

یک عامل انتگرال ساز معادله دیفرانسیل $x^2 y^2 + x(1+y^2)y' = 0$ کدام است؟

$$\mu = x^\alpha y^\beta$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{y^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 y} \quad (2)$$

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$$\frac{1}{xy^2} \quad (2)$$

$$x^{\alpha+1} y^{\beta+1} + x^{\alpha+1} (y^\beta + y^{\beta+2}) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

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$$dx \underbrace{x^{\alpha+1} y^{\beta+1}}_M + \underbrace{x^{\alpha+1} (y^\beta + y^{\beta+2})}_{N} dy = 0$$

$$M_y = N_x \rightarrow \underbrace{(\beta+1)x^{\alpha+1} y^\beta}_{=0} = \underbrace{(\alpha+1)x^\alpha (y^\beta + y^{\beta+2})}_{=0}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} B = -1 \\ \alpha = -1 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \mu = x^{-1} y^{-1} = \frac{1}{xy}$$

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با تغییر متغیر $y = z^\alpha$ ، معادله $(x^2 y^2 - 1) dy + 2xy^2 dx = 0$ به یک معادله همگن تبدیل می‌شود. مقدار α

کدام است؟

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(1) -1

$$(x^2 y^2 - 1) dy = -2xy^2 dx$$

$$y' = \alpha z^{\alpha-1} z'$$

(2) $-\frac{1}{2}$

(3) -2

(4) $-\frac{1}{3}$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2xy^2}{x^2 y^2 - 1}$$

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

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

$$2 + 2\alpha - 1 = \alpha - 1$$

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$$2\alpha + 1 = \alpha - 1 \rightarrow \alpha = -2 \rightarrow \alpha = -1$$

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جوابی از معادله $(x^2 - x \ln xy)y' + y(x-1) = 0$ که از نقطه $(1, 1)$ می‌گذرد، کدام است؟ $(x \neq 0)$

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$$y(x + \ln x) = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$y(x - \ln x) = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$y(x + \ln xy) = 2 - y \quad (3)$$

$$y(x - \ln xy) = 2 - y \quad (4)$$

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

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

$$p_y = x-1 \quad q_x = 2x - \ln xy - x \frac{y}{xy}$$

$$= 2x - \ln xy - 1$$

$$\mu(x) = e^{\int \frac{p_y - q_x}{q} dx}$$

$$\frac{x-1 - 2x + \ln xy + 1}{x(x - \ln xy)} = \frac{-x + \ln xy}{-x(-x + \ln xy)}$$

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

$$p_y = 1 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{y(1 - \frac{1}{x}) dx + (x - \ln xy) dy}{q} = 0 \quad q_x = 1 - \frac{y}{xy}$$

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$$u_1 = \int y(1 - \frac{1}{x}) dx = y(x - \ln x) \checkmark = \underline{yx} - \underline{y \ln x}$$

$$u_2 = \int (x - \ln x - \ln y) dy = \underline{xy} - \underline{y \ln x} - (y \ln y - y) \checkmark$$

$$\int \ln y dy \Rightarrow u = \ln y \rightarrow du = \frac{dy}{y} \rightarrow y \ln y - \int dy = y \ln y - y$$

$$u(x, y) = xy - y \ln x - y \ln y + y = c \quad (1, 1)$$

$$1+1=c \rightarrow xy - y \ln x - y \ln y + y = 2$$

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$$y(x - L_{nx} - L_{ny}) = \gamma - y \rightarrow y(x - L_{ny}) = \gamma - y$$

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$$y'' + \epsilon y = 0 \rightarrow t' + \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow t = \pm \epsilon i$$

$$y_h = c_1 \frac{\cos \epsilon x}{j_1} + c_2 \frac{\sin \epsilon x}{j_2} \quad (1)$$

$$w = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \epsilon x & \sin \epsilon x \\ -\epsilon \sin \epsilon x & \epsilon \cos \epsilon x \end{vmatrix} = \epsilon \cos^2 \epsilon x + \epsilon \sin^2 \epsilon x = \epsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cos \epsilon x \ln | \sec \epsilon x + \tan \epsilon x | \quad (1)$$

