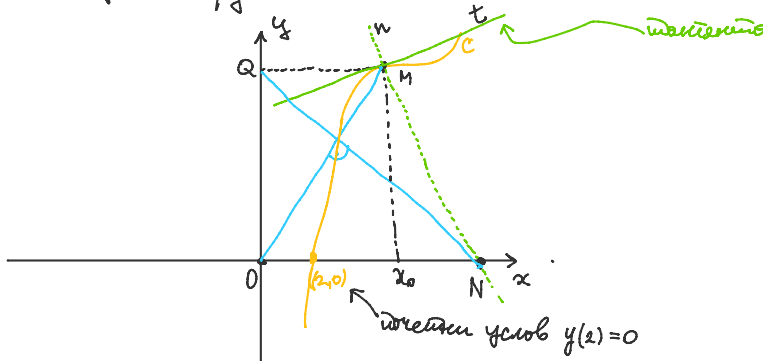
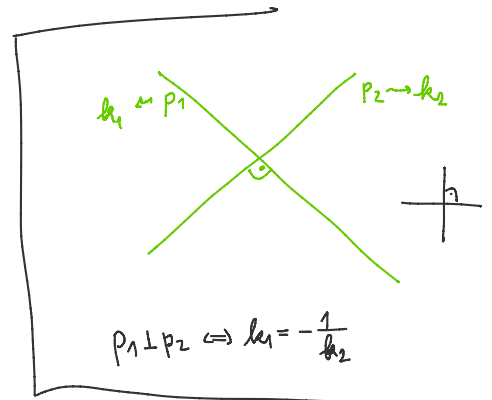
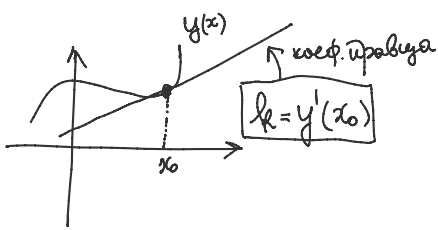


*) За сваку тачку M криве C важи следеће. Тачка M пројектује се на y -осу у Q , а касније на x у N . Тачка је O координатни центар. Ако важи $QN \perp OM$ и крива C пролази кроз $(2,0)$, одредити C .



$C: y(x)$

Где је ово Δ ?



- $M(x_0, y(x_0))$
- $Q(0, y(x_0))$
- $O(0,0)$
- $N(x_N, 0)$, $x_N = ?$

$$k_t = y'(x_0), k_n = -\frac{1}{k_t} = -\frac{1}{y'(x_0)}$$

$$M, N \in C \Rightarrow k_n = \frac{y_M - y_N}{x_M - x_N} = \frac{y(x_0) - 0}{x_0 - x_N} \Rightarrow \frac{y(x_0)}{x_0 - x_N} = -\frac{1}{y'(x_0)}$$

$$x_N = x_0 + y(x_0) \cdot y'(x_0)$$

$$OM \perp QN: k_1 = -\frac{1}{k_2}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{y_M - y_Q}{x_M - x_Q} = \frac{y(x_0) - y(x_0)}{x_0 - 0} = \frac{y(x_0)}{x_0}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{y_N - y_Q}{x_N - x_Q} = \frac{0 - y(x_0)}{x_0 + y(x_0) \cdot y'(x_0) - 0} = -\frac{y(x_0)}{x_0 + y(x_0) \cdot y'(x_0)}$$

$$\frac{y(x_0)}{x_0} = \frac{x_0 + y(x_0) \cdot y'(x_0)}{y(x_0)}$$

\downarrow
 $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{x + y y'}{y}$
 Правимо Δ
 x_0 променљива $\rightsquigarrow x$
 $y(x_0)$ $\rightsquigarrow y$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{x + y y'}{y}$$

$$y^2 = x^2 + x y y', y(2) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} z &= y^2 \\ z' &= 2yy' \end{aligned} \right\} z = x^2 + x \cdot \frac{z'}{2} \rightarrow \text{MTH}_{z(x)}$$

