

4-  $y - xy' = \frac{1}{(y)^2}$  diferansiyel denkleminin genel ve tekil çözümlerini bulunuz. Clairaut D.D

$$y' = p \quad \text{O}$$

$$y = xp + \frac{1}{p^2} \quad \text{O}$$

$$y' = p = p + xp' - \frac{2p'}{p^3} \Rightarrow p' \left( x - \frac{2}{p^3} \right) = 0 \quad \text{O} \quad / \Sigma 11$$

$$1^{\circ}) p' = 0 \Rightarrow p = c \Rightarrow \text{G.G: } y = xc + \frac{1}{c^2} \quad \text{O}$$

$$2^{\circ}) x - \frac{2}{p^3} = 0 \quad x = \frac{2}{p^3} \quad \text{O} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Tekil çözümün} \\ \text{parametrik denk.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$y = \frac{2p}{p^3} + \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{3}{p^2} \quad \text{O}$$

$$p^3 = \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow p = \left( \frac{2}{x} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 3 \cdot \left( \frac{2}{x} \right)^{-2/3} = 3 \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^{2/3} \quad \text{O} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Tekil çözümün} \\ \text{kartesiyen denk.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{y}{p^2} = \frac{3}{y} \Rightarrow p = \left( \frac{3}{y} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2 \cdot \left( \frac{3}{y} \right)^{-3/2} = 2 \left( \frac{y}{3} \right)^{3/2} = \sqrt{\frac{4y^3}{27}} \quad \text{O} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Tekil çözümün} \\ \text{kartesiyen Denk.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{y}{p^3} = \frac{2}{x} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} p^2 y = 3 \Rightarrow p^6 y^3 = 27 \Rightarrow y^3 = \frac{27}{p^6} \\ y = \frac{3}{p^2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^3 = \frac{27}{4} x^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Tekil çözümün} \\ \text{kartesiyen denk.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$p = \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow p = \left( \frac{2}{x} \right)^{1/3} \Rightarrow y = x \left( \frac{2}{x} \right)^{1/3} + \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^{2/3} \quad \text{O} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Tekil çözümün} \\ \text{kartesiyen} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{veya } y = x^{2/3} \cdot 2^{1/3} + \frac{x^{2/3}}{2^{2/3}} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{Başarılar}$$

YTÜ - Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Sınav Soru ve Cevap Kağıdı		NOT TABLOSU					
		1. S	2. S	3. S	4. S		TOPLAM
Adı Soyadı							
Öğrenci Numarası		Grup No					
Bölümü		Sınav Tarihi			12. 11. 2016		
Dersin Adı	MAT2411 Diferansiyel Denklemler 1. Yılıçi Sınavı			Sınav Süresi	70 dk	Sınav Yeri	
Dersi veren Öğretim Üyesinin Adı Soyadı				İmza			
YÖK nun 2547 sayılı Kanununun Öğrenci Disiplin Yönetmeliğinin 9. Maddesi olan "Sınavlarda kopya yapmak ve yaptırmak veya buna teşebbüs etmek" fiili işleyenler bir veya iki yarıyıl uzaklaştırma cezası alırlar.							

1-  $(x^2 - y^2 e^{y/x}) dx + (x^2 + xy) e^{y/x} dy = 0$  ( $x > 0, y > 0$ ) diferansiyel denkleminin genel çözümünü bulunuz.  $y' = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  hom. D.D

1. yol:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2} e^{y/x}}{1 + \frac{y}{x} e^{y/x}}$   $\frac{y}{x} = u \quad y = ux \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = x \frac{du}{dx} + u$

$$x \frac{du}{dx} + u = \frac{-1 + u^2 e^u}{(1 + u) e^u} \Rightarrow x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-1 + u^2 e^u - u e^u}{(1 + u) e^u}$$

$$\int \frac{(1+u)e^u du}{1+ue^u} = - \int \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dt}{t} = - \ln x + \ln c$$

$$\ln t = - \ln x + \ln c \quad \text{O}$$

$$t \cdot x = c \Rightarrow (1 + u e^u) x = c \quad \text{O}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{G.G: } \left( 1 + \frac{y}{x} e^{y/x} \right) x = c \quad \text{O} \quad \boxed{x + y e^{y/x} = c} \quad \text{O}$$

