

(1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{x}{y+1}$ denkleminin genel çözümünü bulun.

(2) $(\cos x)y' - (\sin x)y = x^2$, $y(0) = 3$ başlangıç değer problemini çözün.

(3) $xy' = y + xe^{y/x}$ denkleminin genel çözümünü bulun.

(4) $(x - 2xy + e^y) + (y - x^2 + xe^y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ denkleminin genel çözümünü bulun.

(5) $y'' - 3y' = x$ denkleminin genel çözümünü bulun.

(Her soru 20 puan, Süre: 90 dak.)

CEVAPLAR

$$1) \frac{dy}{dx} = x \left(\frac{y+1-y}{y(y+1)} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y(y+1)} \Rightarrow \int y(y+1) dy = \int x dx$$

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

$$2) y' - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} y = \frac{x^2}{\cos x} \Rightarrow u = e^{\int -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx} = e^{\ln(\cos x)} = \cos x$$

$$[(\cos x)y]' = x^2 \Rightarrow (\cos x)y = \frac{x^3}{3} + C \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\cos x} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + C \right)$$

$$y(2) = 3 \text{ olduğundan } C = 3 \text{ tür. } y = \frac{1}{\cos x} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + 3 \right)$$

$$3) y' = \frac{y}{x} + e^{y/x} \rightarrow \text{homojen dif. denkle}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = u \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx} \Rightarrow \cancel{u} + x \frac{du}{dx} = \cancel{u} + e^u \Rightarrow \frac{du}{e^u} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -e^{-u} = \ln x + C \Rightarrow -e^{-y/x} = \ln x + C$$

$$4) \begin{cases} (x - 2xy + e^y)_y = -2x + e^y \\ (y - x^2 + xe^y)_x = -2x + e^y \end{cases} \text{ Tam dif. denkle.}$$

$$F = \frac{x^2}{2} - x^2y + xe^y + f(y) \Rightarrow F_y = -x^2 + xe^y + f'(y) = y - x^2 + xe^y$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(y) = y \Rightarrow f(y) = \frac{y^2}{2} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{2} - x^2y + xe^y + \frac{y^2}{2} + C = 0$$

$$5) \tau^2 - 3\tau = 0 \Rightarrow \tau(\tau - 3) = 0 \Rightarrow \tau_1 = 0, \tau_2 = 3 \Rightarrow y_h = C_1 + C_2 e^{3x}$$

$$y_p = (ax + b)x = ax^2 + bx$$

$$y_p' = 2ax + b \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_p'' - 3y_p' = x \\ 2a - 3(2ax + b) = x \end{array} \right.$$

$$y_p'' = 2a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{6}, b = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$y_g = C_1 + C_2 e^{3x} - \frac{1}{6}x^2 - \frac{1}{9}x$$