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ארכירקט גאומטריה של אגד

1. אגד 2, נספנ' 1, ג'ינזטיט וויא-כונראט
2. אגד 1, נספנ' 2
3. נאפרה זיכרנו, ג'ינזטיט וויא-כונראט
4. אגד 2, נספנ' 1, ג'ינזטיט וויא-הונט

1. בג-הרכות

$$\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt[3]{y}} = \int dx \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt[3]{y}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} y^{\frac{1}{2}} = x + C_1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$y' = \pm \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{2x}{3} + C \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{!} \text{גראן} \quad \underline{y = \pm \left(\frac{2x}{3} + C \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\int y dy = \int x dx \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y} \quad \text{בג-הרכות}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1 \text{גראן} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\underline{y = \sqrt{x^2 + a}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \pm \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + a)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x \\ &= \pm \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \frac{x}{y} \quad \text{גראן} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y-5} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} \quad \text{בג-הרכות} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-5}{x^2} \quad \text{1.}$$

$$\ln|y-5| = -x + C_1 \text{גראן}$$

$$y-5 = Ce^{-x}$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = 5 + Ce^{-x}}}$$

$$y' = C \cdot e^{-x} \cdot (-x) \quad \text{גראן}$$

$$= \frac{y-5}{x^2} \quad \checkmark$$

2-30

... 22 de 2023

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$$y' - \frac{1}{x^2}y = \frac{-5}{x^2}$$

$$\mu = e^{\int p dx} : \mu(y) = e^{-\int \frac{dx}{x^2}} = e^{5/x} (x \ln x)$$

$$e^{5/x} y' - \frac{1}{x^2} e^{5/x} y = -\frac{5}{x^2} e^{5/x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} (e^{5/x} y) = -\frac{5}{x^2} e^{5/x}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{5/x} y = \int -\frac{5}{x^2} e^{5/x} dx$$

$$= 5e^{5/x} + C \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{y = 5 + Ce^{-5/x}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dx} x + v \Leftrightarrow y = vx \quad \text{לינריאטורי} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + e^{5/x} \quad .2$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} x + v = v + e^v$$

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{dv}{dx} = e^v \quad \text{הרכבתה}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dv}{e^v} = \int \frac{dx}{x} + C \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow -e^{-v} = \ln x + C \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow v = -\ln(C - \ln x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = vx = \underline{-x \ln(C - \ln x)}$$

$$y' = -\ln(C - \ln x) \quad ! \text{ נרwan}$$

$$-x \cdot \frac{1}{C - \ln x} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x})$$

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

$$= \underline{y/x + e^{5/x}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dx} x + v \Leftrightarrow y = vx \quad \text{לינריאטורי} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y^3}{x^3 + xy^2} \quad .3$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} x + v = \frac{2y^3}{x^3 + xy^2} = \frac{2y^3/x^3}{1 + y^2/x^2} = \frac{2v^3}{1 + v^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{2v^3}{1 + v^2} - v = \frac{v^3 - v}{1 + v^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1+v^2}{v^3-v} dv = \int \frac{dx}{x} + C \ln x$$

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הנחות
בהתאם
לפונקציית

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... ② fe pen

$$v^3 - v = v(v^2 - 1) \approx v(v-1)(v+1) \Rightarrow \frac{1+v^2}{v^3-v} = \frac{A}{v} + \frac{B}{v-1} + \frac{C}{v+1}$$

$$1+v^2 = A(v^2-1) + Bv(v+1) + Cv(v-1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v=0 : 1 = -A \\ v=1 : 2 = 2B \\ v=-1 : 2 = 2C \end{array} \right\}$$

$$A = -1, B = C = 1$$

$$\frac{1+v^2}{v^3-v} = -\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{v-1} + \frac{1}{v+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1+v^2}{v^3-v} dv = -\ln|v| + \ln|v-1| + \ln|v+1| + \gamma i \lambda p$$

$$\Rightarrow -\ln|v| + \ln|v-1| + \ln|v+1| = \ln|x| + \gamma i \lambda p$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(v-1)(v+1)}{v} = Cx$$

