

Subject:

Year. 200 Month. Day.

معادله ترمیم اول: هر معادله به فرم $L(x, y, y') = 0$ باشد معادله ترمیم

اول است. برای حل معادله ترمیم اول آن را به صورت بندگی می‌کنیم و در روش حل هر یک به صورت زیر است:

الف) معادله جداش بندگی (تفکیک بندگی): هر معادله ای که در آن بتوان تغییرهای x و y را از یکدیگر جدا کرد معادله تفکیک بندگی نامیده می‌شود و برای حل آن به طریقه زیر عمل می‌کنیم

$$L(x, y, y') = 0 \Rightarrow y' = P(x, y) \Rightarrow y' = P(x) Q(y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x) Q(y) \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{Q(y)} = \int P(x) dx$$

مثال: معادلات زیر را حل کنید.

1) $x y' + y = 0$

$$x y' = -y \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{-dx}{x}$$

$$y' = \frac{-y}{x} \quad \ln y = -\ln x + \ln C$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-y}{x} \quad \ln y = \ln \frac{C}{x}$$

$$\frac{-dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x} \quad y = \frac{C}{x} \quad \text{جواب عمومی}$$

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$$1) \quad j' = \frac{\alpha j + \alpha}{\alpha j + j}$$

$$\frac{\alpha+1-1}{\alpha+1} d\alpha + \frac{j+1-1}{j+1} dj = .$$

$$j' = \frac{\alpha(j+1)}{j(\alpha+1)}$$

$$\int \left[1 - \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \right] d\alpha + \int \left[1 - \frac{1}{j+1} \right] dj = .$$

$$j' j (\alpha+1) = \alpha(j+1)$$

$$\int d\alpha - \int \frac{1}{\alpha+1} d\alpha + \int dj - \int \frac{1}{j+1} dj = .$$

$$\frac{dj}{d\alpha} = \frac{\alpha(j+1)}{j(\alpha+1)}$$

$$\alpha - \ln(\alpha+1) + j - \ln j + 1 = .$$

$$\frac{dj \cdot j}{j+1} = \frac{\alpha \cdot d\alpha}{\alpha+1}$$

$$2) \quad j' + \alpha j + j + \alpha + 1 = .$$

$$\frac{dj}{(j+1)} = -(\alpha+1) d\alpha$$

$$j' + j(\alpha+1) + \alpha + 1 = .$$

$$\ln(j+1) = -\frac{1}{r} \alpha^r + \alpha + c$$

$$j' + \left[\alpha + 1 \right] \left[j + 1 \right] = .$$

$$j+1 = e^{-\frac{1}{r} \alpha^r + \alpha + c} = C_1 e^{-\frac{1}{r} \alpha^r - \alpha}$$

$$j' = -(\alpha+1)(j+1)$$

$$j = C_1 e^{-\frac{1}{r} \alpha^r - \alpha} - 1$$

$$\frac{dj}{d\alpha} = -(\alpha+1)(j+1)$$

$$3) \quad e^{\alpha+rj} = j'$$

$$\int e^{-rj} \cdot dj = \int e^{\alpha} \cdot d\alpha$$

$$\frac{dj}{d\alpha} = e^{\alpha+rj}$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} e^{-rj} = e^{\alpha} + c$$

$$\frac{dj}{d\alpha} = e^{\alpha} \cdot e^{rj}$$

$$\frac{dj}{e^{rj}} = e^{\alpha} \cdot d\alpha$$

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$$a) e^j dx + x \ln x dj = 0 \quad \ln(\ln x) + \ln c = e^{-j}$$

$$e^j dx = -x \ln x dj \quad \ln(c \ln x) = e^{-j}$$

$$\frac{dx}{x \ln x} = -\frac{dj}{e^j}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \int -\frac{dj}{e^j}$$

$$1) y' = \frac{r e^x \tan y}{(e^x - r) \sec^r y}$$

$$\ln(\tan y) = \ln(e^x - r) + \ln c$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{r e^x \tan y}{(e^x - r) \sec^r y}$$

$$\ln(\tan y) = \ln c (e^x - r)$$

$$\frac{\sec^r y dy}{\tan y} = \frac{r e^x dx}{e^x - r}$$

$$\tan y = c (e^x - r)$$

$$\ln(\tan y) = r \ln(e^x - r) + \ln c$$

$$v) j' = \frac{\sin x}{1 - c j^r} \quad j(0) = 1$$

$$\frac{dj}{dx} = \frac{\sin x}{1 - c j^r}$$

$$j - j^r = -\cos x + c$$

$$(1 - c j^r) dj = \sin x dx$$

$$x=0, j=1 \rightarrow \downarrow / \uparrow = -\cancel{\cos 0} + c$$

$$\int dj - \int c j^r dj = \int \sin x dx$$

$$c = 1$$

$$j - \frac{r}{r+1} j^{r+1} = -\cos x + c$$

$$\Rightarrow j - j^r = -\cos x + 1$$

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ب) معادلات قابل تبدیل به معادلات جانشین پذیر:

۱- در معادله که بر فرم $y' = f(ax + by + c)$ باشد با تغییر متغیر زیر قابل تبدیل

به یک معادله جانشین پذیر میبایست $ax + by + c = u$

مشتق نسبت x $\rightarrow a + by' = u' \quad u' = bf(u) + a = f(u)$

$$by' = u' - a$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = f(u)$$

$$y' = \frac{u' - a}{b}$$

$$\int \frac{du}{f(u)} = \int dx$$

$$\frac{u' - a}{b} = f(u)$$

معادلات زیر را حل کنید.

$$1) y' = 2x + 2y + 5$$

$$2x + 2y + 5 = u \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2 + 2y' = u'$$

$$y' = \frac{u' - 2}{2} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{u' - 2}{2} = u$$

$$u' = 2u + 2 \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 2u + 2$$

$$\frac{du}{2u + 2} = dx \quad \int \frac{du}{2u + 2} = \int dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(2u + 2) = x + c \quad \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x + 2y + 2) = x + c$$

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$$1) y' = \operatorname{tg}(x+y) - 1$$

$$x+y = u$$

$$1+y' = u'$$

$$y' = u' - 1$$

$$u' - 1 = u$$

$$u' - 1 = \operatorname{tg}(x+y) - 1$$

$$u' = \operatorname{tg}(x+y)$$

$$u' = \operatorname{tg}(u)$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \operatorname{tg} u$$

$$\frac{du}{\operatorname{tg} u} = dx$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\operatorname{tg} u} = \int dx$$

$$\int \frac{\cos u}{\sin u} du = \int dx$$

$$\ln |\sin u| = x + C$$

$$\sin u = e^{x+C} = C_1 e^x$$

$$\sin(x+y) = C_1 e^x$$

$$2) y' = (x+y)^r$$

$$x+y = u$$

$$1+y' = u'$$

$$y' = u' - 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{x+y=u} u^r = u' - 1$$

$$u' = u^r + 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = u^r + 1$$

$$\frac{du}{u^r+1} = dx$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u^r+1} = \int dx$$

$$\operatorname{Arc} \operatorname{tg} u = x + C$$

$$\operatorname{Arc} \operatorname{tg}(x+y) = x + C$$