$$-\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cos \epsilon x \ln | \sec \epsilon x + \tan \epsilon x | \quad (2)$$

$$-\frac{1}{\epsilon} \sin \epsilon x \ln | \sec \epsilon x + \tan \epsilon x | \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} \sin \epsilon x \ln | \sec \epsilon x + \tan \epsilon x | \quad (4)$$

$$y_p = -y_1 \int \frac{R(x) y_2}{w} dx + y_2 \int \frac{R(x) y_1}{w} dx$$

$$y_p = -\cos \epsilon x \int \frac{\tan \epsilon x \cdot \sin \epsilon x}{\epsilon} dx + \sin \epsilon x \int \frac{\tan \epsilon x \cos \epsilon x}{\epsilon} dx$$

$$\int \tan \epsilon x \cdot \cos \epsilon x dx = \int \frac{\sin \epsilon x}{\cos \epsilon x} \cdot \cos \epsilon x dx = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cos \epsilon x$$

$$\int \tan \epsilon x \cdot \sin \epsilon x dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 \epsilon x}{\cos \epsilon x} dx = \int \sin^2 \epsilon x (\sec \epsilon x) dx$$

$$= \int (1 - \cos^2 \epsilon x) (\sec \epsilon x) dx = \int \sec \epsilon x dx - \int \cos \epsilon x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} \ln (\sec \epsilon x + \tan \epsilon x) - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sin \epsilon x$$

$$y_p = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cancel{\cos \epsilon x} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} \ln (\sec \epsilon x + \tan \epsilon x) - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sin \epsilon x \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cancel{\sin \epsilon x} \cos \epsilon x = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cos \epsilon x \ln (\sec \epsilon x + \tan \epsilon x)$$

جواب خصوصی معادله دیفرانسیل $y''' - 4y'' + 5y' - 2y = 10e^{2x}$ کدام است؟

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① $y_p = \Delta x e^{rx}$

(1) $y_p = \Delta x e^{rx}$

② $y_p = 10x^2 e^{rx}$

(2) $y_p = 10x^2 e^{rx}$

(3) $y_p = \Delta x^2 e^{rx}$

(4) $y_p = 10x e^{rx}$

② $(D^3 - 4D^2 + 5D - 2)y = 10e^{2x}$

$y = \frac{10e^{2x}}{D^3 - 4D^2 + 5D - 2}$

$F(p) = \dots \rightarrow \frac{10x e^{rx}}{D^3 - 4D^2 + 5D - 2} \Big|_{D=2}$

$F(p) \neq 0$

$= \frac{10x e^{2x}}{8 - 16 + 10 - 2} = 10x e^{2x}$

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$8 - 16 + 10 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow$ ①

$F' = 3D^2 - 8D + 5 \rightarrow F'(2) = 12 - 16 + 5 = 1$

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$\frac{D^3 - 4D^2 + 5D - 2}{-D^3 + 4D^2} \Big| \frac{D-2}{D^2 - 2D + 1}$

روشنی است

$\frac{-2D^2 + 5D}{2D^2 - 4D} = \frac{D-2}{D-2}$

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① $y''' - 4y'' + 5y' - 2y = 10e^{2x}$

$y_p = Ax^2 e^{rx}$

$y' = A(e^{2x} + 2x e^{2x}) = A(1 + 2x)e^{2x}$

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$y'' = A(2)e^{2x} + A(1+2x)(2e^{2x}) = A e^{2x} (2 + 2 + 4x) = A e^{2x} (4 + 4x)$

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$y''' = A(2e^{2x})(4 + 4x) + 4A e^{2x} = A e^{2x} (8 + 8x + 4) = (12 + 8x)A e^{2x}$

$$(1 + \lambda x) A e^{rx} - \varepsilon A e^{rx} (\varepsilon + \varepsilon x) + \delta A (1 + rx) e^{rx} - \gamma A x e^{rx} = 1 \cdot e^{rx}$$

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$$A (\cancel{1} + \cancel{\lambda} x - \cancel{\varepsilon} - \cancel{\varepsilon} x + \cancel{\delta} + \cancel{1} \cdot x - \cancel{\gamma} x) = 1$$

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$$A = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{\gamma p = 1 \cdot x e^{rx}}$$