

# A N A L I Z A 3

## I SMER

### VEŽBE

#### DIFERENCIJALNE JEDNACIHE PRVOG REDA

$$y : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$y = y(x)$  FUNKCIJA KOJA JE DIFERENCIJALNOSTOVA PUTOVATIĆA PUTA DA SVĒ BUDET DEFINISANA.

DIFERENCIJALNA JEDNACINA JE JEDNACINA V KODU SE PODAVLJUJE IZVODI FUNKCIJE  $y$ .

$$F(x, y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$$

RED DIFERENCIJALNE JEDNACINE JE RED HANOVČEG IZVODA KODI SE PODAVLJUJE U H, O3.

DIFERENCIJALNA JEDNACINA PRVOG REDA JE

$$F(x, y, y') = 0$$

REŠENJE DIFERENCIJALNE JEDNACINE JE

FAMILIA FUNKCIJA KOJA ZADOVOLJAVAJE JEDNACINU.

UKOLIKO TRAZIMO REŠENJE KODE ZADOVOLJAVAJA VSCOV

$$F(x, y, y') = 0 \quad y_0 = y(x_0), \quad x_0, y_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

TO SE HABIVA KOŠICEV ILI POČETNI PROBLEM.

DIFERENCIJALNE JEDNACINE SE ČESTO

NE MOGU REŠITI. VRADI ĆEMO NEKOLIKO TIPUVA JEDNACINA KOJE SE MOGU KONSTRUITI REŠITI.

# 1° JEDNAČINA KOJA RAZDVAJU PROMENLJIVE

$$y' = f(x) g(y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) g(y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{g(y)} = f(x) dx \quad | \int$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{g(y)} = \int f(x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x + xy + y'(y+x) = 0$$

$$x(1+y) + y'y(1+x) = 0$$

$$y'y(1+x) = -x(1+y)$$

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

$$\int \frac{y dy}{1+y} = - \int \frac{x dx}{1+x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x dx}{1+x} &= \int \frac{x+1-1}{1+x} dx = \int dx - \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx \\ &= x - \log|1+x| + A \quad A \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow y - \log|1+y| = -x + \log|1+x| + A$$

U smislu konkretno iznázivu y, ali smo našli

vezu y i x u kojoj se ne podavlja, već y'

Prinjetim da je rešenje jednačine

i funkcija  $y = -1$  koja se ne dobija ni za

jedan izbor konstante A. Do ovoga je

podelio jer smo delili sa  $y+1$  što je o

u ovom slučaju. Ovakvo negativno kodo se

ne dobija iz opšteg se naziva singularno.

②

$$e^y (y' + 1) = 1 \quad y(0) = \ln 2$$

U jednačini se ne postavlja, već je  $y$ , ali to nije bitno. (Možuće je da se ne postavi ni  $y$ )

$$e^y (y' + 1) = 1 \quad | \cdot e^{-y}$$

$$y' + 1 = e^{-y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-y} - 1 \quad | \quad \frac{1}{e^{-y}-1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{e^{-y}-1} = dx$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{e^{-y}-1} = \int \frac{e^y dy}{1-e^y} = \boxed{\begin{aligned} t &= e^y \\ dt &= e^y dy \end{aligned}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{1-t} = -\ln|1-t| + A = -\ln|1-e^y| + A$$

$$-\ln|1-e^y| = x + C$$

$$\ln|1-e^y| = C-x \quad |e$$

$$|1-e^y| = e^{C-x}$$

$$y(0) = \ln 2$$

$$\Rightarrow |1-e^{\ln 2}| = e^C$$

$$|1-2| = e^C$$

$$1 = e^C \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$\boxed{|1-e^y| = e^{-x}}$$

## 2° LINEARNA DIFERENCIJALNA JEDNACINA

### PRVOG REDA

$$y' + P(x)y = Q(x)$$

$P, Q$  - GLATKE FUNKCIJE (NE MORAJU BITI LINEARNE)

RESIH, JE :

$$y(x) = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left( C + \int e^{\int P(x) dx} Q(x) dx \right)$$

$\int p(x) dx$  PODRĄ ZWIEŚĆ A GÓRĘ PRZECIĘTE  
 PRIMITIVU FUNKCJĘ ODE

(3)

