

$$y' = \frac{-ty}{rt^2 + ry^2 - r_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow ty + (rt^2 + ry^2 - r_0) \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{(ty)}_M dt + \underbrace{(rt^2 + ry^2 - r_0)}_N dy = 0$$

۳^{ام} مرحله

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = t, \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = rt$$

• چون $M \neq N$ \leftarrow معادله (متقین نیست)

• معادله را با $\mu = \mu(y)$ ضرب کنیم

$$\frac{\mu'}{\mu} = \frac{N_t - M_y}{M} = \frac{rt}{ty} \Rightarrow \mu = y^r$$

• حال معادله $(\mu M)dt + (\mu N)dy = 0$ (متقین است)

$$(\mu M)dt + (\mu N)dy = (ty^r)dt + (rt^2y^r + ry^2 - r_0y^r)dy = 0$$

• دنبال جواب $\varphi(t, y) = C$ میگردیم

$$\varphi_t = ty^r, \quad \varphi_y = rt^2y^r + ry^2 - r_0y^r$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi_t = ty^\varepsilon \\ \varphi_y = 2ty^{2\varepsilon} + \mu y^\omega - \lambda_0 y^\mu \end{cases} \implies \varphi(t,y) = \frac{t^2 y^\varepsilon}{2} + h(y)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\varphi_y = 2ty^{2\varepsilon} + h'(y)$$

$$h'(y) = \mu y^\omega - \lambda_0 y^\mu$$

هزینه

$$\implies h(y) = \frac{y^{\omega+1}}{\omega+1} - \frac{\lambda_0 y^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1} + k$$

$$\implies \varphi(t,y) = \frac{t^2 y^\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{y^{\omega+1}}{\omega+1} - \frac{\lambda_0 y^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1} = C$$

حساب مسئله (۱) با اعمال شرط اولیة $y(3) = 1$ یعنی؛

$$: \text{یعنی } y=1 \leftarrow t=3$$

$$\frac{3^2 1^\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{1^{\omega+1}}{\omega+1} - \frac{\lambda_0 1^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1} = C \implies C = 0$$

اینه

$$\implies \left[\frac{t^2 y^\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{y^{\omega+1}}{\omega+1} - \frac{\lambda_0 y^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1} = 0 \right]$$

اینه

$$\implies y = \sqrt{10 - t^2}$$

$$y' + ty = ty^3 \quad (y > 0)$$

سوال ۲

$$y^{-3} y' + t y^{-2} = t$$

$$u = y^{-2} \Rightarrow u' = -2y' y^{-3}$$

نقده

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{u'}{2} + tu = t \Rightarrow \underline{u' - 2tu = -2t}$$

محل. (-) $M(t) = e^{-t^2}$ عامل انتگرال سازی

$$(M(t)u)' = -2t M(t) \Rightarrow (e^{-t^2} u)' = -2t e^{-t^2} = (e^{-t^2})'$$

نقده

$$\Rightarrow e^{-t^2} u = e^{-t^2} + C \Rightarrow u = 1 + C e^{t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^{-2} = 1 + C e^{t^2} \Rightarrow y = y(t) = \frac{1}{(1 + C e^{t^2})^{1/2}}$$

$$y'' - \frac{t(t+2)}{t^2} y' + \frac{t+2}{t^2} y = 0 \quad (t > 0)$$

طرح قضیه کتاب این معادله می باشد

$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$$

نوع

وینسلیون W (مقدار) W وینسلیون $W' + p(x)W = 0$ صیغه

$$e^{-\int_{t_0}^t p(s) ds}$$

صیغه

$$W(t) = W[y_1, y_2](t) e^{-\int_{t_0}^t p(s) ds}$$

$t_0 = 1$
 \Rightarrow

$$W(t) = e \cdot e^{\int_1^t (1 + \frac{2}{s}) ds}$$

$$= e \cdot e^{s + 2 \ln s \Big|_1^t} = e \cdot e^{t + \ln t^2 - 1}$$

$$= e^t e^{\ln t^2} = t^2 e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow W(t) = t^2 e^t$$

$$W(t) > 0 \quad \forall t > 0$$

نوع

صیغه

$$y_1(t) = t$$

سؤال ٢٤ (الف)

$$y_p(t) = y_1(t) u(t) = t u(t)$$

هـ

$$y_p' = u' y_1 + y_1' u = u' t + u \Rightarrow \boxed{y_p' = u' t + u}$$

$$y_p'' = u'' y_1 + 2y_1' u' + y_1'' u = u'' t + 2u' \Rightarrow \boxed{y_p'' = u'' t + 2u'}$$

$$\Rightarrow (t^r - 1)(u'' t + 2u') - r t (u' t + u) + r u t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u'' t (t^r - 1) - r u' = 0$$