$$\frac{v^2-1}{v}$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 - 1 = Cxv$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 - Cxv - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{1}{2}(Cx \pm \sqrt{C^2x^2 + 4})$$

$$\Rightarrow y = xv = \frac{x}{2}(Cx \pm \sqrt{C^2x^2 + 4})$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y \text{ は } x \text{ の } 3 \text{ 次式} \\ y \text{ は } x \text{ の } 2 \text{ 次式} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$y' = Cx \pm \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + Cx^4/4)^{-1/2} \cdot (2x + C^2x^3)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} x^3 + xy^2 &= x^3 + x(Cx \pm \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + Cx^4/4)^{-1/2} \cdot (2x + C^2x^3)) \\ &= x \left(\frac{1}{2}C^2x^4 + 2x^2 \pm Cx^3 \sqrt{x^2 + C^2x^4/4} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$2y^3 \stackrel{?}{=} (x^3 + xy^2)y' = \left(\frac{1}{2}C^2x^4 + 2x^2 \pm Cx^3 \sqrt{x^2 + C^2x^4/4} \right) \cdot \left(Cx^2 \pm (x^2 + C^2x^4/4)^{-1/2} (2x + C^2x^3/2) \right)$$

$$2y^3 = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}Cx^2 \pm \sqrt{x^2 + C^2x^4/4}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}C^2x^4 + x^2 + \frac{1}{4}C^2x^4 \pm Cx^2 \sqrt{x^2 + C^2x^4/4}\right)$$

2y

y²

✓

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... (2) סענוי

$$y = vx \quad \text{וגם} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+2y}{5x-2y}$$

$$v'x + v = y' = \frac{x+2y}{5x-2y} = \frac{1+2\frac{y}{x}}{5-\frac{2y}{x}} = \frac{1+2v}{5-2v}$$

$$\Rightarrow v'x = \frac{1+2v}{5-2v} - v = \frac{1+2v-5v+2v^2}{5-2v} = \frac{1-3v+2v^2}{5-2v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{5-2v}{1-3v+2v^2} dv = \int \frac{dx}{x} + \text{ט}"$$

ט"מ אינטגרל גאומטרי

$$1-3v+2v^2 = (1-v)(1-2v)$$

$$\frac{5-2v}{1-3v+2v^2} = \frac{A}{1-v} + \frac{B}{1-2v} \Leftrightarrow 5-2v = A(1-2v) + B(1-v)$$

$$\begin{aligned} v=1 : \quad 3 &= -A \\ v=\frac{1}{2} : \quad 4 &= \frac{B}{2} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow A = -3, B = 8$$

$$\int \frac{5-2v}{1-3v+2v^2} dv = \int \frac{-3}{1-v} + \frac{8}{1-2v} dv = -3 \ln|1-v| - 4 \ln|1-2v| + \text{ט}"$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow -3 \ln|1-v| - 4 \ln|1-2v| = \ln|x| + \text{ט}"$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(1-v)^3}{(1-2v)^4} = Ax$$

ט"מ
($v = \frac{y}{x}$)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(1-\frac{y}{x})^3}{(1-2\frac{y}{x})^4} = Ax$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^3(1-\frac{y}{x})^3}{x^4(1-2\frac{y}{x})^4} = A$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x-y)^3}{(x-2y)^4} = A$$

ט"מ
כטבניאו מילון
ט"מ אינטגרל

$$(x-y)^3 = A(x-2y)^4$$

ט"מ אינטגרל

$$\frac{d}{dx} : 3(x-y)^2(1-y') = 4A(x-2y)^3(1-2y')$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(x-y)^2(1-y') = 4 \cdot \frac{6(x-y)^3}{(x-2y)^4} (x-2y)^3(1-2y')$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(1-y') = 4 \cdot \frac{x-y}{x-2y} (1-2y')$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(x-2y)(1-y') = 4(x-y)(1-2y')$$

$$\Rightarrow (3(x-2y) - 4(x-y)) = [3(x-2y) - 8(x-y)] y'$$

$$\Rightarrow (-x-2y) = (-5x+2y)y' \Rightarrow y' = \frac{x+2y}{5x-2y} \checkmark$$