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

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad Q(x) = \sin x$$

$$\int P(x) dx = \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(x) &= e^{-\ln|x|} \left( C + \int e^{\ln|x|} \sin x dx \right) \\
 &= e^{\ln \frac{1}{|x|}} \left( C + \int |x| \sin x dx \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{|x|} \left( C + \int |x| \sin x dx \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|x| = \operatorname{SGH} x \cdot x$$

$$\operatorname{SGH} x = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

SGH x JE KONSTANTA NA INTERVALIMA  
 PA MĘŻE "IZACI" ISPRĘD INTEGRACA.  
 $\int |x| \sin x dx = \operatorname{SGH} x \int x \sin x dx =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= x & du &= \sin x dx \\
 du &= dx & v &= -\underline{\cos x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \operatorname{SGH} x \left( -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx \right) = \\
 &= \operatorname{SGH} x (\sin x - x \cos x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y(x) = \boxed{\frac{1}{|x|} \left( C + \operatorname{SGH} x (\sin x - x \cos x) \right)}$$

(4)

$$y' + y \operatorname{ctg} x = 5 e^{\cos x}$$

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -4$$

$$P(x) = \operatorname{ctg} x \quad Q(x) = 5 e^{\cos x}$$

$$\int p(x) dx = \int ctg x dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx =$$

$$= \ln |\sin x|$$

$$y(x) = e^{-\ln |\sin x|} \left( C + \int e^{\ln |\sin x|} 5 e^{\cos x} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{|\sin x|} \left( C + 5 \int |\sin x| e^{\cos x} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{|\sin x|} \left( C - 5 \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x) e^{\cos x} \right)$$

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -4$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$$

$$-4 = C - 5 \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{|\sin x|} \left( 1 - 5 \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x) e^{\cos x} \right)$$

3° BERHULIČEVA JEDNACINA

$$y' + p(x)y = q(x)y^\alpha \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 1\}$$

ZA  $\alpha = 0$ ,  $\alpha = 1$  DODAJU SE JEDNACINE KOJE  
SMO VEC VRAĐLI ( $1^\circ$ ,  $2^\circ$ )

$$y' + p(x)y = q(x)y^\alpha \quad / y^{-\alpha}$$

$$y^{-\alpha} y' + p(x) y^{1-\alpha} = q(x)$$

SMEHA:

$$z(x) = y^{1-\alpha}(x) \quad z' = (1-\alpha) y^{-\alpha} y'$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\alpha} z' + p(x) z = q(x) \quad / (1-\alpha)$$

$$z' + (1-\alpha) p(x) z = (1-\alpha) q(x)$$

OVO JE LINEARNA JEDNACINA KODU

SMO VEC VRAĐLI.

$$⑤ xy' - 4y - x^2 \sqrt{y} = 0$$

$$xy' - 4y = x^2 \sqrt{y}$$

$$y' - \frac{4}{x} y = x y^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad | \quad y^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$y^{\frac{1}{2}} y' - \frac{4}{x} y^{\frac{1}{2}} = x$$

$$\text{SMG} \quad z = y^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{y}$$

$$z' = \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} y'$$

$$2z' - \frac{4}{x} z = x$$

$$z' - \frac{2}{x} z = \frac{x}{2}$$

LIME AKA

$$P(x) = -\frac{2}{x} \quad Q(x) = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\int P(x) dx = \int -\frac{2dx}{x} = -2 \ln|x| = \ln \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$z(x) = e^{-\ln \frac{1}{x^2}} \left( C + \int e^{\ln \frac{1}{x^2}} \frac{x}{2} dx \right)$$

$$= x^2 \left( C + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x} \right)$$

$$= x^2 \left( C + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| \right) = x^2 \left( C + \ln \sqrt{|x|} \right)$$

$$y(x) = z(x)^2$$

$$y(x) = \boxed{x^4 \left( C + \ln \sqrt{|x|} \right)^2}$$

ΗΑΡΟΜΕΝΑ:

ΠΟΣΤΟΣΙ Ι ΣΙΝΓΚΛΑΡΗΟ ΡΕΣΕΗ, Ε  $y = 0$ .