نضع $u' = v$

$$v' - \frac{r}{t(t^r - 1)} v = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v = e^{\int \frac{r}{t(t^r - 1)} dt} = e^{\int \left(-\frac{r}{t} + \frac{r t}{t^r - 1} \right) dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = v(t) = e^{-r \ln t + \ln(t^r - 1)} = e^{\ln \left(\frac{t^r - 1}{t^r} \right)} = \frac{t^r - 1}{t^r}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(t) = \int \frac{t^r - 1}{t^r} dt = t + \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p(t) = y_1 u = t \left(t + \frac{1}{t} \right) = t^r + 1$$

$$y'' + \frac{-2t}{t^2-1} y' + \frac{2}{t^2-1} y = \underbrace{t^2-1}_{g(t)} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1(t) &= t \\ y_2(t) &= t^2+1 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow W[y_1, y_2](t) = \begin{vmatrix} t & t^2+1 \\ 1 & 2t \end{vmatrix} = t^2-1$$

حال طبق فرمول های زیر پارامتر =

$$u_1'(t) = - \frac{g(t) y_2(t)}{W[y_1, y_2](t)} = \frac{-(t^2-1)(t^2+1)}{t^2-1} = -t^2-1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{u_1(t) = -\frac{t^3}{3} - t}$$

پایانه

$$u_2'(t) = + \frac{g(t) y_1(t)}{W[y_1, y_2](t)} = \frac{(t^2-1)(t)}{t^2-1} = t$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{u_2(t) = \frac{t^2}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p = u_1(t) y_1(t) + u_2(t) y_2(t)$$

$$y_p = \left(-\frac{t^r}{\gamma} - t\right)t + \frac{t^r}{\gamma} (t^r + 1)$$

: جواب

$$= -\frac{t^r}{\gamma} - t^r + \frac{t^r}{\gamma} + \frac{t^r}{\gamma} = -\frac{t^r}{\gamma} + \frac{t^r}{\gamma}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y_p = \frac{t^r}{\gamma} - \frac{t^r}{\gamma}}$$

جواب

$$y = C_1 t + C_2 (t^r + 1) + y_p$$

(جواب)

$$= C_1 t + C_2 (t^r + 1) + \frac{t^r}{\gamma} - \frac{t^r}{\gamma}$$

جواب

$$y'' + y = t \cos t - \cos t = (t-1) \cos t$$

سوال 5

$$y_h = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t$$

$$y_p = t \left[(At+B) \cos t + (Ct+D) \sin t \right]$$

دائرہ

$$= A t^2 \cos t + B t \cos t + C t^2 \sin t + D t \sin t$$

$$y_p' = D \sin t + B \cos t + (\gamma C - B) t \sin t + (D + \gamma A) t \cos t - A t^2 \sin t + C t^2 \cos t$$

$$y_p'' = (\gamma A + \gamma D) \cos t + (\gamma C - \gamma B) \sin t + (\gamma C - B) t \cos t + (-\gamma A - D) t \sin t + (-A) t^2 \cos t + (-C) t^2 \sin t$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p'' + y_p = (\gamma D + \gamma A) \cos t + (\gamma C - \gamma B) \sin t + (\gamma C) t \cos t + (-\gamma A) t \sin t = t \cos t - \cos t$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \gamma C - \gamma B = 0 \\ \gamma D + \gamma A = 1 \\ \gamma C = 1, \quad -\gamma A = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 0, \quad B = \frac{1}{\gamma} \\ C = \frac{1}{\gamma}, \quad D = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \end{cases}$$

W

$$y_p = \frac{1}{r} t^r \sin t - \frac{1}{r} t \sin t + \frac{1}{r} t \cos t$$

$$y = c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t + \frac{t^r \sin t}{r} - \frac{t \sin t}{r} + \frac{t \cos t}{r}$$