... ② סע פונק

$$\frac{dv}{du} = \frac{u+2v}{5u-2v} \quad \text{תנאי כפנ'ית מוקנית} \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+2y+5}{5x-2y+1} \quad .5$$

נתקף נספח כונחית

$$\begin{cases} u = x - a \\ v = y - b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+2y+5=0 & \text{נתקף כפנ'ית מוקנית} \\ 5x-2y+1=0 & (u=a, y=b) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+2y=-5 \\ 5x-2y=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = -6 \Rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow y = -2$$

$$a = -1, b = -2 \quad \therefore \quad \begin{cases} u = x + 1 \\ v = y + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dv}{du} = \frac{u+2v}{5u-2v} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{① הפוך}} \quad \frac{(u-v)^3}{(u-2v)^4} = A$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x-y-1)^3}{(x-2y-3)^4} = A$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \tan x \cdot y = \cos x \quad \text{נתקף כפנ'ית} \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = y \tan x + \cos x \quad .1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} M = e^{\int P dx} \Rightarrow M(x) = e^{-\int \tan x dx} = e^{\ln(\cos x) + C_1} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\cos x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - \sin x \cdot y = \cos^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} (\cos x \cdot y) = \cos^2 x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \cos x \cdot y &= \int \cos^2 x dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + C_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} x \sec x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C \sec x$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \sec x + \frac{1}{2} x \sec x \tan x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x + C \sec x \tan x$$

$$= \tan x \left(\frac{1}{2} x \sec x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C \sec x \right) + \left[\frac{1}{2} \sec x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \tan x \right]$$

$$\sec x - \sin x \tan x = \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\cos x} = \cos x \quad \sim \sim \cos x$$

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... ② de פונק

$$(y^3 + 2xy) dx + (3xy^2 + x^2) dy = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^3 + 2xy}{3xy^2 + x^2} \quad \underline{\text{C}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^3 + 2xy) = 3y^2 + 2x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3xy^2 + x^2)$$

• הינו מושג של פונקציית גוף: $f(x,y)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y^3 + 2xy \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3xy^2 + x^2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\text{f.dx}} U = xy^3 + x^2y + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{כינוס} \\ y^3 \end{array} \right) \\ \xrightarrow{\text{f.dy}} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{xy^3 + x^2y = C}$$

$$M = e^{\int 2xdx} \quad \underline{\text{מושג}} \quad y' + 2xy = x^3 \quad \underline{1}$$

$$= e^{x^2} \cdot \underline{\text{מושג}}$$

$$\int x e^{x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{x^2}y) = x^3 e^{x^2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x^2}y' + 2xe^{x^2}y = x^3 e^{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{x^2}y = \underbrace{\int x^3 e^{x^2} dx}_{\begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \\ du = 2x dx \end{array}} + \underline{\text{מושג}}$$

$$= \int ue^u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du + \underline{\text{מושג}}$$

$$= \frac{u}{2} \int e^u du - \int \frac{1}{2} (\int e^u du) du + \underline{\text{מושג}}$$

$$= \frac{u}{2} e^u - \frac{1}{2} e^u + \underline{\text{מושג}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) e^{x^2} + \underline{\text{מושג}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{y = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) + Ce^{-x^2}}$$

$$y' = x - 2xCe^{-x^2}$$

1) RR

$$\Rightarrow y' + 2xy = x - 2x(x^2 - 1) = x^3 \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\frac{dx}{dt} - 2x = t \iff \text{differential } \frac{dx}{dt} = 2x + t \quad \underline{\text{IC}} \quad \underline{3}$$

$$\leftarrow u = e^{-\int 2dt} = e^{-2t}, \text{ 7/13}$$

$$e^{-2t} \frac{dx}{dt} - 2e^{-2t}x = te^{-2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(e^{-2t}x) = te^{-2t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow e^{-2t}x &= \int te^{-2t} dt + 7/13 \\ &= t \int e^{-2t} dt - \int (\int e^{-2t} dt) dt + 7/13 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}te^{-2t} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2t} + 7/13 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2t} + Ce^{2t}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} + 2Ce^{2t} \quad : 7/13$$