Ο ρο ηεσεη, ε υνεκ ποστοσι κοδ βενηνυλι-  
δερε δεδηνατηηε ακο σε  $\lambda > 0$ .

$$⑥ y dy = \left( \frac{y^2}{x} - x^3 \right) dx \quad y(\lambda) = \lambda$$

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

$$y y' - \frac{1}{x} y^2 = -x^3$$

Smetna:

$$z = y^2 \quad z' = 2y y'$$

$$\frac{1}{2} z' - \frac{1}{x} z = -x^3 / 2$$

$$z' - \frac{2}{x} z = -\frac{1}{2} x^3$$

$$P(x) = -\frac{2}{x} \quad Q(x) = -\frac{1}{2} x^3$$

$$\int P(x) dx = \int -\frac{2}{x} dx = -2 \ln|x| = \ln \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$z(x) = e^{-\ln \frac{1}{x^2}} \left( C + \int e^{\ln \frac{1}{x^2}} \left( -\frac{1}{2} x^3 \right) dx \right)$$

$$= x^2 \left( C - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx \right)$$

$$= x^2 \left( C - \frac{1}{4} x^2 \right)$$

$$z(x) = C x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x^4$$

$$y(x) = \sqrt{C x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x^4}$$

$$y(2) = z \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{4C - 4}$$

$$4C - 4 = 4 \quad C = 2$$

$$y(x) = \sqrt{\sqrt{2x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^4}}$$

4º JEDNAČINA TOTALNOG DIFERENCIJALA

$$M(x, y) + N(x, y) \frac{dy}{dx} = M(x, y) + N(x, y) y' = 0$$

Ako postoji funkcija  $f(x, y)$  t.dj.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = M(x, y) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = N(x, y)$$

TRADA JE REČEHLICE JE DHAČÍME

$$f(x, y) = C \quad C \text{ - konstanta}$$

⑦

$$(2x - 9x^2y^2)x + (6x^3 - 4y^2)y' = 0$$

$$2x - 9x^2y^2 + (4y^3 - 6x^3y)y' = 0$$

$$M(x, y) = 2x - 9x^2y^2 \quad N(x, y) = 4y^3 - 6x^3y$$

TRAŽIMO FUNKCIJO  $f(x, y)$  TDOJ.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - 9x^2y^2$$

↔

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 6x^3y$$

$$f(x, y) = \int (2x - 9x^2y^2) dx$$

$$= x^2 - 3x^3y^2 + C(y)$$

KONSTANTNA PO X, MOŽE ZAVISITI OD Y

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -6x^3y + C'(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = N(x, y) = 4y^3 - 6x^3y$$

$$\Rightarrow C'(y) = 4y^3 \quad C(y) = y^4$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^4 - 3x^3y^2$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + y^4 - 3x^3y^2 = A, \quad A \in \mathbb{R}}$$

⑧

$$2xy^2 + 4 - 2(3x^2y)y' = 0 \quad y(-1) = 8$$

$$M(x, y) = 2xy^2 + 4 \quad N(x, y) = -2(3x^2y) \\ = 2x^2y - 6$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2xy^2 + 4$$

$$f(x, y) = \int (2xy^2 + 4) dx = x^2y^2 + 4x + \Psi(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x^2y + \Psi'(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= 2x^2y - 6 \\ \Rightarrow \Psi'(y) &= -6 \quad \Psi(y) = -6y \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2y^2 + 4x - 6y$$

$$x^2y^2 + 4x - 6y = C$$

$$y(-1) = 8 \Rightarrow (-1)^2 \cdot 8^2 + 4(-1) - 6 \cdot 8 = C \Rightarrow C = 12$$

$$\boxed{x^2y^2 + 4x - 6y = 12}$$

## 5. NEKE ČESTE SISTEME

U MNOGIM SLUČAJEVIMA SE JEDNAČINA POGODNOM SISTEMOM MOŽE SVESTI HA HGKI OD OBЛИKA KOJEG smo uRADILI. OBRAĐIDI ČEMO NEKOGLIKO KARAKTERISTIČNIH SLUČAJEVA.