سے

پہلے دیکھیں

$$y_p = t(At+B)e^{it}$$

• $y'' + y = (t-1)e^{it}$ جواب خصوصاً
 $Re\{y_p\}$ جواب خصوصاً خواہر ہو۔
 زہانتا

$$y_p = B t e^{it} + A t^2 e^{it}$$

$$y'_p = (rAt+B)e^{it} + i e^{it} (At+Bt)$$

$$y''_p = (rA)e^{it} + (rBi)e^{it} + t e^{it} (rAi-B) + (-Ae^{it})t^r$$

$$\Rightarrow y''_p + y_p = (rAi)t e^{it} + (rA+rBi)e^{it} = (t-1)e^{it}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \gamma A + \gamma B i = -1 \\ \gamma A i = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{-i}{\gamma} \\ B = \frac{i}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Re} \left\{ t \left(-\frac{i}{\gamma} t + \frac{i}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) e^{it} \right\}$$

سوال

جواب :-

$$\text{Re} \left\{ \left(-\frac{i}{\gamma} t^2 + \frac{it}{\gamma} + \frac{t}{\varepsilon} \right) (\cos t + i \sin t) \right\}$$

$$= \text{Re} \left\{ \left(\frac{t}{\varepsilon} + i \left(\frac{t}{\gamma} - \frac{t^2}{\gamma} \right) \right) (\cos t + i \sin t) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{t \cos t}{\varepsilon} + \frac{t^2 \sin t}{\gamma} - \frac{t \sin t}{\gamma}$$

پایان

$$t^r y'' + r y' + y = 0 \quad (t > 0)$$

سوال ۶

$$y = y(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^{n+r}$$

جواب را بصورت زیر در نظر می‌گیریم:
هینره

$$y'(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r) a_n t^{n+r-1}$$

$$y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r)(n+r-1) a_n t^{n+r-2}$$

در معادله قرار می‌دهیم (۳۵)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r(n+r-1) a_n t^{n+r-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r(n+r) a_n t^{n+r-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^{n+r} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} r(n+r+1) a_n t^{n+r} + \sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} r(n+r+1) a_n t^{n+r} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^{n+r} = 0$$

$$r(r-1) a_0 t^{r-1} + r r a_0 t^{r-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ r(n+r+1) a_{n+1} + r(n+r+1) a_{n+1} + a_n \right\} t^{n+r} = 0$$

سه با سه :

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} (r(r-1) + r) a_0 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} r(r+1)(n+r) a_{n+1} + r(r+1) a_{n+1} + a_n &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

سؤله

$$a_0 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r(r-1) + r = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r=0 \\ r=\frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

دو جواب صورت

$$y_1(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(0) t^n$$

$$y_2(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) t^{n+\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\leftarrow y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$$

در دو درجه جواب عمومی صورت

$$: a_n(0) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{سؤله} \\ \text{توضیح} \end{array}$$

$$r(r+1)(n+r) a_{n+1} + r(r+1) a_{n+1} + a_n = 0$$

سؤله

$$\Rightarrow r(r+1)(n+r) a_{n+1} + a_n = 0$$

$$a_0(0) = 1, \quad n=0 \Rightarrow r a_1(0) + a_0(0) = 0 \Rightarrow a_1(0) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow \frac{a_2(0)}{a_1(0)} = \frac{-1}{r(r+1)(2)} \Rightarrow a_2(0) = \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{1}{r!}$$

$$\frac{a_\mu(0)}{a_\nu(0)} = \frac{-1}{r(r+1)(\mu)} \Rightarrow a_\mu(0) = \frac{-1}{\mu!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a_n^{(0)} = \frac{(-1)^n}{(n)!}} \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\cdot a_n\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \quad \text{في } \underline{\text{المسألة}}$$

$$r\left(n + \frac{r}{r}\right)\left(n + \frac{1}{r}\right)a_{n+1} + r\left(n + \frac{r}{r}\right)a_{n+1} + a_n = 0 \quad \text{في } \underline{\text{المسألة}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_{n+1}\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)}{a_n\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)} = \frac{-1}{r(n+1)(n+r)}$$

$$a_0\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = 1, \quad n=0 \Rightarrow \frac{a_1\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)}{a_0\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)} = \frac{-1}{(r)(1)(r)}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{r} = \frac{-1}{r!}$$

$$\frac{a_r\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)}{a_1\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)} = \frac{-1}{r(r)(2)} \Rightarrow a_r\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{2!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a_n\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)!}} \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

في

سؤ زماٲا

$$y_1(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n^{(1)} t^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} t^n$$
$$= \cos(\sqrt{t})$$

$$y_{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n\left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right) t^{n+\frac{1}{\gamma}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} t^{n+\frac{1}{\gamma}}$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} (\sqrt{t})^{2n+1}$$
$$= \sin(\sqrt{t})$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{t}) + C_{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \sin(\sqrt{t})$$