$$2x = -t - \frac{1}{2} + 2Ce^{2t} \quad \checkmark$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{4} + C \iff x(0) = A \quad \text{7/13} \quad \underline{2}$$

$$C = A + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\underline{x(t) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2t} + (A + \frac{1}{4})e^{2t}}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + h \underbrace{(2x_n + nh)}_{\substack{\text{Euler} \\ \dot{x}(nh)}} \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = 2x + t \quad \underline{2}$$

$$\dot{x}(nh) = 2\underbrace{x(nh)}_{x_n} + nh$$

$$x_0 = A \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad x(0) = A$$

$$x_{n+1} = (1+2h)x_n + nh^2 \iff x_{n+1} = x_n + h(2x_n + nh) \quad \text{7/13} \quad \text{7/13}$$

$$x_{n+1} = (1+2h)x_n \Rightarrow x_n = C(1+2h)^n$$

$$x_{n+1} = (1+2h)x_n + nh^2 \iff \underline{x_{n+1} - (1+2h)x_n} = nh^2 \quad \text{7/13} \quad \text{7/13}$$

$$\text{for } S(x_n) = (nh^2)$$

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... (23) de peno

$$(a, b \text{ ו } 3N \text{ פז}) \quad x_n = an + b \quad \text{נור}$$

$$x_{n+1} - (1+2h)x_n = (a(n+1) + b) - (1+2h)(an + b)$$

$$= n(a - (1+2h)a)$$

$$+ (a + b - (1+2h)b)$$

$$= \underbrace{-2han + (a - 2hb)}_{nh^2},$$

$$\frac{1}{h^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{ר. 23N} \\ \text{n.de} \end{array} : -2ha = h^2 \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{h}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{ר. 23N} \\ \text{l.de} \end{array} : a - 2hb = 0 \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow b = \frac{a}{2h} = -\frac{h}{4}$$

$$x_n = -\frac{hn}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{נור אוניברסיטאי}$$

$$x_n = C(1+2h)^n - \frac{hn}{2} - \frac{1}{4} : \quad \text{הנחות ספציפיות}$$

הנחות ספציפיות

$$C = A + \frac{h}{4} \Leftrightarrow A = C - \frac{1}{4} \quad \Leftarrow \quad \text{הנחות ספציפיות}$$

$$x_0 = A$$

$$x_n = (A + \frac{h}{4})(1+2h)^n - \frac{hn}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

הנחות ספציפיות נקבעו על ידי הנחות ספציפיות:

... (n) - (1) נקבעו בפונקציית (1)

$$S(n) = (n+1 - (1+2h)n) = (1-2hn)$$

$$S(1) = (1 - (1+2h)) = (-2h)$$

$$\Rightarrow S(n + \frac{1}{2h}) = (-2hn)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\times -\frac{h}{2}} S(-\frac{hn}{2} - \frac{1}{4}) = (h^2 n)$$

9-30

... ③ fe gen

: Euler の式 ② が $x_n = (A + \frac{1}{4})(1+2h)^n - \frac{h^n}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$

: $x(h) \sim x_n = (A + \frac{1}{4})(1+2h)^n - \frac{h^n}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t = nh \\ n = \frac{t}{h} \end{pmatrix}$$

, $h \rightarrow 0$ のとき $t = nh$ で Euler の式が $x(t) \sim (A + \frac{1}{4})(1+2h)^{t/h} - \frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} (1+2h)^{t/h} &\xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} e^{2t} : \underline{\text{証明}} \\ (1+2h)^n &\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{2t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(y')^2 + xy' - y = 0 \iff y = xy' + \frac{(y')^2}{2} \quad \underline{1c} \quad .4$$

$$\underline{y' = -x \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 2y}} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dv}{\pm \sqrt{v} - v} &= \int \frac{dt}{\pm \sqrt{2t} dt} \quad \underline{2} \\ &= \int \frac{2dt}{\pm 1 - t} \\ &= -2 \ln |\pm 1 - t| + \gamma i \lambda \beta \\ &\stackrel{t = \sqrt{v}}{=} -2 \ln |\pm 1 - \sqrt{v}| + \gamma i \lambda \beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2xu + x^2u' &\iff y' = -x \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 2y} \quad \underline{2} \\ = -x(\pm \sqrt{x^2 + 2x^2u}) &\quad y = x^2u \\ y' = 2xu + x^2u' & \end{aligned}$$

