

5) İkinci Taraf $R(x) \cdot e^{\alpha x}$ şeklinde ise

$v = z \cdot e^{\alpha x}$ şeklinde önerilir. Burada z fonksiyondur. Bu ve tarafları dif. denk. yerine yazılır. Yeni bir dif. denk. bulunur.

Eldedikler yeni dif. denklemin sadece 2. taraflı denkleme çözülür ve

$v = z \cdot e^{\alpha x}$ de yerine yazılır.

$$\star y'' - 2y' + 2y = \sin x \cdot e^x$$

$$v = e^x (C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x)$$

$$r^2 - 2r + 2 = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 1} = 1 \pm i$$

$$v = z \cdot e^x$$

$$v' = z' e^x + z \cdot e^x$$

$$v'' = z'' e^x + \underbrace{z' e^x + z' e^x + z \cdot e^x}_{2z' e^x}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z'' e^x + 2z' e^x + z e^x - 2z' e^x - 2z' e^x + 2z e^x = \sin x \cdot e^x \\ (z'' + z) e^x = \sin x \cdot e^x \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow z'' + z = \sin x$$

II Bu yeni dif. denk. sadece 2. taraflı çözümü bulacağız. 2. taraf trigon.

$$z = z_1 + z_2$$

$z_2 = x(\alpha \sin x + \beta \cos x)$ Bu dif. denk. kon. denk. kolları

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r^2 + 1 = 0 \\ x \text{ ile çarpılır} \end{array} \right\} r_{1,2} = \pm i$$

$$z_2 = x(\alpha \sin x + \beta \cos x)$$

$$z_2' = \alpha \sin x + \beta \cos x + x(\alpha \cos x - \beta \sin x)$$

$$z_2'' = \alpha \cos x - \beta \sin x + \alpha \cos x - \beta \sin x + x(-\alpha \sin x - \beta \cos x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z'' + z &= \sin x \\ 2(\alpha \cos x - \beta \sin x) + x(-\alpha \sin x - \beta \cos x) + x(\alpha \sin x + \beta \cos x) &= \sin x \\ 2\alpha \cos x - 2\beta \sin x &\equiv 1 \cdot \sin x + 0 \cdot \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta = -1/2 \quad \alpha = 0$$

$$z_2 = x(\alpha \sin x + \beta \cos x) \text{ idi}$$

$$z_2 = -\frac{x}{2} \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} v &= z \cdot e^x \text{ idi} \\ v &= -\frac{x}{2} \cos x \cdot e^x \end{aligned}$$

$$y = u + v \text{ idi}$$

$$y = e^x (C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x) - \frac{x}{2} \cos x \cdot e^x$$

$$\text{Örn: } y'' + 3y' + 2y = (x+1) \cdot e^x$$

$$r^2 + 3r + 2 = 0$$

$$r_1 = -1 \quad r_2 = -2$$

$$u = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{-2x}$$

$$v = z \cdot e^x$$

$$v' = z'e^x + z \cdot e^x$$

$$v'' = z''e^x + z'e^x + z'e^x + z \cdot e^x$$

$$z_2 = ax + b \text{ idi}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{36}$$

$$v = z \cdot e^x \text{ idi}$$

$$v = \left(\frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{36} \right) e^x$$

$$y = u + v \text{ idi}$$

$$y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{-2x} + \left(\frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{36} \right) e^x$$

$$z''e^x + 2z'e^x + z \cdot e^x + 3z'e^x + 3ze^x + 2ze^x = (x+1) \cdot e^x$$

$$(z'' + 5z' + 6z)e^x = (x+1)e^x$$

$$z'' + 5z' + 6z = x+1$$

$$z_2 = ax + b$$

$$z_2' = a$$

$$z_2'' = 0$$

$$z_2'' + 5z_2' + 6z_2 = x+1$$

$$0 + 5a + 6ax + 6b = x+1$$

$$6a = 1 \quad a = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$5a + 6b = 1 \quad b = \frac{1}{36}$$

Bu gen. d. denkleminde sadece $z_2 = 0$ ve kare denklemlerinde 0 var mı? 2 kontrol $r^2 + 5r + 6 = 0$ $r_1 \neq 0$ $r_2 \neq 0$ x ile çarpma

Uygulama

$$1-) y'' + y' = 0, \quad y_1 = 2, \quad y_2 = e^{-t}$$

$$f_1, f_2 \quad W = \begin{vmatrix} f_1 & f_2 \\ f_1' & f_2' \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & e^{-t} \\ 0 & -e^{-t} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2e^{-t} \neq 0$$

y_1, y_2 çözümleri lineer bağımsızdır.

