a_0$

$$n=3$$
 ign $a_5 = \frac{-(3-4)^2 a_3}{3.5.4} = \frac{1}{60} a_3 = \frac{1}{120} a_1$

$$n=5$$
 iain $a_7 = \frac{-(5-4)^2}{3.7.6}$ $a_5 = \frac{-a_5}{7.6.3} = \frac{-1}{120.7.6.3}$

$$y(x) = Q_0 \left(1 + \left(-\frac{8x^2}{3}\right) + \frac{8x^2}{27}\right) + Q_1 \left(x - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \frac{x^7}{120.7.6.3} + ---\right)$$

$$y'' + \frac{1+x}{2x} y' + \frac{1}{2x} y = 0$$

Burada
$$P(x) = \frac{x+1}{2x}$$
 ve $Q(x) = \frac{1}{2x}$ dir. $x=0$ dif. denk tekil

roletasidir.

$$p(x) = x P(x) = \frac{x+1}{2}$$
 ve $q(x) = x^2 Q(x) = \frac{x}{2}$ dir. .. $x = 0$ dif.

denk dozgon tekil nokta sidir.

Indisel den Wem:
$$r(r-1) + p_0 r + q_0 = 0 \Rightarrow r(r-1) + \frac{1}{2}r = 0$$

Bora da $p_0 = p(0) = \frac{1}{2}$, $q_0 = q(0) = 0$

$$\Gamma(\Gamma - \frac{1}{2}) = 0 = \Gamma_1 = 0$$
 $\Gamma_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

(1-12 & Z oldidan. Iki lin. bağımsız Gözüm vardır.

Genel olarak y= = an xn+r Gözümü ile işlem yapalım
ve daha sonra r değerlerini yerine yazalım

$$y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r) a_n \times n+r-1$$
 $y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r) (n+r-1) a_n \times n+r-2$

y, y' ve y" dif. denk yerine yezilirso;

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2(n+r)(n+r-1) a_n \times^{n+r-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r) a_n \times^{n+r-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r) a_n \times^{n+r} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \times^{n+r} = 0$$

3. ve 4. toplanda indis kaydıralım.

$$\frac{D}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}} 2(n+r)(n+r-1) a_n x^{n+r-1} + \frac{D}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}} (n+r) a_n x^{n+r-1} + \frac{D}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}} (n+r-1) a_{n-1} x^{n+r-1}$$

$$+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_{n-1}\times^{n+r-1}=0$$

n=0 dorumunu incele yelim:

$$2r(r-1)\alpha_0 \times^{r-1} + r\alpha_0 \times^{r-1} = (2r^2-r)\alpha_0 \times^{r-1} = 0$$

Burada $r_1=0$ $r_2=\frac{1}{2}$ igin $2r^2-r=0$
oldugundan α_0 keyft sabittir

 $2(n+r)(n+r-1) a_{n} + (n+r) a_{n} + (n+r-1) a_{n-1} + a_{n-1} = 0$ $a_{n} = \frac{(n+r) a_{n-1}}{(n+r)(2(n+r)-1)} = \frac{-a_{n-1}}{2(n+r)-1}$

$$b_n = \frac{-b_{n-1}}{2n-1}$$
 olor.

$$n=1 \quad \text{iain} \qquad b_1 = \frac{-b_0}{1}$$

$$n=2 \quad iain \qquad b_2 = \frac{b_1}{3} = \frac{+b_0}{3}$$

$$n = 3$$
 iqin $b_3 = \frac{b_2}{5} = \frac{-b_0}{5.3}$

$$y_1(x) = x^{\circ} \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} b_N x^N = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n-1)!!} x^n$$

$$C_{n} = \frac{-C_{n-1}}{2n}$$

$$n=1 \quad idin \qquad G_1 = \frac{-C_3}{2}$$

$$n=2$$
 igin $c_2 = \frac{-c_1}{4} = \frac{c_0}{4.2}$

$$n=3$$
 fair $c_3 = -\frac{c_2}{6} = \frac{-c_0}{6.4.2} = \frac{-c_0}{2.3!}$

$$n=4$$
 isin $C_4 = \frac{-C_3}{8} = \frac{+C_0}{5.6.42} = \frac{+C_0}{2.4!}$

$$c_n = \frac{(-1)^n c_0}{2^n n!} \quad \text{olar.} \quad c_0 = 1 \quad \text{also obsilir} \Rightarrow \quad c_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n n!} \quad \text{olar.}$$

$$y_2(x) = x^{1/2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n \times n) = x^{1/2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n n!} x^n$$

Soru:
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, -2 < t < 0 \\ t^2, 0 < t < 2 \end{cases}$$

Yukarıda, periyadik f(4) fonk. tam bir periyattaki verilmistir, fonksiyonun Fourier serisini bolunut.

Gözüm: Fourier serisi;

$$f(t) = \frac{\alpha_0}{2} + \frac{\alpha_0}{n=1} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi t}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi t}{L} \right)$$

Burada 00=== f(+) d+

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(t) \cos \frac{n\pi t}{L} dt$$

L = 2 dir.

$$L = 2 \text{ dir.}$$

$$Q_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} 0 dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} t^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{t^3}{3} \int_{0}^{2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$Q_{n} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} f(t) \cos \frac{n\pi t}{L} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{0} 0 \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} t^{2} \cos \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{8}{(n\pi)^{2}} \left(-1\right)^{n} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{n\pi} \left(\sin \frac{n\pi t}{2}\right) = \frac{8}{(n\pi)^{2}}$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} f(t) \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{0} 0 \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} t^{2} \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} t^{2} \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{2}{n\pi} t^{2} \cos \frac{n\pi t}{2} / + \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_{0}^{2} 2 \cdot t \cos \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt \right]$$

$$t^{2}=u \qquad \text{Sin} \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt = dv$$

$$2 + dt = du \qquad -\frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi t}{2} = V$$

$$b_{n} = -\frac{4}{n\pi} \left(1 \right)^{n} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_{0}^{2} t \cos \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt = \frac{4}{n\pi} \left(-1 \right)^{n+1} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[\frac{2}{n\pi} t \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2} - \int_{0}^{2} \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt \right] = \frac{4}{n\pi} \left[\frac{2}{n\pi} t \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2} - \int_{0}^{2} \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt \right] = \frac{4}{n\pi} \left[\frac{2}{n\pi} t \cos \frac{n\pi t}{2} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2} - \int_{0}^{2} \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt \right] = \frac{4}{n\pi} \left[\frac{2}{n\pi} t \cos \frac{n\pi t}{2} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2} - \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2}$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{4}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} + \left[\frac{8}{(n\pi)^{2}} \cos \frac{n\pi t}{2} \right]^{2} = \frac{4}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} + \frac{8}{(n\pi)^{2}} (-1)^{n} - \frac{8}{(n\pi)^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} + \frac{8}{(n\pi)^{3}} (-1)^{n} + \frac{8}{(n\pi)^{3}$$

$$f(+) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{n-1} \left\{ \frac{8(-1)^n}{(n\pi)^2} \cos \frac{n\pi^+}{2} + \left(\frac{4}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} + \frac{8}{(n\pi)^3} (-1)^{n-1} \right) \right\} \sin \frac{n\pi^+}{2} \right\}$$