\Downarrow

$$2u + xu' = -1 \pm \sqrt{1+2u}$$

\Downarrow

$$xu' = -1 - 2u \pm \sqrt{1+2u} \quad \text{である} \quad \text{△△}$$

\Downarrow

$$\int \frac{du}{-1-2u \pm \sqrt{1+2u}} = \int \frac{dx}{x} + \gamma i \lambda \beta$$

... ④ de gen.

$$v = 1+2u$$

$$dv = 2du$$

$$\int \frac{du}{-1-2u \pm \sqrt{1+2u}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dv}{-v \pm \sqrt{v}} \stackrel{(2)}{=} -\ln |\pm 1-\sqrt{v}| + \sigma \lambda \rho$$

$$= -\ln |\pm 1-\sqrt{1+2u}| + \sigma \lambda \rho$$

$$\Rightarrow -\ln |\pm 1-\sqrt{1+2u}| = \ln |x| + \sigma \lambda \rho$$

$$\Rightarrow \pm 1-\sqrt{1+2u} = C_x$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+2u = (\pm 1-C_x)^2 = 1+C_x^2 \mp 2C_x$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \mp C_x + \frac{C_x^2}{2x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = \mp Cx + \frac{C^2}{2}}} \quad \boxed{\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x^2+2y} &= |x \mp C|, y' = \mp C : \text{! גורם} \\ \mp C &= -\rightarrow \pm |x \mp C| \Leftrightarrow \pm x > C \end{aligned}}$$

$$u(0) = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad y'(0) = -\infty \quad \text{! גורם } y' \text{ לא מוגדרת ב } x=0, \quad \boxed{y = -\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad \text{! גורם } y \text{ לא מוגדרת ב } x=0$$

לפנינו 2 קבוצות של פונקציות יסוד: $y = C_1 x + C_2$

$x^2+2y \geq 0$ ו- $y = -\frac{x^2}{2}$ (פונקציית המינימום)

$x^2+2y > 0$ ו- $y = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2+2y} \cdot 2$

$y > -\frac{x^2}{2}$ ו- $y(0) = y_0$ (פונקציית המינימום): Picard Con

לפנינו 2 קבוצות של פונקציות יסוד: $y = C_1 x + C_2$ ו- $y = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2+2y} \cdot 2$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = Cx + \frac{C^2}{2} \\ y = -\frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{לפנינו 2 קבוצות של פונקציות יסוד} : \quad y(0) = 1 \quad \text{! גורם}$$

$$y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = C \cdot 0 + \frac{C^2}{2} \Rightarrow C = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = \pm \sqrt{2}x + 1}}$$

$$\text{! גורם } \quad \underline{\underline{y = -\frac{x^2}{2}}} \quad : \quad y(1) = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{! גורם}$$

$$C^2 + 2C + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} = C + \frac{C^2}{2} \Leftrightarrow y = Cx + \frac{C^2}{2} \quad \leftarrow$$

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

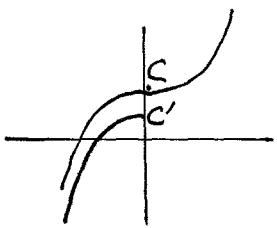
$$(x_0, y_0) \text{ for } \begin{cases} f(x, y) = |x| & \text{case 1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 & \text{case 2} \end{cases} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = |x| \leq 5.$$

$$y(x) = \int |x| dx \quad \Leftarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = |x|$$

$$x > 0 \quad \int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1 \wedge$$

$$x < 0 \quad \int -x dx = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C_2 \wedge$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} + C & x > 0 \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + C' & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



