

DÜ MAFOSS - 3

$$3/2 \quad y' - 2 \frac{y}{x} = x^3$$

integ. faktor:  $\exp\left(\int -\frac{2}{x} dx\right) = \frac{1}{x^2}$

$$y' \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} - 2 \frac{y}{x^3} = x$$

$$\left(y \frac{1}{x^2}\right)' = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + C\right)'$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{x^3}{2} + Cx^2 \quad \text{mit } (0, +\infty) \text{ oder } (-\infty, 0) \text{ für } C \in \mathbb{R}$$

! problemen! mit  $x=0$  nicht! vermeiden!

$$\text{ZB: } y' = 2x^3 + 2Cx$$

$$2 \frac{y}{x} = x^3 + 2Cx$$

$$+ x^3 = 2x^3 + 2Cx \quad \checkmark$$

$$3/5 \quad xy' + y = \ln x + 1$$

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

integ. faktor:  $\exp\left(\int \frac{1}{x} dx\right) = x \quad \text{für } x > 0$

$$(xy)' = xy' + y = (x + x(\ln x - 1) + C)'$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int 1 = x(\ln x - 1) + C \quad \text{mit } x > 0$$

da  $\int \frac{1}{x}$

$$\Rightarrow xy = x \ln x + C \Rightarrow y(x) = \ln x + \frac{C}{x} \quad \text{mit } (0, +\infty) \text{ für } C \in \mathbb{R}$$

3/11

$$x^2 + \gamma = \gamma^2 \ln x ; \quad \gamma(1) = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + \gamma) = \frac{d}{dx} (\gamma^2 \ln x)$$

$$2x + \frac{d\gamma}{dx} = \frac{2\gamma x}{x}$$

$$\frac{d\gamma}{dx} = \frac{2\gamma x}{x} - 2x$$

integr. faktor:  $\exp(-\int \frac{1}{x} dx) = \frac{1}{x}$  für  $x > 0$

$$\left( \frac{d\gamma}{dx} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = - \frac{2\gamma x}{x^2}$$

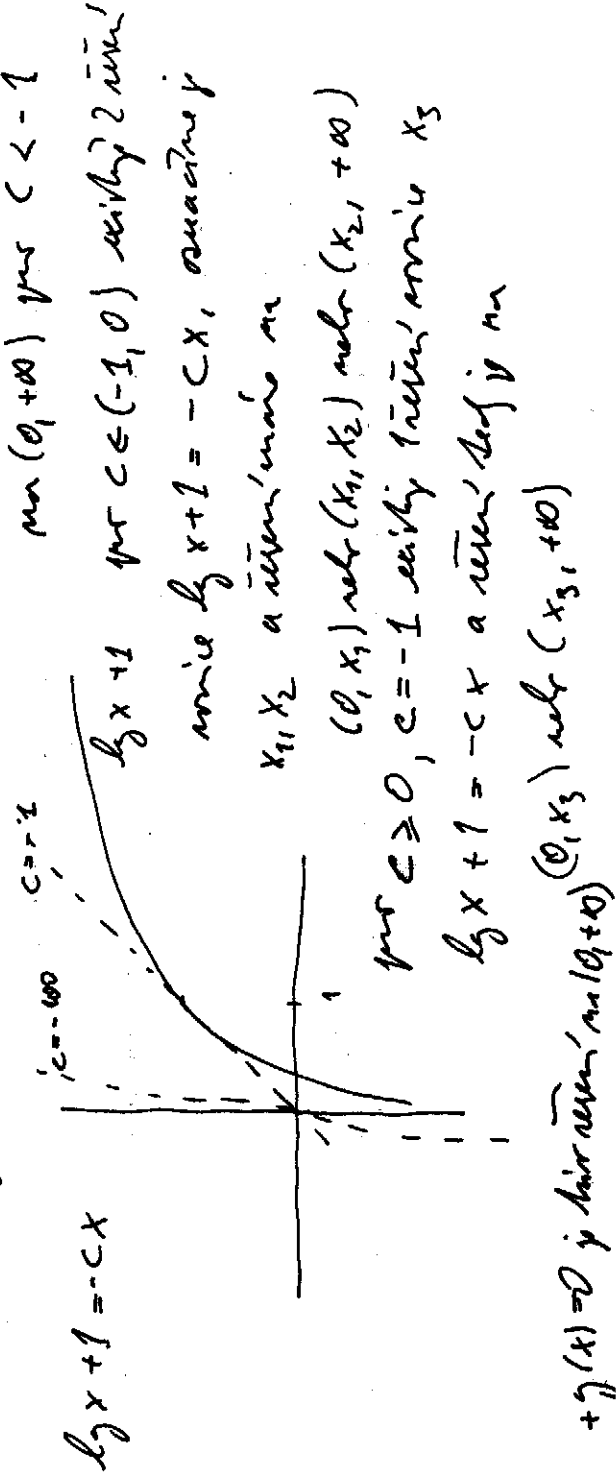
$$\left( \frac{d\gamma}{dx} \right)' = \left( c + \frac{1}{x} (\ln^2 x + 1) \right)'$$