7) Dž sa potencijalnim grupiranjem

$$M(t,x)dt + N(t,x)dx = 0$$

$$\int x' = \frac{f(t,z)}{g(t,z)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{f(t,z)}{g(t,z)} \Leftrightarrow f(t,z)dt = g(t,z)dz$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(t,z)dt - g(t,x)dx = 0$$

↑ grupiranjem
odnosno

$$\rightarrow \exists F(t,x), \quad dF(t,x) = M(t,x)dt + N(t,x)dx$$

TOT. D.

$$dF = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx$$

\downarrow F'_t \downarrow F'_x

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F'_t &= M / x \\ F'_x &= N / t \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow M'_x = N'_t$$

TOT. D. $\Rightarrow M'_x = N'_t$

lamin u \Leftarrow - ako podamo na potencijalnoj odnosno (nn)

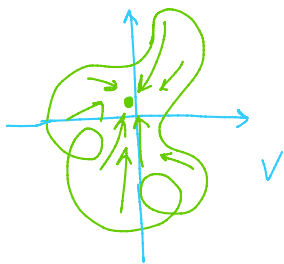
↑ naj. tako da je Dž definisano, ili da je normalno...

↑ potencijalnoj odnosno (nn)

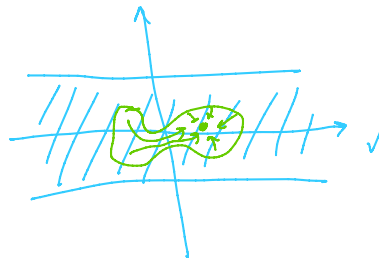
D je nn \Leftrightarrow svaku neprekinutu zatvorenu krivu u D možemo izjediniti u liniju kriv D

↓ ne možemo us D

Pr. 1) \mathbb{R}^2



2) traka



⊗ u \mathbb{R}^2 je nn ako "neka putuj"

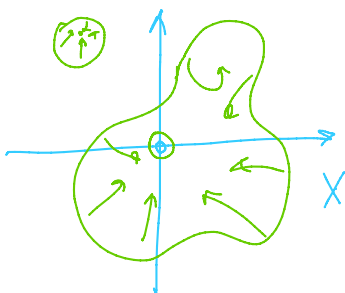
↑ u liniji gde do HE lamin

→ $\mathbb{R}^3, \{(0,0,0)\}$ jeste nn

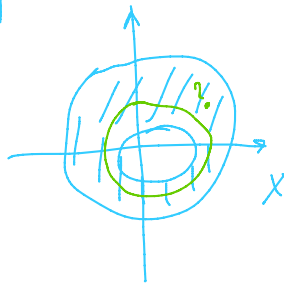
→ $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \ell$ nije nn

↑ traka

3) $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$



4)



$$D \text{ nn} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{T}_1(D) \cong 0$$

↑ TOT D

↑ fundamentalna grupa

→ grupa dvuh četvorki u D



↑ ТОП Б
 ↑ фундаментальная группа
 → группа двух петель у D

☞ условие кас: замкнута форма \Leftrightarrow точная форма

OP: $F(t,x) = c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$0 = Mdt + Ndx = dF$

① а) $2t(1 + \sqrt{t^2 - x}) dt - \sqrt{t^2 - x} dx = 0$

б) $(1 + x^2 \sin 2t) dt - x^2 \cos^2 t dx = 0$

в) $(tx + tx) dt + (x^2 t + tx) dx = 0$

г) $(tx^2 + x^2 t) dt + (t^3 + t^2 x) dx = 0$

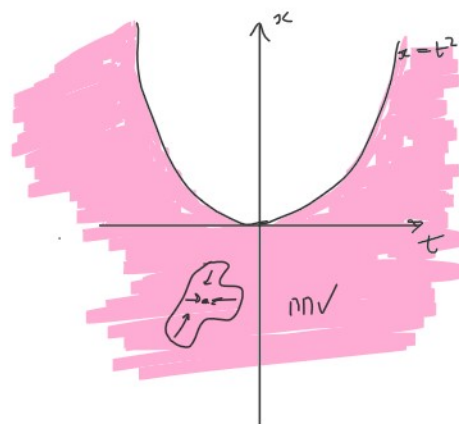
а) $M(t,x) = 2t + 2t\sqrt{t^2 - x}$

$N(t,x) = -\sqrt{t^2 - x}$

$M'_x = 2t \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t^2 - x}} \cdot (-1) \Rightarrow M'_x = N'_t$ + ППД