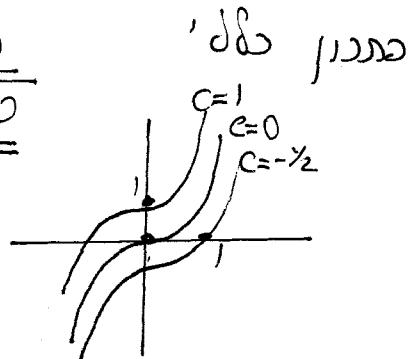
$$C = C' \Leftrightarrow x=0 \rightarrow \text{case 1}$$

$$y(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} + C & x > 0 \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + C & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$y(1) = 0 \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$y_0 \neq 0 \quad \Leftarrow \quad \begin{cases} \text{case 1} & f(x, y) = |y| \leftarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = |y| \leq 2 \\ \text{case 2} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \begin{cases} 1 & y > 0 \\ -1 & y < 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

পৰিবেজনা কৰিব, Lipschitz সূত্ৰ আৰু মাত্ৰা পৰি ফৰ্মা

$$||y_1 - y_2|| \leq ||y_1 - y_2||$$

[y_0 ফৰ কোনো পথ]

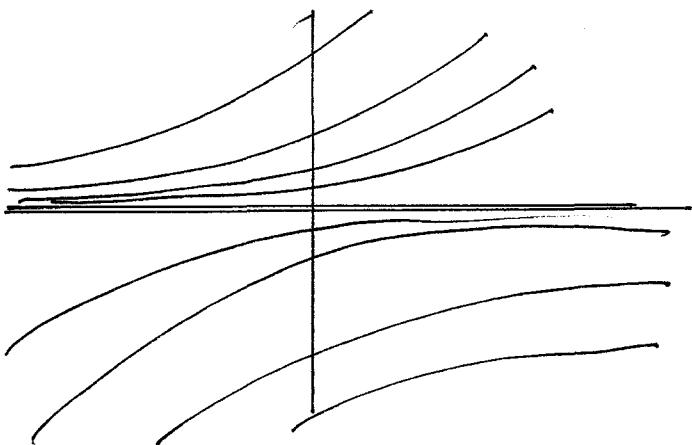
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y > 0 \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \ln y + C_1 \wedge \\ y < 0 \quad -\int \frac{dy}{y} = -\ln(-y) + C_2 \wedge \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} \int \ln y + C_1 \wedge & y > 0 \\ -\int \ln(-y) + C_2 \wedge & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_+ = A e^x & (A > 0) \\ y_- = -A e^{-x} & (A > 0) \end{cases}$$

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... 25 de 240

y=0 je $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = 0}}$$

$$y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y(x) = e^x}}$$

$$y(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = 0}}$$

$y > 0$ $\begin{cases} y \geq 0 & -\delta, 0, \delta \\ y > 0 & -\delta, 0, \delta \end{cases}$ $f(x,y) = \sqrt{y}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{y}$ ②

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

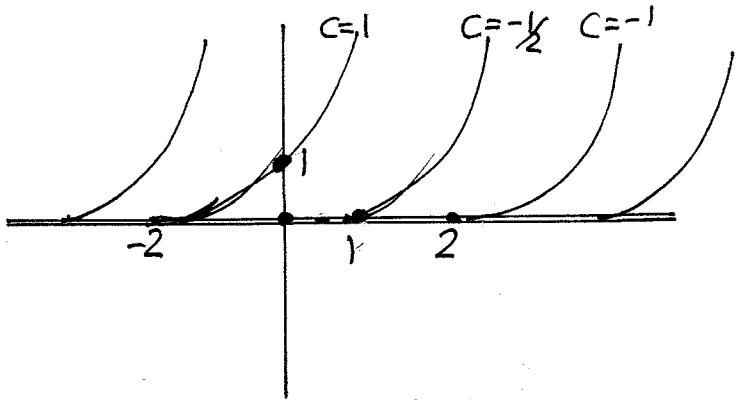
$$2y^{\frac{1}{2}} = x + C_1 \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = \int dx + C_1$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = (\frac{x}{2} + C)^2}}$$

$$y' = 2(\frac{x}{2} + C) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \\ = \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$\sqrt{y} = |\frac{x}{2} + C|$$

$$\frac{x \geq -2C}{C > 0} \quad \frac{x < -2C}{C < 0}$$

y=0 : $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow y(x) = 0$$

$$y(x) = 0 \quad x < -2C \quad \text{if } C > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{x}{2} + C)^2 & x > -2C \\ ! \quad x \neq -2C & \end{cases}$$

$$y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \text{ if } y = 0$$

$$\downarrow C^2 = 1 \Rightarrow C = \pm 1 \Rightarrow y(x) = \begin{cases} (\frac{x}{2} + 1)^2 & x > 2 \\ 0 & x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