2. yol  $x \rightarrow \lambda x, y \rightarrow \lambda y \Rightarrow \lambda^2 (x^2 - y^2 e^{y/x}) dx + \lambda^2 (x^2 + xy) e^{y/x} dy = 0$  Hom. D.D

$$\frac{y}{x} = u \Rightarrow y = ux \Rightarrow dy = u dx + x du$$

$$(x^2 - u^2 x^2 e^u) dx + (x^2 + x^2 u) e^u (u dx + x du) = 0 \quad \text{O}$$

$$(x^2 - u^2 x^2 e^u + u x^2 e^u + u^2 x^3 e^u) dx + (x^3 + u x^3) e^u du = 0$$

$$x^2 (1 + u e^u) dx + x^3 (1 + u) e^u du = 0 \quad \text{O}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} + \int \frac{(1+u)e^u}{1+ue^u} du = 0 \quad \ln x + \ln t = \ln c \quad \text{O}$$

$$tx = c \Rightarrow (1 + u e^u) x = c \quad \text{O}$$

$$\boxed{x + y e^{y/x} = c} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{Başarılar}$$

2-)  $y^3 y' + \frac{y^4}{2x} - x = 0$ ,  $y(1) = 2$  ( $x > 0$ ) başlangıç değer probleminin çözümünü bulunuz.

$$y' + \frac{1}{2x} y = \frac{x}{y^3} \quad \text{Bernoulli} \Rightarrow$$

$$y^3 y' + \frac{1}{2x} y^4 = x \quad z = y^4 \quad z' = 4y^3 y'$$

$$\frac{z'}{4} + \frac{1}{2x} z = x \Rightarrow z' + \frac{2}{x} z = 4x \quad (\text{m.D.D})$$

$$z = e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} \left[ \int e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} \cdot 4x dx + K \right]$$

$$z = \frac{1}{x^2} \left[ \int x^2 \cdot 4x dx + K \right] = \frac{1}{x^2} \left( 4 \frac{x^4}{4} + K \right) = x^2 + \frac{K}{x^2}$$

G.G:  $y^4 = x^2 + \frac{K}{x^2} \Rightarrow y(1) = 2 \Rightarrow 2^4 = 1 + K \Rightarrow K = 15$

$$\Rightarrow y^4 = x^2 + \frac{15}{x^2} //$$

veya  $\lambda(x) = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = e^{2 \ln x} = x^2$

$$x^2 z' + 2x z = 4x^3 \Rightarrow d(x^2 z) = 4x^3 \Rightarrow x^2 z = x^4 + C$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{x^4 + C}{x^2} \Rightarrow y^4 = \frac{x^4 + C}{x^2} \quad y(1) = 2 \Rightarrow C = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow y^4 = \frac{x^4 + 15}{x^2} //$$

veya  $z' + \frac{2}{x} z = 0 \Rightarrow \left( \frac{dz}{z} + 2 \frac{dx}{x} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln z + 2 \ln x = \ln c$

$$\Rightarrow z \cdot x^2 = c ; z = \frac{c}{x^2} \quad c = c(x) \Rightarrow z' = \frac{c' \cdot x^2 - c \cdot 2x}{x^4}$$

$$\frac{c' \cdot x^2 - 2cx}{x^4} + \frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{c}{x^2} = 4x \quad \frac{c'}{x^2} = 4x \Rightarrow c' = 4x^3 \quad c = x^4 + K$$

$$z = \frac{x^4 + K}{x^2} \Rightarrow y^4 = \frac{x^4 + K}{x^2} \quad K = 15 \Rightarrow y^4 = \frac{x^4 + 15}{x^2} //$$

Başarılar

3-)  $(4x + 3y^2) dx + 2xy dy = 0$  diferansiyel denklemi için  $\lambda(x) = x^n$  formunda bir integrasyon çarpanı bulunuz ve bu integrasyon çarpanı yardımı ile denklemin genel çözümünü elde ediniz.

