

مثبت معادله منحنی :

$$\begin{cases} y = xz \\ y' = xz' + z \\ dy = z dx + x dz \end{cases}$$

مثال . $y' = \frac{y + \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}{x}$ معادله از درجه یک

$$y = xz \rightarrow y' = z + xz' = \frac{xz + \sqrt{x^2 - x^2 z^2}}{x}$$

$$z + xz' = z + \sqrt{1 - z^2}$$

$$x \frac{dz}{dx} = \sqrt{1 - z^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1 - z^2}} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1 - z^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \sin^{-1} z = \ln x + \ln c = \ln xc$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^{-1} \frac{y}{x} = \ln xc$$

معادلات فرم $y' = f\left(\frac{ax+by+c}{a_1x+b_1y+c_1}\right)$ را در نظر بگیرید

حالت اول $\det \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ a_1 & b_1 \end{vmatrix} = a_1b - a_1b_1 = 0$

دو ضلع موازی باشند
 متغیر $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0x + b_0y = z \\ a_0 + b_0y' = z' \end{array} \right.$
 $\rightarrow y' = \frac{z' - a_0}{b_0}$ معادله در z' بنویسید

مثال $y' = \frac{x - 3y + 3}{2x - 4y + 1}$

$\det \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ $x - 3y = z$
 $1 - 3y' = z' \rightarrow y' = \frac{z' - 1}{-3}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{z + 3}{2z + 1} = \frac{z' - 1}{-3}$

$\Rightarrow z' = -\frac{3z + 9}{2z + 1} + 1 = \frac{-z - 1}{2z + 1}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{-z - 1}{2z + 1} \Rightarrow -\frac{2z + 1}{2z + 1} dz = dx$

$\Rightarrow \int \frac{-15}{2z + 1} + 2 dz = \int -dx$
 $-15 \ln|x(2z + 1)| + 2(z) = -x + C$
 $\left(\begin{array}{l} x - 3y \\ x - 3y \end{array} \right)$

$\frac{2z + 1}{2z + 1} \frac{2z + 1}{2} = -15$

حالتیب

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} a_0 & b_0 \\ a_1 & b_1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

عمل تقاطع مساوی
دو خط را به دست

$$\begin{cases} a_0 x + b_0 y + c_0 = 0 \\ a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x_0 \\ y = y_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = X + x_0 \\ y = Y + y_0 \end{cases} \rightarrow y' = Y'$$

مورد هفتم در مورد حل می کنیم

مثال $(y+2) dx = (x+y-1) dy$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{y+2}{x+y-1}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y+2=0 \\ x+y-1=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y_0 = -2 \\ x_0 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = X + 3 \\ y = Y - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$y' = \frac{y-x+4}{x+2+y-1} = \frac{Y}{X+Y} \quad \text{سویکت}$$

$$y = XZ \rightarrow y' = Z + XZ' = \frac{XZ}{X+XZ} = \frac{Z}{1+Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow X \frac{dZ}{dX} &= \frac{-Z^2}{1+Z} \Rightarrow \int \frac{1+Z}{-Z^2} dZ = \int \frac{dX}{X} \\ &= \int \frac{1}{-Z^2} + \frac{1}{Z} dZ = \ln X + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{z} - \ln z = \ln x + c$$

$$\frac{x-r}{y+r} - \ln \frac{y+r}{x-r} = \ln(x-3) + c \quad \checkmark$$

$$y' = \frac{2x - 2y + r}{2x + 2y - y}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+1=x \\ y+1=y \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{2x - 2y}{2x + 2y}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} y = xz \\ y' = z + z'x \end{cases}$$

$$f(x, y) \rightarrow \frac{df}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f_x$$

معادلات كامل

$$\rightarrow \frac{df}{dy} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f_y$$

تعريف معادلات $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ معادلات كامل

$$M_y = N_x$$

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

مباشرة

$$\int \left(\frac{y}{x} + 4x \right) dx + \int \left(\ln x - 2 \right) dy = 0$$

$$M_y = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow N_x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int \left(y e^x dx + (e^x + 1) dy \right) = 0$$

$$M_y = e^x \Rightarrow N_x = e^x$$

مباشرة

$$F(m, y) = \int m \, dx$$

حل معادلات تامل

$$g(m, y) = \int n \, dy$$

جواب معادلات تامل = $\int m \, dx + \int n \, dy + C$

$$\int (y^r e^{\lambda y^r} + \epsilon n^r) \, dx + (r n y e^{\lambda y^r} - r y^r) \, dy = 0$$

$$m_y = r y e^{\lambda y^r} + y^r (r n y) e^{\lambda y^r}$$

$$n_x = r y e^{\lambda y^r} - r n y^r y e^{\lambda y^r}$$

$$\int (y^r e^{\lambda y^r} + \epsilon n^r) \, dx = e^{\lambda y^r} + n^r$$

$$\int (r n y) e^{\lambda y^r} - r y^r \, dy = e^{\lambda y^r} - y^r$$

$$f(m, y) = e^{\lambda y^r} + n^r - y^r + C$$

$$\int \frac{(2ny - \tan y) dx + (n^2 - x \sec^2 y) dy}{n} = 0$$

$$M_y = 2n - \sec^2 y$$

$$N_x = 2n - \sec^2 y$$

$$\int (2ny - \tan y) dx = x^2 y - x \tan y$$

$$\int (2n - \sec^2 y) dy = 2xy - x \tan y$$

$$\text{جواب } f(x, y) = x^2 y - x \tan y + C$$

عامل اینتگرال ساز

تعریف: به تابعی که اگر در معادله دینامیک که کامل نیست اعمال شود معادله تبدیل به کامل شود را عامل اینتگرال ساز گویند