$$y = c_1 f_1 + c_2 f_2 = 2c_1 + e^{-t} c_2 \rightarrow \text{genel çözüm.}$$

$$2-) y''' - 3y'' - 4y' + 12y = 0$$

$$r^3 - 3r^2 - 4r + 12 = 0$$

$$r(r^2 - 4) - 3(r^2 - 4) = 0$$

$$(r-3)(r-2)(r+2) = 0$$

$$r_1 = 3, r_2 = 2, r_3 = -2$$

$$u = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{2x} + c_3 e^{-2x}$$

$$3-) y'' + 4y = 0$$

$$r^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = \pm 2i$$

$$u = e^{0 \cdot x} (c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x)$$

a) y_1 ve y_2 'nin lineer bağımsız olduğunu gösterin. Genel çözümü bulun.

b) $y(1) = 0, y'(1) = 1$ başlangıç koşulları için özel çözüm bulun.

$$b) 0 = 2c_1 + e^{-1} c_2$$

$$2c_1 = -\frac{c_2}{e}$$

$$y' = -e^{-t} c_2$$

$$1 = -e^{-1} c_2$$

$$c_2 = -e$$

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = 1 - e^{-t+1} \rightarrow \text{Ş. Ç.}$$

$$4-) (x + y \ln(\frac{x}{y})) dx + x \ln(\frac{y}{x}) dy = 0$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = u \quad \frac{y}{y} = \frac{1}{u} \quad y = x \cdot u \quad dy = u dx + x du$$

$$\left(1 + u \ln\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) \right) dx + \ln(u) dy = 0$$

$$\left(1 + u \ln\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) \right) dx + \ln(u) (u dx + x du) = 0$$

$$dx + u \ln\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) dx + (u \ln(u) dx + x \ln(u) du) = 0$$

$$\left(1 + u \ln\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) + u \ln(u) \right) dx = -x \ln(u) du$$

$$-\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\ln(u)}{1 + u \ln\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) + u \ln(u)} du$$

$$-\ln|x| = \int \ln(u) du$$

$$-\ln|x| - \ln C = u \ln u - u$$

$$5- \frac{dy}{dx} = (3e^{-3x}y - 2x)e^{3x}$$

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

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

$$y = \frac{1}{e^{-3x}} \left(\int e^{-3x} \cdot (-2xe^{3x}) dx \right)$$

$$y = e^{3x} (-x^2 + c) \rightarrow y = -x^2 e^{3x} + e^{3x} \cdot c$$

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

$$M = e^{\int P(x) dx} = e^{-3x}$$

$$6- [x - y \cos(\frac{y}{x})] dx + x \cos(\frac{y}{x}) dy = 0 \rightarrow \text{genel eszlem?} \quad f(e) = e \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ \u00e9z eszlem?}$$

$$[1 - u \cos(u)] dx + \cos(u) dy = 0 \quad \frac{y}{x} = u \rightarrow dy = u dx + x du$$

$$[1 - u \cos u] dx + u \cos u dx + x \cos u du = 0$$

$$dx = -x \cos u du \rightarrow \ln x = \sin(\frac{y}{x}) + c \rightarrow \text{genel a.}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = - \int \cos u du$$

$$\ln x = \sin u + c$$

$$7- y' + y^2 = \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad y_1 = \frac{1}{x} \text{ \u00e9z eszlem? } \text{ \u00e9s } \text{genel eszlem?}$$

$$y = y_1 + \frac{1}{z} \quad \left(\frac{-1}{x^2} - \frac{z'}{z^2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{2}{xz} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{xz} \right) - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z}$$

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

$$\frac{-z'}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{xz} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-z'}{z^2} + \frac{1}{xz} = -\frac{1}{z^2}$$

$$z' - \frac{z}{x} = 1 \rightarrow LDD \rightarrow P(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \quad Q(x) = 1$$

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

$$z = \frac{1}{M} \left[\int M Q dx \right] = x \left[\int \frac{1}{x} \cdot 1 dx \right] = x (\ln x + c)$$

$$z = x \ln x + xc$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x \ln x + xc}$$

8 $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{x}{x^2-1} \cdot y = 1$ int. dengan metode 452.

$\frac{dy}{dx} + \left(\frac{xy}{x^2-1} - 1 \right) dx = 0$

Tom det. degil!

$\ln A = \int \frac{\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}}{Q} dx$ $\ln A = \int \frac{x}{x^2-1} - 0 dx$ $\ln A = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-1)$

$A = \sqrt{x^2-1}$

$\sqrt{x^2-1} dy + \left(\frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \sqrt{x^2-1} \right) dx = 0$

$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow$ Tom det f!