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 6y \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2y$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2y - 6y}{-2xy} = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\lambda(x) = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = x^2 //$$

veya  $x^n (4x + 3y^2) = 4x^{n+1} + 3x^n y^2$

$$x^n (2xy) = 2x^{n+1} y$$

$$\frac{\partial(\lambda M)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(\lambda N)}{\partial x}$$

$$6x^{n+1} y = 2(n+1)x^{n+1} y$$

$$6 = 2(n+1) \Rightarrow n = 2 \quad \lambda(x) = x^2$$

$$(4x^3 + 3x^2 y^2) dx + 2x^3 y dy = 0 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 4x^3 + 3x^2 y^2 \Rightarrow u(x, y) = x^4 + x^3 y^2 + R(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2x^3 y + R'(y) = 2x^3 y \Rightarrow R'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow R(y) = K$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y) = x^4 + x^3 y^2 + K$$

G.G:  $u(x, y) = c_1$  idi

$$x^4 + x^3 y^2 + K = c_1 \quad c_1 - K = C$$

$$\Rightarrow x^4 + x^3 y^2 = C \quad \text{G.G}$$

Başarılar

$$\underbrace{(x^2 - y^2 e^{y/x})}_P dx + \underbrace{(x^2 + xy)}_Q e^{y/x} dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2ye^{y/x} - y^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} e^{y/x}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = (2x + y) \cdot e^{y/x} + (x^2 + xy) \left( \frac{-y}{x^2} \right) e^{y/x}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \left( -2y - \frac{y^2}{x} \right) e^{y/x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} &= \left( 2x + \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y^2}{x} \right) e^{y/x} \\ &= \left( 2x - \frac{y^2}{x} \right) e^{y/x} \end{aligned}$$

Test B.D. degit.

$$f(x) = \frac{\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}}{-Q} = \frac{\left( 2x - \frac{y^2}{x} + 2y + \frac{y^2}{x} \right) e^{y/x}}{-(x^2 + xy) e^{y/x}}$$

$$= \frac{2(x+y)}{-x(x+y)} = -\frac{2}{x}$$

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

$$\left( 1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} e^{y/x} \right) dx + \left( 1 + \frac{y}{x} \right) e^{y/x} dy = 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} e^{y/x} \Rightarrow \int \left( 1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} e^{y/x} \right) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{1}{x^2} & du &= -\frac{2}{x^3} dx \\ dv &= e^{y/x} dx & v &= \frac{1}{-y} \cdot e^{y/x} \end{aligned}$$

$$f = \int dx - y^2 \left[ \frac{1}{x^2} e^{y/x} dx + R(y) \right]$$

$$f = x - y^2 \left[ \frac{1}{x} \left( -\frac{e^{y/x}}{y} \right) - \int \frac{1}{y} e^{y/x} \left( -\frac{2}{x^2} \right) dx \right] + R(y)$$

$$f = x - y^2 \left[ -\frac{e^{y/x}}{x} + \frac{2}{y} \int \frac{e^{y/x}}{x} dx \right] + R(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{1}{x} & du &= -\frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ dv &= e^{y/x} dx & v &= -\frac{e^{y/x}}{y} \end{aligned}$$

$$f = x + \frac{y^2}{x} e^{y/x} - 2y \left[ \frac{1}{x} \left( -\frac{e^{y/x}}{y} \right) - \int \frac{1}{y} e^{y/x} \left( -\frac{1}{x} \right) dx \right] + R(y)$$

$$f = x + \frac{y^2}{x} e^{y/x} + 2x e^{y/x} - 2 \frac{y^2}{y} e^{y/x} + R(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} =$$