260 'ic $C = -1$

13-30

... סעיפים

$$y(1)=0 \Rightarrow y(x)=0 \quad \forall x$$

$$y(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -2C \\ (\frac{x}{2} + C)^2 & x > -2C \end{cases}$$

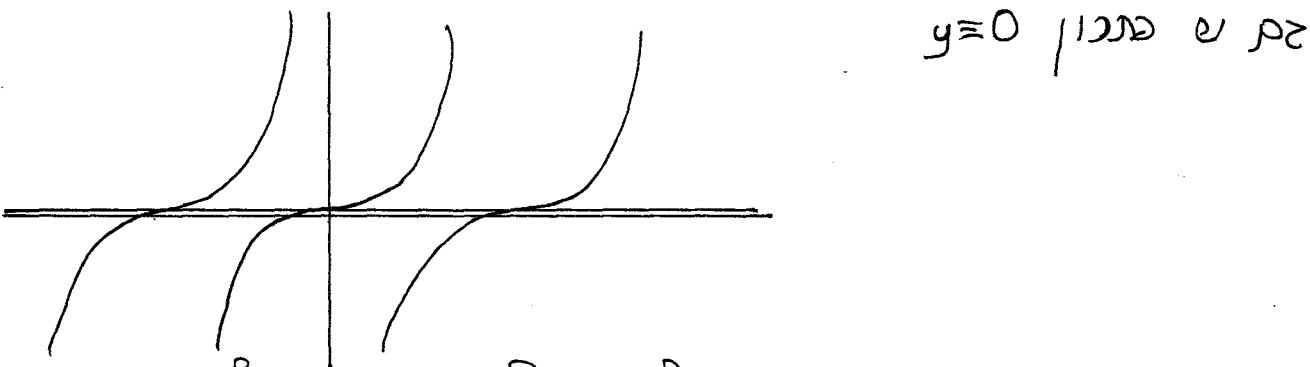
$$(C < -\frac{1}{2}) \quad 1 < -2C \rightarrow 2C < -1$$

$y \neq 0$

$$\begin{cases} y & \delta \delta \quad \text{ור'ז} \\ y \neq 0 & -\delta \quad \text{ור'ז} \end{cases} \quad f(x,y) = y^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = y^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$3y^{\frac{1}{3}} = x + \gamma \text{ נג' } \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \int dx + \gamma \text{ נג'}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{27}(x+C)^3$$



$$y \equiv 0 \quad \text{ור'ז}$$

אך בנקודה מסוימת נתקל בפער גנריות: $\delta \text{ נג'}$

$$y(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{27}(x-a)^3 & x < a \\ 0 & a \leq x \leq b \\ \frac{1}{27}(x-b)^3 & x > b \end{cases}$$

ור'ז, $a \leq b$ פ'ז

$$y(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ \frac{1}{27}(x-a)^3 & x > a \end{cases}$$

$$y(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{27}(x-a)^3 & x < a \\ 0 & x > a \end{cases}$$

$x=a \rightarrow 0-\delta$ ו'ז $\frac{1}{27}(x-a)^3$ פ'ז נג' (בז'ז). $y(x)=0$ ו'ז ו'ז
ונגד'ז פ'ז נג' (בז'ז)

14-30

... 25 fe jews

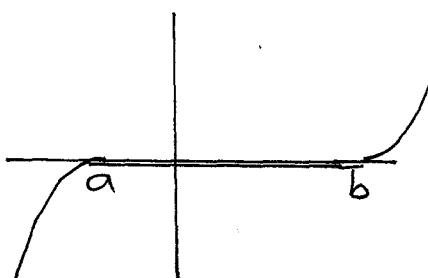
de p120 4 ♂ : $y(0)=0$ תכל' כטביה
 $a \leq 0$; יג 210 $a \geq 0$; יג 210 ($a \leq 0 < b$)
 'e' fe 210

