D.1.1_ DIQUAPIKES_ E FLOWOED_ a_ TOISOS

Mapas. Na Bpedel n pepind ton

TN DE

$$y' = 2x$$

ue aprilin oudrin y(1)=4.

An Exoupe

$$y' = 2x = \int y' dx = \int 2x dx \Rightarrow y(x) = x^2 + C$$

$$y \in \mathcal{A}(x)$$

$$y \in \mathcal{A}(x)$$

$$y \in \mathcal{A}(x)$$

Opus y(1)=4. Onste

$$4 = 1^2 + c \implies c = 3$$

Apa

$$y(x) = x^2 + 3$$

hebiry you



1.1.2_ Diapopikes_ E 3 wwo Eu_ xwp Jopenur_ petabhirw

Mapas Na Judel n DE (Diagophol Eslowon)

An Exoque

$$y'=e^{x-y} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^x}{e^y} \Rightarrow \int e^y dy = \int e^x dx + c$$

$$=> e^{y} = e^{y} + c => y = ln(e^{x}+c).$$

TN DE

Ragal Na GREDEL M PERINA YOUN

A. A.A. Aloupphagass_E Statutozas_di 1050,5

AOK. Na kulei to $\Pi A \Sigma T$ (Pipos Inpua Apxikul-Zevopianen Tipul) y' = -2y, y(x) > 0, y(0) = 5.

A. H DE pook Eran

$$\frac{ds}{dx} = -2y =$$
 $\int \frac{1}{y} dy = -\int 2dx + c =$ $\ln y = -2x + c$.

Eneith y(0)=5, Exouple

$$ln5 = -9.0 + c \Rightarrow c = ln5.$$

Apa

$$lny = -2x + ln5. => lny - ln5 = -2x => ln \frac{y}{5} = -2x$$

7132

AOK. Na Lucei to MAZT

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{x+y-2} - 1$$
, $y(0)=3$.

MODIMITE
$$\int \frac{dz}{dx} = 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} =$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} - 1 = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} - X = \sqrt{z} - X \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = \sqrt{z}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} dz = \int dx + c \Rightarrow \frac{z^2}{1} = x + c \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{z} = x + c$$

$$Z = x + y - 2 = 0 + 3 - 2 = 1$$
. Onote

$$2\sqrt{z} = x + 2 \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{x + y - 2} = x + 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{x+y-2} = \frac{x+2}{2} \Rightarrow x+y-2 = \left(\frac{x}{2}+1\right)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$x+y-2=\frac{x^2}{4}+x+1==y=\frac{x^2}{4}+3.$$

$$y' = \frac{\cos x}{\cos y}$$
, $y(0) = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos x}{\cos y} \Rightarrow \int \cos y \, dy = \int \cos x \, dx + c \Rightarrow \sin x + c.$$

$$y(0) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$Slny = Slnx + \frac{1}{2}.$$

Aon. No Sure to MST

$$y' = \frac{Cx^2+1X(y^2-1)}{xy}$$
, $y(x)>1$, $y(x)>1$, $y(x)>0$.
An. Exame
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(x^2+1)(y^2-1)}{xy} =>$
 $\int \frac{y}{y^2-1} dy = \int \frac{x^2+1}{x} dx + C_1 =>$
 $\frac{1}{2} \ln(y^2-1) = \frac{x^2}{2} + |\ln|x| + C_1 =>$

$$\ln(y^2-1) = x^2 + 2\ln|x| + 2c \Rightarrow$$
 $\ln(y^2-1) = x^2 + \ln x^2 + c \Rightarrow$
 $y^2-1 = e^{x^2} + \ln x^2 + c \Rightarrow$
 $y^2-1 = e^{x^2} \cdot e^{\ln x^2} \cdot e^{c} \Rightarrow$
 $y^2-1 = e^{x^2} \cdot x^2 \cdot e^{c}$

Our $y(1) = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{1} \cdot e^{c} \Rightarrow$
 $y(1) = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{1} \cdot e^{c} \Rightarrow c \Rightarrow 1 = e^{1-c} \Rightarrow c = -1$.