$N'_t = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{t^2 - x}} \cdot 2t \Downarrow$ ТОП.Д.

область: $t^2 - x > 0$
 $x \leq t^2$



$\Rightarrow \exists F, dF = Mdt + Ndx$

$F'_x = N$

$F'_t = M$

$\Rightarrow \int dx \begin{cases} F'_x = -\sqrt{t^2 - x} \\ F'_t = 2t + 2t\sqrt{t^2 - x} \end{cases}$

$F(t,x) = \frac{2}{3}(t^2 - x)^{3/2} + \varphi(t)$

$F'_t = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot (t^2 - x)^{1/2} \cdot 2t + \varphi'(t) = 2t + 2t\sqrt{t^2 - x}$

$\Rightarrow \varphi'(t) = 2t \Rightarrow \varphi(t) = t^2 + c$

OP: $\frac{2}{3}(t^2 - x)^{3/2} + t^2 = c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

оно не зависит (смысл) от t
 → ПРЕРЫВА (7 параграф)

8 Интегрируем фактор

$M(t,x)dt + N(t,x)dx = 0$

$M'_x \neq N'_t \Rightarrow$ не ППД.

Найти:

$\int \mu(t,x) \cdot (M(t,x)dt + N(t,x)dx) = 0$
 ← ТОП.Д.

$\mu(t,x)$ число зависит от суммы
 $\mu = \mu(w) = \mu(w(t,x)) \quad \mu: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 \mathbb{R}^2

Uvija: $\int \underbrace{\mu(t,x) \cdot (M(t,x)dt + N(t,x)dx)}_{\text{TOT.D.}} = 0$

$\mu(t,x)$ uvek uvek $\mu = \mu(w) = \mu(w(t,x))$
 $\mu: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $w: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

Prepoznavanje: $\frac{\mu'(w)}{\mu(w)} = \frac{N_t' - M_x'}{w_x' \cdot M - w_t' \cdot N}$

$\int \frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \int \frac{N_t' - M_x'}{w_x' \cdot M - w_t' \cdot N} dw$ → zaključujemo od w

- Npr: Katin (w) !
- Uvek: $w(t,x) = at + bx$ ($w=t, w=x, \dots$)
 $w(t,x) = a \ln|t| + b \ln|x|$
 $w(t,x) = f(t) \cdot g(x)$
 $w(t,x) = f(t) + g(x)$

Uvijek $\frac{1}{\mu} = 0$ za
 pomena koje je uvek uslovan

2) a) $(q(t) - p(t)x)dt - dx = 0$

, pri uzimanju \leftarrow uvijek sa uvek Δ , ($w=t$)

b) $2tx \ln x dt + (t^2 + x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}) dx = 0$

b) $x(2-3tx^2)dt - t(1+tx^2)dx = 0$, na odrazima $G = \{t > 0, x > 0\}$, pomena uvek kros (2,1).

