

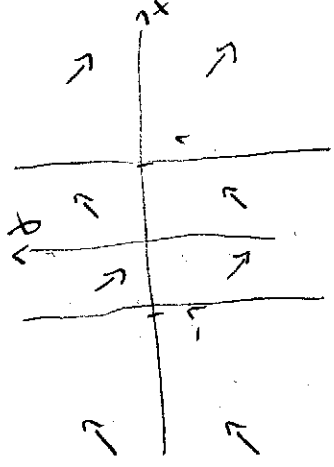
A) Přešleme $y' = \frac{2xy^2}{1-x^2}$

1) $F(x,y) := \frac{2xy^2}{1-x^2}$, $D(F) = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{x = \pm 1\}$

F ý spj m $D(F) \Rightarrow$ liz. m.

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ ý hr. maren m $D(F) \Rightarrow$ jdu součast

$y=0$ ý hr. řevn' m $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$



sčladi mže řevn'.

Može nž řevn' $g \neq 0$.

Všechno: $\frac{y'}{y^2} = \frac{-2x}{1-x^2} = (\ln|1-x^2| + C)' = (\ln \frac{k}{|1-x^2|})'$ pro $y, k > 0$.

$(-\frac{1}{y})'$

$(-\ln|1-x^2|)$ pro $y, k > 0$

$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(L|1-x^2|)}$ (*)

Kde ý řevn' ? Mům' platiť, že $L \cdot |1-x^2| \neq 1$

1) $|x| \in (1, +\infty)$ $L \cdot (x^2 - 1) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{1+L}{L} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1+L}{L}}$

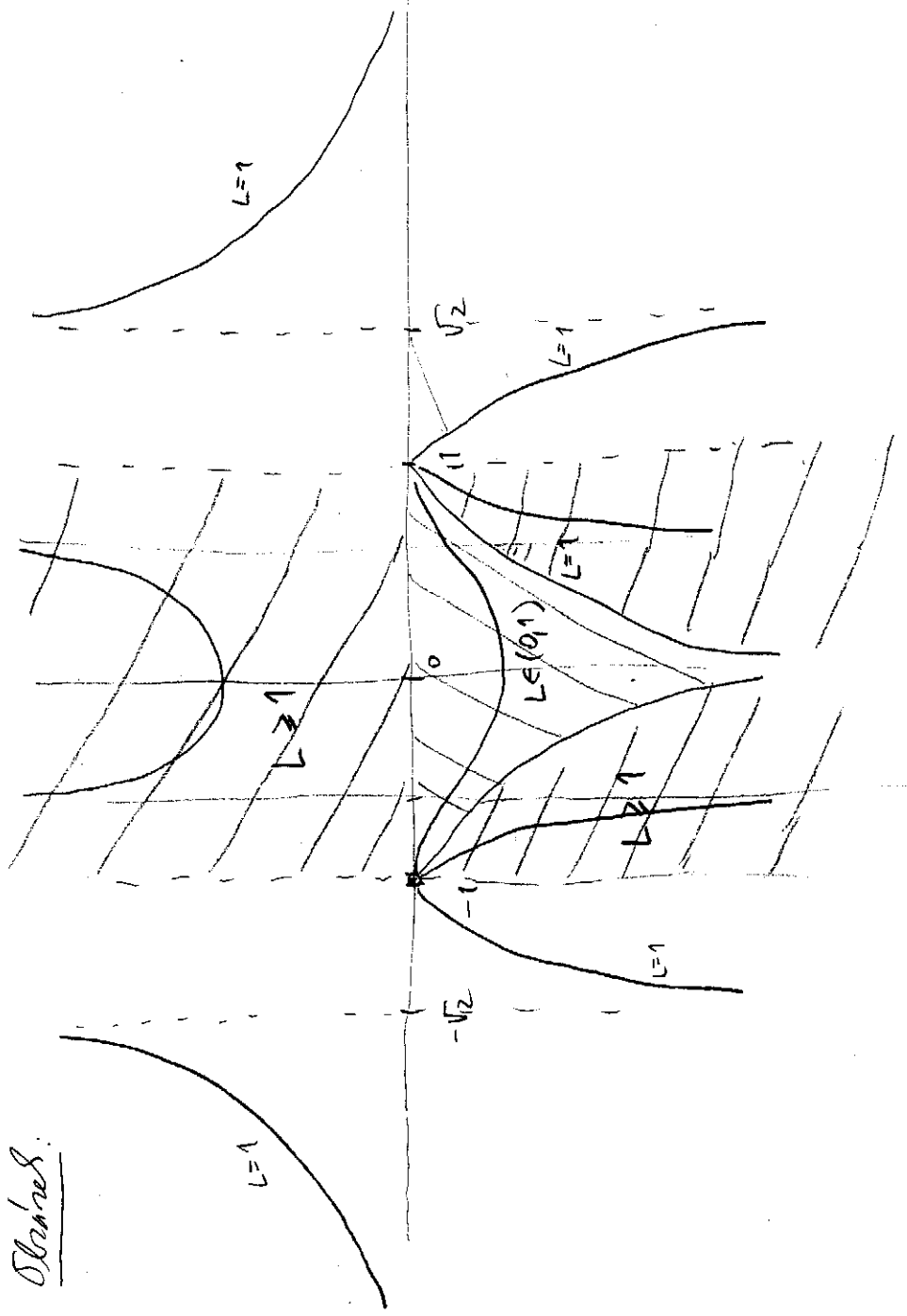
\Rightarrow (*) defini řevn' m $(-\infty, -\sqrt{\frac{1+L}{L}}) \cup (-\sqrt{\frac{1+L}{L}}, -1) \cup (1, \sqrt{\frac{1+L}{L}}) \cup (\sqrt{\frac{1+L}{L}}, +\infty)$,