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q$ } $u(x,y) = c$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sqrt{x^2-1}$

$u = \int \sqrt{x^2-1} dy + R(x)$

$u = y\sqrt{x^2-1} + R(x)$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} + \frac{dR}{dx} = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \sqrt{x^2-1}$

$\frac{dR}{dx} = -\sqrt{x^2-1}$ $R = \int -\sqrt{x^2-1} dx$

$R(x) = \int -\sqrt{x^2-1} dx = \int -\sqrt{\sec^2 t - 1} \cdot \sec t \cdot \tan t dt = \int -\sec t \cdot \frac{\tan^2 t}{\sec^2 t - 1} dt$

$x = \sec t$

$dx = \sec t \cdot \tan t dt = \int (-\sec^3 t + \sec t) dt = -\int \sec^3 t dt + \int \sec t dt$

$y(xy^3+1)dx - dy = 0$

$y(xy^3+1) = \frac{dy}{dx}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} - xy^4 - y = 0$

Bernoulli

$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = xy^4$

$-3 \frac{y'}{y^4} + \frac{3}{y^3} = 3x \rightarrow z' + 3z = -3x \rightarrow$ LDD

$M(x) = e^{\int 3 dx} = e^{3x}$

$\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{3} - x + e^{-3x} \cdot c\right)^{1/3}}$

$z = \frac{1}{y^3}$ $z' = -3 \cdot \frac{y'}{y^4}$

$Q(x) = -3x$

$z = -3e^{-3x} \cdot \left(\int e^{3x} \cdot -3x \cdot dx \right)$

$x = v$
 $dx = dv$
 $e^{3x} dx = dv$
 $\frac{e^{3x}}{3} = v$

$\frac{x \cdot e^{3x}}{3} = \int \frac{e^{3x}}{3} dx$

$a_0 y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = f(x)$ için dif. denk. için serisiz çözümünü

$$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} c_1' y_1 + c_2' y_2 + \dots + c_n' y_n = 0 & c_1' = 1 \\ c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' + \dots + c_n' y_n' = 0 & c_2' = 2 \\ c_1' y_1'' + c_2' y_2'' + \dots + c_n' y_n'' = 0 & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ c_1' y_1^{(n-1)} + c_2' y_2^{(n-1)} + \dots + c_n' y_n^{(n-1)} = \frac{f(x)}{a_0} & c_n' = ? \end{array}$$

Örneğin $ly''' + y' = \frac{1}{\cos x}$ $I + III$ $c_1' = 0 + \frac{1}{\cos x}$

$$\begin{aligned} r^3 + r &= 0 \\ r(r^2 + 1) &= 0 \\ r_1 = 0 \quad c_{2,3} &= 0 \pm i \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dc_1}{dx} = \sec x \Rightarrow \int dc_1 = \int \sec x dx$$

$$c_1 = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + K_1$$

$$y = c_1 \cdot e^{0x} + e^{ix} (c_2 \sin x + c_3 \cos x) \quad (II) \cos x + III, (-\sin x)$$

$$y = c_1 + c_2 \sin x + c_3 \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} I \quad c_1' \cdot 1 + c_2' \sin x + c_3' \cos x &= 0 \\ II \quad c_1' \cdot 0 + c_2' \cos x - c_3' \sin x &= 0 \\ III \quad c_1' \cdot 0 - c_2' \sin x - c_3' \cos x &= \frac{1}{\cos x} \end{aligned}$$

$$c_2' \cos^2 x - c_2' (-\sin x) \sin x = 0 \cdot \cos x + \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x)$$

$$c_2' (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\frac{dc_2}{dx} = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} \Rightarrow \int dc_2 = \int \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$c_2 = \ln|\cos x| + K_2$$

$$(-\sin x)II + (-\cos x)III$$

$$-c_3' \sin x (-\sin x) - c_3' \cos x (-\cos x) = 0 \cdot (-\sin x) + \frac{1}{\cos x} (-\cos x)$$

$$c_3' (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = -1 \quad \frac{dc_3}{dx} = -1 \quad \int dc_3 = \int -dx \quad c_3 = -x + K_3$$

$$y = c_1 + c_2 \sin x + c_3 \cos x \text{ idi}$$

$$y = [\ln|\sec x + \tan x| + K_1] + [\ln|\cos x| + K_2] \sin x + [-x + K_3] \cos x$$

Değişken Katsayılı Lineer Dif. Denklemler

$a_0(x)y^{(n)} + a_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1}(x)y' + a_n(x)y = f(x)$ bu dif. denk. çözmek için genel bir kural yoktur. Ancak bazı özel türler için çözmek için yöntemler vardır.