$$y' = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\text{DOBRA SISTEMA JE } z = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$y = zx \quad y' = z'x + z$$

$$z'x + z = f(z)$$

$$z'x = f(z) - z$$

$$\frac{dz}{f(z)-z} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

- RAZDVOJENI PRONALJIVAC

(9)

$$y' = \frac{gx - 4y}{y - 4x}$$

$$y' = \frac{g - 4 \frac{y}{x}}{\frac{y}{x} - 4}$$

$$z = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$y' = z'x + z$$

$$z'x + z = \frac{g - 4z}{z - 4}$$

$$z'x = \frac{g - 4z}{z - 4} - z = \frac{g - 4z - z^2 + 4z}{z - 4} = \frac{g - z^2}{z - 4}$$

$$\frac{z - 4}{g - z^2} dz = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{z - 4}{g - z^2} dz = \int \frac{z - 4}{(3-z)(3+z)} dz = \int \left( -\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{3-z} - \frac{7}{6} \frac{1}{3+z} \right) dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln|3-z| - \frac{7}{6} \ln|3+z| + C = \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{3-z}{(3+z)^7} \right|$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{3-z}{(3+z)^7} \right| = \ln|x| + C = \ln C_1$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{3-z}{(3+z)^7} \right| = \ln C_1 x^6$$

$$\left| \frac{3 - \frac{y}{x}}{(3 + \frac{y}{x})^7} \right| = C_1 x^6$$

$$y = f(ax + by + c)$$

Dobra směna je

$$z = ax + by + c$$

$$z' = a + by'$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{b} (z' - a)$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad y' = 2 \sqrt{y-x} + 1 \quad y \geq x$$

$$z = y - x \quad z' = y' - 1 \quad y' = 1 + z'$$

$$1 + z' = 2 \sqrt{z} + 1$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 2\sqrt{z}$$

$$\frac{dz}{2\sqrt{z}} = dx$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{2\sqrt{z}} = \int dx$$

$$\sqrt{z} = x + C$$

$$\sqrt{y-x} = x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} y - x &= (x + C)^2 \\ y &= (x + C)^2 + x \end{aligned}$$


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$$y' = f \left( \frac{ax + by + c}{mx + ny + p} \right)$$

$$\text{SMEHOIT} : \quad y = z + x \quad x = t + \beta$$

SVOĐIMO NA JEDNOSTVOLNU VEROJATNOST V RAZLONIKU  
 NEIMA SLOBODNOG ČLANA STO JE JEDNATI  
 OD PRETHODNIH SLUČAJEV A.

$$\textcircled{11} \quad y' = \frac{3x - y + 1}{2x + y + 4}$$

$$y = z + x \quad x = t + \beta \quad y' = z'$$

TRAŽIMO Z, T, β TAKO DA

"HESTANE" SLOBODAN ČLAN

$$\frac{3(t+\beta) - z - \lambda + 1}{2(t+\beta) + z + \lambda + 4} =$$

$$= \frac{3t - z + 3\beta - \lambda + 1}{2t + z + 2\beta + \lambda + 4}$$

Höćem da se:

$$3\beta - \lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$2\beta + \lambda + 4 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{\quad}}$$

$$\beta = -1 \quad \lambda = -2$$

$$z' = \frac{3t - z}{2t + z} = \frac{3 - \frac{z}{t}}{2 + \frac{z}{t}}$$

$$\text{Hvad smener: } h = \frac{z}{t} \quad z' = h'f + h$$

$$h'f + h = \frac{3 - h}{2 + h}$$

$$h'f = \frac{3 \cdot h}{2 + h} - h = \frac{3 \cdot h - 2h - h^2}{2 + h}$$

$$\frac{2+h}{3-3h-h^2} dh = \frac{dt}{t}$$

Zavrsi, ti når du har do kender

### Domaći:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad xy' = y(1 + \cos \cos x)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y' \sin x = y \ln y \quad y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = e$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y' \sin x - y \cos x = -\cos^2 x$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad xy' - \frac{y}{x+1} = x \quad y(1) = 1$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad xy' + y = y^2 \ln x$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad x^3 y^2 + xy = y^1 \quad y(1) = 1$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \left( 2xy + x^2y + \frac{y^3}{3} \right) e^x dx + (x^2 + y^2) e^x dy = 0$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad (x^2 - 3y^2) dx + 2xy dy = 0$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad xy' - y = x \operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{x} \quad y(1) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$