2) $|x| \in [0, 1)$ $L(1-x^2) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{L-1}{L}$

a) pro $L \in (0, 1)$ žádná reálná \Rightarrow (*) defini řevn' m $(-1, 1)$ pro $L \in (0, 1)$

b) $\Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{L-1}{L}}$ pro $L \geq 1 \Rightarrow$ (*) defini řevn' m $(-1, -\sqrt{\frac{L-1}{L}}) \cup (-\sqrt{\frac{L-1}{L}}, 1)$

Skizzen:



Ⓑ) Nullwerte f.s.: $y^{(3)} + y'' + y' + y = 0$

$\lambda^3 + \lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 = 0$

" $\lambda^2(\lambda+1) + \lambda(\lambda+1) = (\lambda^2 + \lambda)(\lambda+1) \Rightarrow \text{Wurzeln } -1, \pm 2i$

\Rightarrow f.s.: $e^{-x}; \sin 2x, \cos 2x$

Spezielle Lösung durch Ansatz $y = x^2 \sin 2x$

$f(x) = x^2 \sin 2x \Rightarrow y_p(x) = x \left[(Ax^2 + Bx + C) \sin 2x + (Dx^2 + Ex + F) \cos 2x \right]$

$f(x) = 5x e^x + 3 \Rightarrow y_s(x) = (Ax + B) e^x + C$

2) Rechnung: $2y'' + y = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$

1) f.s: $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \pm i \Rightarrow$ f.s: $\sin x, \cos x$

2) Variance Ansatz: $\sin x, \cos x$ nehmen an

$y_p(x) = A(x) \cos x + B(x) \sin x$, alle

A, B splng: $A' \cos x + B' \sin x = 0$ $\quad | \cdot \cos x \quad | \cdot \sin x$

$A'(\cos^2 x) + B' \cos x = \frac{1}{2 \sin^2 x}$ $\quad | \cdot (-\sin x) \quad | \cdot (\cos x)$

$\Rightarrow A'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos^2 x}$

$B'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sin x} + c\right)' \quad \forall c \in \mathbb{R}$

Partialfrage $A(x) = \int -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos^2 x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{1. Subst. mit } \\ t = \cos x \end{array} \right| = (*)$

$+\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) (-1) dt =$

$-\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| \quad \text{in intervalled neighborhood of } \pm 1$

$\Rightarrow (*) = -\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\cos x - 1}{\cos x + 1} + A \quad \text{mod } (0, \pi) + \mathbb{R}\pi$

Teufel beantwortet j:

$y(x) = -\frac{1}{2} + B \sin x + \left(A - \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\cos x - 1}{\cos x + 1}\right) \cdot \cos x$

mod $(0, \pi) + \mathbb{R}\pi$ für alle $A, B \in \mathbb{R}$.