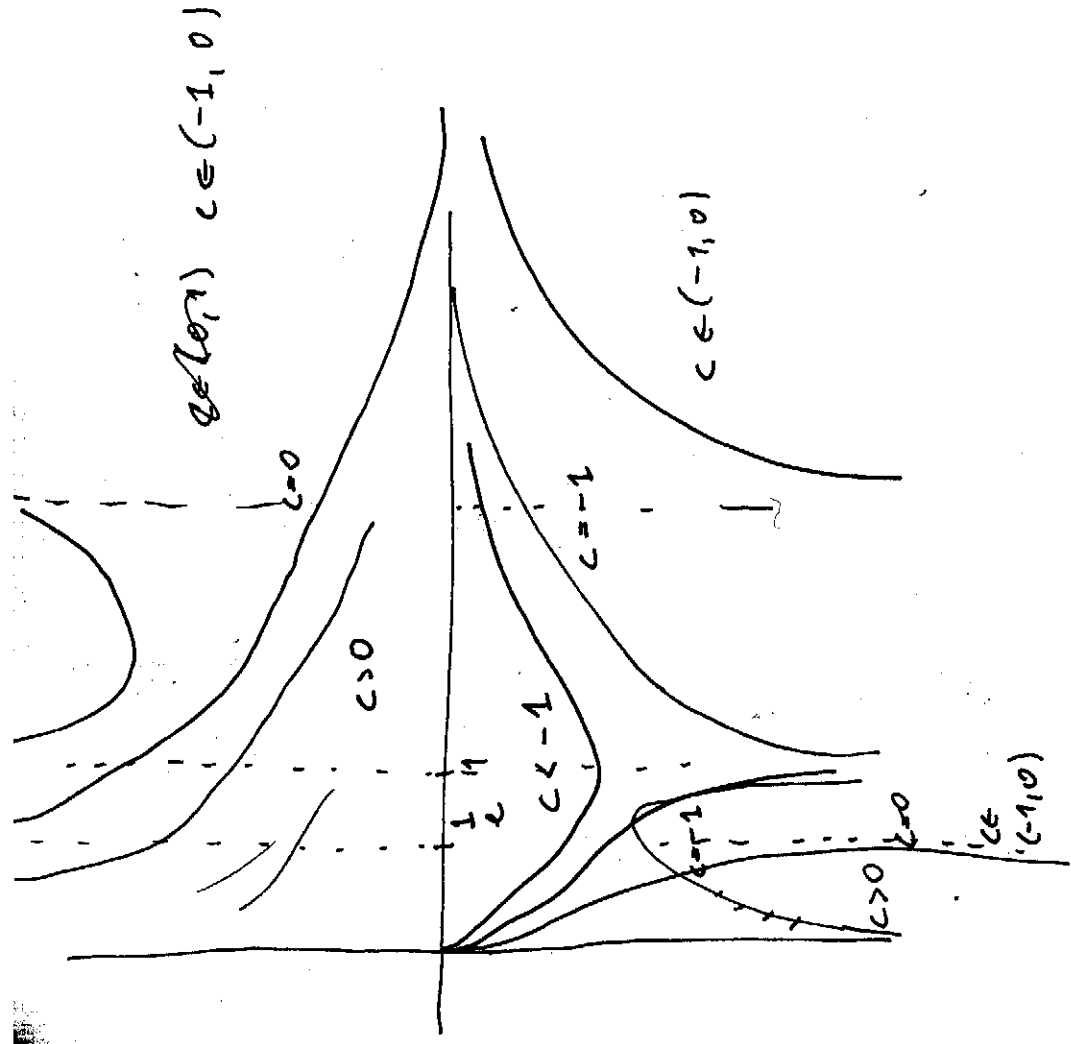
$$\int \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d\gamma}{dx} \right) dx = - \frac{2\gamma}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = - \frac{1}{x} (\ln^2 x + 1)$$

$$\frac{d\gamma}{dx} = \ln^2 x + 1 + cx$$

$$\gamma(x) = \frac{1}{\ln^2 x + 1 + cx}$$

$$\ln^2 x + 1 = -cx$$





~~Wieder~~  $y(1) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+c} = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = 1+c \Rightarrow c = 0$

Tedy hledáme řešení  $y$   $y(x) := \frac{1}{1+cy}$  na  $(e^{-1}, +\infty)$ .

S/12  $y' - xy = -y^3 e^{-x^2}$

$(-\frac{1}{2})(y^{-2})' - xy^{-2} = -e^{-x^2}$

$(-\frac{1}{2})(y^{-2})' - xy^{-2} = -e^{-x^2}$

$(y^{-2})' + 2xy^{-2} = +2e^{-x^2}$

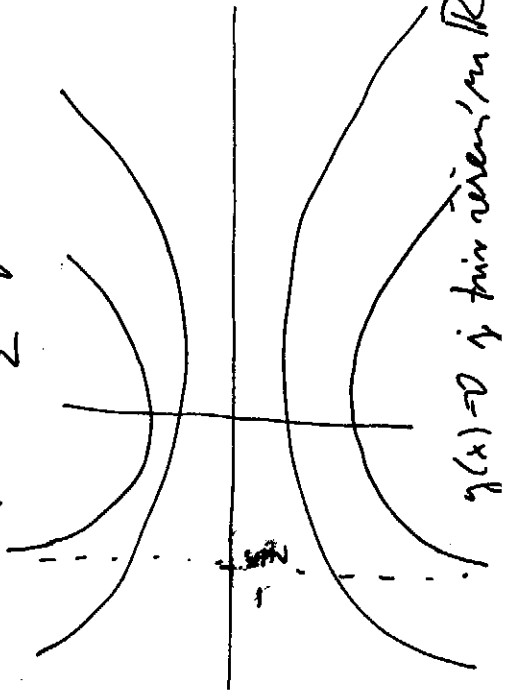
integr. faktor:  $\exp(\int 2xdx) = e^{x^2}$

$e^{x^2}(y^{-2})' + 2xe^{x^2}y^{-2} = 2e^{-x^2}$

$(e^{x^2}y^{-2})' = (2x+c)'$

$y^{-2} = 2xe^{-x^2} + ce^{-x^2}$   
 $y(x) = \pm e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+c}}$

na  $x > -\frac{c}{2}$  pro  $c \in \mathbb{R}$



$y(x) = 0$  je triviální na  $\mathbb{R}$ .