γ) $(\sqrt{t-x} + 2t)dt - dx = 0$, μ uvek $\mu(t^2-x)$. ($w=t^2-x$)

δ) $(t+2)\sin x dt + 2t \cos x dx = 0$
 ($w=x$)
 $x' = \frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{t+2}{2t} \cdot \tan x$

6) $M(t,x) = 2tx \ln x$

$N(t,x) = t^2 + x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}$

$M_x' = 2t(x \ln x)' = 2t(1 + \ln x)$
 $N_t' = 2t$

$\frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \frac{N_t' - M_x'}{w_x' \cdot M - w_t' \cdot N} dw = \frac{-2t \ln x}{w_x' (2tx \ln x) - w_t' (t^2 + x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1})} dw = \frac{-2t \ln x}{1 \cdot 2tx \ln x - 0} dw = -\frac{1}{x} dw = -\frac{dw}{w}$

$w = x^2$
 $w = \ln x$

$w_t' = 0 \rightarrow w = x?$
 $w_x' = 1$

$\frac{d\mu}{\mu} = -\frac{dw}{w}$

$\ln|\mu| = -\ln|w|$ (✓)

μ ...

$$\ln|\mu| = -\ln|w| \quad (\neq 0)$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{w}, \quad \int \mu(t,x) = \int \mu(w(t,x)) = \frac{1}{w(t,x)} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\mu} = x = 0? \right. \\ \left. (\ln x) \times \right]$$

интеграл ca μ :

$$2t \ln x dt + \left(\frac{t^2}{x} + x\sqrt{x^2+1} \right) dx = 0$$

ТОТ. Д.? \checkmark
 $\ln x$
 $\Rightarrow x > 0$



$$F = ? \quad F'_t = 2t \ln x$$

$$F'_x = \frac{t^2}{x} + x\sqrt{x^2+1}$$

OP:

$$F(t,x) = t^2 \ln x + \frac{1}{3}(x^2+1)^{3/2} = C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

B) $M(t,x) = x(2-3tx^2)$

$N(t,x) = -t(1+tx^2)$

$$M'_x = 2-9tx^2$$

$$N'_t = -1-2tx^2$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \frac{N'_t - M'_x}{w'_x \cdot M - w'_t \cdot N} dw = \frac{-3+7tx^2}{w'_x \cdot (2x-3tx^3) + w'_t \cdot (-t-t^3x^2)} dw = \frac{-3+7tx^2}{b(2-3tx^2) + a(1+t^3x^2)} dw$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w'_x &= \frac{a}{x} \\ w'_t &= \frac{b}{t} \end{aligned} \right\} w = a \cdot \ln t + b \cdot \ln x$$

↑
параметры

(t > 0, x > 0, G)

$$w'_t = \frac{a}{t}, \quad w'_x = \frac{b}{x}$$

о хитрости ога су параметри:

$$\begin{aligned} 1: \quad 2b+a &= -3 \\ tx^2: \quad -3b+a &= 7 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} -5b &= -10 \\ b &= 2 \\ a &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$w = \ln t - 2 \ln x$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \frac{-3+7tx^2}{-3+7tx^2} dw = dw / \int$$

$$\ln|\mu| = w \Rightarrow \mu = e^w$$

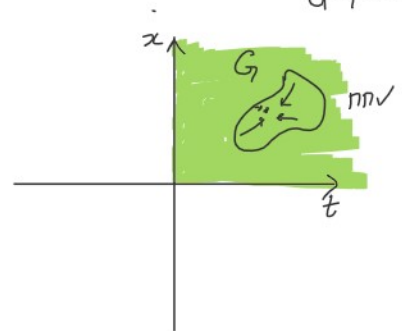
$$\int \mu(t,x) = e^{\ln t - 2 \ln x} = \frac{t}{x^2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu}} = \frac{x^2}{t} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=0$$

$G = \{t > 0, x > 0\}$

$$\left(\frac{2t}{x} - 3t^2x \right) dt - \left(\frac{t^2}{x^2} + t^3 \right) dx = 0$$

однако?
 \Downarrow
 ТОТ. Д.



F = ?

$$F'_t = \frac{2t}{x} - 3t^2x$$

$$F'_x = -\left(\frac{t^2}{x^2} + t^3 \right)$$

OP:

$$F(t,x) = \frac{t^2}{x} - t^3 \cdot x = C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Упрости Ppuz (2,1):
t=2
x=1

$$\frac{2^2}{1} - 2^3 \cdot 1 = c \Rightarrow c = -4$$

ПР: $\frac{t^2}{x} - t^3 x = -4$