مثال تابع $M = \frac{1}{x^2}$ تبدیل عامل اینتگرال ساز برابر

$$y dx - x dy = 0$$

$$M_y = 1 \neq -1 = N_x$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{x^2}} \frac{y}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{x} dy = 0 \quad M_y = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad N_x = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{xy}} \frac{1}{x} dx - \frac{1}{y} dy = 0$$

$$M_y = 0 = N_x$$

$$\checkmark \quad M = \frac{1}{xy}$$

معادله زیر عامل انضمامی از هم جداست $u = x^\alpha y^\beta$ را در نظر بگیرید، α, β, γ در مقدار γ را متغیر کنید

$$x(\epsilon y dx + \gamma x dy) + y^\epsilon(\tau y dx + \delta x dy) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\epsilon x y + \tau y^\epsilon) dx + (\gamma x^\gamma + \delta x y^\epsilon) dy = 0$$

$x^\alpha y^\beta$

$$(\epsilon x^{\alpha+1} y^{\beta+1} + \tau x^\alpha y^{\beta+\epsilon}) dx + (\gamma x^{\alpha+\gamma} y^\beta + \delta x^{\alpha+1} y^{\beta+\epsilon}) dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow M_y = \epsilon(\beta+1) x^{\alpha+1} y^\beta + \tau(\epsilon+\beta) x^\alpha y^{\beta+\epsilon}$$

$$N_x = \gamma(\alpha+\gamma) x^{\alpha+\gamma-1} y^\beta + \delta(\alpha+1) x^\alpha y^{\beta+\epsilon}$$

$$M_y = N_x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \epsilon(\beta+1) = \gamma(\alpha+\gamma) \\ \tau(\epsilon+\beta) = \delta(\alpha+1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \gamma \\ \beta = 1 \end{cases}$$

فردمول کلی عامل اینتگرال ساز

$$M = e^{\int \frac{M_y - N_x}{N} dz}$$

$$z = h(x, y)$$

$$M = e^{\int \frac{M_y - N_x}{N} dx}$$

عامل $z = h(x)$
 $z_y = 0$
 $z_x = 1$

$$M = e^{\int \frac{M_y - N_x}{-M} dy}$$

$z = h(y)$ ← تابعی

از y تابعی

$$\underbrace{(1 + 2x \sin y)}_M dx - \underbrace{x^2 \cos y}_N dy = 0$$

مثال

$$M_y = 2x \cos y$$

$$N_x = -2x \cos y$$

$$M_y - N_x = 4x \cos y$$

$$M = e^{\int \frac{M_y - N_x}{N} dx} = e^{\int \frac{4x \cos y}{-x^2 \cos y} dx} = e^{\int \frac{-4}{x} dx}$$

$$M = e^{-4 \ln x} = x^{-4} = \frac{1}{x^4}$$

$$(\sin y + \cos y) dx + x \cos y dy = 0$$

$$M_y = \cos y - \sin y$$

$$N_x = x \cos y$$

$$M_y - N_x = -\cos y - \sin y = -(\cos y + \sin y)$$

$$e^{\int \frac{M_y - N_x}{-N} dy} = e^{\int \frac{-\cos y - \sin y}{-\sin y - \cos y} dy}$$

$$= e^{\int + dy} = e^{+y}$$

$$\xrightarrow{e^y} \int (e^y \sin y + e^y \cos y) dx + x e^y \cos y dy$$

$$\int e^y \sin y + e^y \cos y dx = x e^y \sin y + x e^y \cos y$$

$$\int x e^y \cos y dy = x e^y \sin y + x e^y \cos y$$

$$\Rightarrow x e^y \sin y + x e^y \cos y + C$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = e^y \\ du = e^y dy \end{array} \right\}$$

تکامل انتگرال از برب xy^r و x

برای مدار

$$\underbrace{(xy - y^2)}_M dx + \underbrace{(rxy - x^2)}_N dy = 0$$

$$M_y = x - 2y \quad N_x = ry - 2x$$

$$Z = xy^r \rightarrow Z_x = y^r \quad Z_y = rxy^{r-1}$$

$$\frac{M_y - N_x}{N Z_x - M Z_y} = \frac{x - 2y - ry + 2x}{y^r (rxy - x^2) - rxy (xy^{r-1})}$$

$$= \frac{(2x - y)}{xy^r (ry - 2x)}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{xy^r}$$

$$M = e^{\int \frac{M_y - N_x}{N Z_x - M Z_y} dz} = e^{\int \frac{-1}{xy^r} dz} = e^{\int \frac{-1}{z} dz}$$

$$= e^{-\ln z} = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{xy^r}$$