


• Графике Δ . E. \Leftrightarrow залнс.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + A_1(x) \cdot y(x) = B_1(x) \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} + A_1(x) \cdot y(x) = 0} \rightarrow \text{Objektivis S. Elbwon}$$

$y(x) \rightarrow$ Lapunf form
 $x \rightarrow$ auf Lapunz

→ Итаки же вон тоас графики \Leftrightarrow залнс. Сиртоу:

$$y(x) = e^{-\int A_1(x) dx} \left[C + \int B_1(x) \cdot e^{\int A_1(x) dx} dx \right] \Leftarrow$$

(*) непарипнгн

$$y(x) = \underbrace{C \cdot e^{-\int A_1(x) dx}}_{\text{Любн зns objektivis}} + \underbrace{e^{-\int A_1(x) dx} \cdot \int B_1(x) \cdot e^{\int A_1(x) dx} dx}_{\text{непарифн оно zo тоа objektivis}}$$

граф. S. Elbwon

непарифн оно zo тоа objektivis
коффициенты зns objektivis S. Elbwon.

$$y(x) = \underbrace{y_{\text{обог.}}(x)}_{\text{---}} + \underbrace{y_{\text{SIS.}}(x)}_{\text{---}}$$

ЕФАРНОГН

Но залнс n c7iawon:

$$\boxed{y' = 2y + e^x} \rightarrow \text{fiz. зns}$$

$$\boxed{y \quad dy}$$

=

$$\boxed{x \quad dx}$$

→ xepsi2 ftrabg.

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = 2y + e^x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{aligned} dy &= (2y + e^x) dx \\ dy &= 2y dx + e^x dx \end{aligned}}$$

Ось
xepsi2 ftrabg n zw.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_1(x) &= -2 \\ B_1(x) &= e^x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

⇒

ΓΗ. ΝΟΠΤΗ ΑΥΓΗΣ ΓΡΑΜΜΙΚΗΣ ΙΔΙΑΙΤΗΣ

$$y(x) = e^{-\int A_L(x) dx} \left[C + \int B_L(x) \cdot e^{\int A_L(x) dx} dx \right]$$

$$\downarrow \\ y(x) = e^{-\int (-2) dx} \left[C + \int e^x \cdot e^{\int -2 dx} dx \right] =$$

$$= e^{\int 2 dx} \left[C + \int e^x \cdot e^{-\int 2 dx} dx \right] =$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int 2 dx &= 2x \\ \end{aligned} \right\} = e^{2x} \left[C + \int e^x \cdot e^{-2x} dx \right]$$

$$= e^{2x} \left[C + \int e^{-x} dx \right] =$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int e^{-x} dx &= \\ \end{aligned} \right\} = e^{2x} \left[C - e^{-x} \right] =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -e^{-x} \\ \left. \begin{aligned} &= \frac{C \cdot e^{2x} - e^{2x} \cdot e^{-x}}{C \cdot e^{2x} - e^x} \\ &= \boxed{C \cdot e^{2x} - e^x} \end{aligned} \right\} &= \end{aligned}$$

ΕΦΑΡΜΟΓΗ : Να γρθεί η σ.ε $\boxed{y' - y = y \cdot \ln x}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} - y - y \ln x &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} - y(1 + \ln x) = 0} \\ \hookrightarrow A_L(x) &= - (1 + \ln x) \\ \hookrightarrow B_L(x) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} - y &= y \cdot \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = y + y \cdot \ln x \Rightarrow \text{xερ. μεταβασιμότητες} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= y(1 + \ln x) \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dy}{y} = (1 + \ln x) dx} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = (1 + \ln x) dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int (1 + \ln x) dx \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r.a \\ x > 0 \\ b \\ y \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = \int dx + \int \ln x dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = x + \int x' \cdot \ln x dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = x + \left[x \ln x - \int x \cdot (\ln x)' dx \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = x + \left[x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = x + (x \ln x - x) + C \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = x + x \ln x - x + C \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = x \ln x + C \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = \ln x^x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = \ln x^x + \ln e^C \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = \ln(x^x \cdot e^C) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = \ln(x^x \cdot C_1) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{|y| = C_1 x^x} \Leftarrow$$

ОЛОЖ. КАРД. НАПА
РОНТЕС

$$\int f \cdot g' dx = f \cdot g - \int f' g dx$$

$$\ln x^a = a \cdot \ln x$$

$$b = \ln e^b$$

$$\ln e^b = b \cdot \ln e$$

$$\ln e^b = b$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \ln A + \ln B = \\ \ln(AB) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$C_1 = C_1$$

$$y(x) = e^{-\int A_L(x) dx} \left[C + \int B_L(x) \cdot e^{\int A_L(x) dx} dx \right]$$

(*)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_L(x) = -1 - \ln x \\ B_L(x) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \boxed{y_{\text{Ges}}(x) = 0}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \underline{\underline{y(x) = Ce^{-\int A_L(x) dx}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int A_L(x) dx &= - \int 1 + \ln x dx = - \left[\int dx + \int \ln x dx \right] = \\ &= - \left(x + (x \ln x - x) \right) = - (x + x \ln x - x) = \underline{\underline{-x \ln x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(*) \quad y(x) = C e^{-(-x \ln x)} = \underline{\underline{C e^{x \ln x}}} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Aus der} \\ \text{Integration mit } 1^n \\ \text{wurde ein} \\ \text{Zusatzterm (Integral)} \end{array}$$

$|y| = C_1 x^x \rightarrow$ Nun nur die Werte aus der Definition
ausrechnen.

$$y(x) = C_1 e^{x \ln x} = C \cdot e^{\ln x^x} =$$

$$\boxed{y(x) = C \cdot x^x}$$

$$\boxed{a \cdot \ln x = \ln x^a}$$

$$\boxed{e^{\ln a} = a}$$

Erfahrung

Nur zu Sei in S. Form $y' + 2x \cdot y = 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} \Leftarrow$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} + A_L(x) \cdot y(x) = B_L(x)}$$

F.H.N. nach r.p. 152 rechnen

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_L(x) = 2x \\ B_L(x) = 2x e^{-x^2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$y(x) = e^{-\int A_L(x) dx} \left[C + \left| \int B_L(x) \cdot e^{\int A_L(x) dx} dx \right| \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_L(x) = 2x \\ B_L(x) = 2x e^{-x^2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \int A_L(x) dx = \int 2x dx = 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} = x^2.$$

$$\cdot \int 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} \cdot e^{x^2} dx = \int 2x \cdot e^{(-x^2+x^2)} dx = \int 2x dx = 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} = \boxed{x^2}$$

$$y(x) = e^{-x^2} \left[C + x^2 \right] = \underbrace{C e^{-x^2}}_{y_{\text{homog}}(x)} + \underbrace{x^2 e^{-x^2}}_{y_{\text{ans.}}(x)}$$

$$y(x) = y_{\text{hom}}(x) + y_{\text{ans.}}(x) = C e^{-x^2} + x^2 \cdot e^{-x^2}$$