$b = -3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{27}(-b)^3 = 1$ ייג 210 : $y(0)=1$ תכל' כטביה ייג

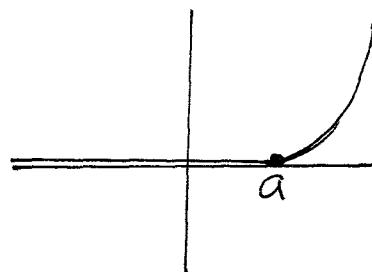
$$y(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{27}(x-a)^3 & x < a \\ 0 & a \leq x \leq -3 \\ \frac{1}{27}(x+3)^3 & x > -3 \end{cases} \quad (a \leq -3)$$

$$y(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -3 \\ \frac{1}{27}(x+3)^3 & x > -3 \end{cases} \quad : \text{יג 210 ייג}$$

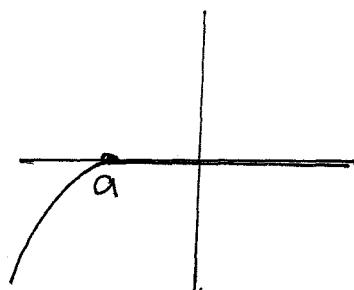
de p120 4 ♂ : $y(1)=0$ תכל' כטביה
 $a \leq 1 \leq b$ ייג 210
 $a \geq 1$ יג 210
 $a \leq 1$ 'e' fe 210



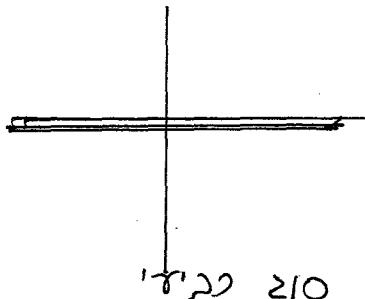
יג 210
 $a \leq b$



יג 210



'e' fe 210



0 כטביה

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... סעיפים

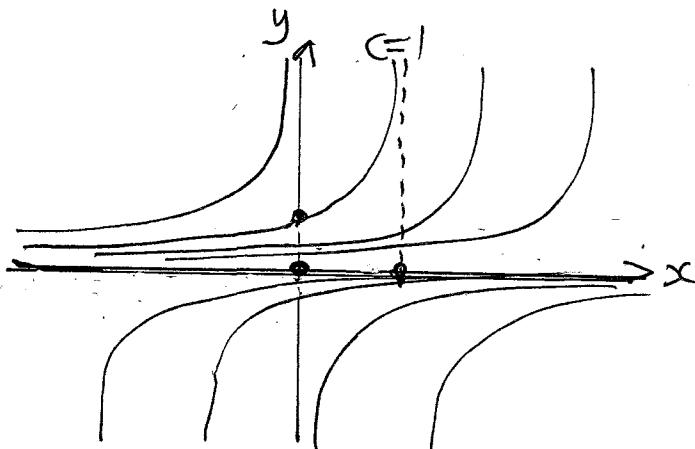
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 \quad \text{②}$$

$$(x_0, y_0) \text{ בsolution of } f(x,y) = y^2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x,y) = y^2 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y \end{array} \right.$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = x + C \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y^2} = \int dx + C$$

$$\underline{y = \frac{1}{C-x}} \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\underline{y = 0} \quad \text{בפתרון}$$



$$\underline{y=0} \Leftrightarrow y(0)=0 \text{ נסובב ומשמאל}$$

$$C=1 \Leftrightarrow 1=y_C \Leftrightarrow y(0)=1 \text{ נסובב ומשמאל}$$

$$\underline{y = \frac{1}{1-x}} \quad (x \leq 1)$$

$$\underline{y=0} \Leftrightarrow y(1)=0 \text{ נסובב ומשמאל}$$

האנו נניח כי y איננה מוגדרת בנקודה $x=1$ (או $x > 1$)
 $y=0$ בנקודה $x=1$ ו $x < 1$ (או $x > 1$)
 $y(\infty) (=y)=0$ בנקודה $x=\infty$ (או $x=0$)
 מכאן $\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2$ בנקודה $x=1$ (או $x > 1$)