Apa $y^2+1 = e^{x^2} \cdot e^{-1} \Rightarrow y^2 = x^2 e^{-1} + 1$.

AOX. Na Lusei n DE 2x(y+1)dx + (x2-1)dy = 0.

A. Exame

$$2x(y+1)dx + (x^2-1)dy = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y+1}dy = -2\int \frac{x}{x^2-1}dx + c \Rightarrow$$

Ma X x ± 1 kau y x - 1, Exouple

 $|n|y+1| = -|n|x^2-1|+c_1 \Rightarrow |y+1| = |x^2-1| e^{-2} \Rightarrow y+1 = \pm \frac{e^c}{x^2-1}$

$$Apo n y = -1 \pm \frac{e^{c}}{x^{2}-1}$$

Elvau n genera Folon The ΔE , kou n y = -1.1

Elvae 1812/2000 Don Ths DE.

$$e^{x} \frac{dy}{dx} = xy^{2}$$
.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy^2}{e^x} - Av y \neq 0, \text{ Total}$$

$$\int_{Q^2} dy = \int_{X} e^{-x} dx + c \Rightarrow$$

$$-y^{-1} = -\int x(e^{-x})^{d} x + c = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{9} = -xe^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx + c \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = \times e^{-\times} - (-e^{-\times}) + C$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = xe^{-x} + e^{-x} + c \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = 8 + 1)e^{-x} + c \Rightarrow$$

$$y = \frac{1}{(x+1)e^x + c}, y \neq 0,$$

n onois arotelei The yeurs Don the AE,

Etré n y=0 Eira

1 Sid zouoa Dom the SE:

AOK. Na LUDEI n DE
$$y' = \left(\frac{\chi_1}{\chi_3}\right) y^2$$
.

An Exoupe
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(\frac{x+1}{x^3}\right)y^2 = \int \frac{1}{y^2}dy = \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)dx + c$$

$$= > -\frac{1}{y} = -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + c$$

$$= > \sqrt{1} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + c$$

Apa n revited such the server n $y^{-1} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} - C$, $y \neq 0$ Kar n 181ii2000a such the server n y = 0.

1.1.3_ Opposevels_ Siagopiles_E310words

Mapad. Na Judei TO MET

$$y = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}, \quad y(0) = 1$$

AT Elva $y = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{x}$

fort. In DE Elvou gropents.

OMÔTE

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{z} + z \Rightarrow \int z dz = \int \frac{1}{x} dx + c \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{z^2}{2} = |\mathbf{n}| \mathbf{x}| + c \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2}{x^2} = |\mathbf{n}| \cdot \mathbf{x} + c \Rightarrow y^2 = 2x^2 (|\mathbf{n}| \mathbf{x} + c) \Rightarrow$$

$$y = \pm x \sqrt{2|\mathbf{n}| \mathbf{x} + 2c}. \quad \text{Options y(1)} = 1, \text{ orden him}$$

$$y = -x \sqrt{2|\mathbf{n}| \mathbf{x} + 2c}. \quad \text{Options y(1)} = 1, \text{ orden him}$$

$$y = -x \sqrt{2|\mathbf{n}| \mathbf{x} + 2c}. \quad \text{Options y(1)} = 1, \text{ orden him}$$

$$y = -x \sqrt{2|\mathbf{n}| \mathbf{x} + 2c}. \quad \text{Options y(2)} = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = 12c \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2}. \quad \text{Apa}$$

$$y = -x \sqrt{2|\mathbf{n}| \mathbf{x} + 1}.$$

AOK Na Ludei to MAZT
$$(x^2-2y^2)dx + xydy = 0, y00=0.$$

Exame
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y^2 - x^2}{xy} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2\frac{y}{x} - \frac{x}{y}$$

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

foil. In DE Eliver openes.

Décape
$$z=\frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y=xz=> \frac{dy}{dx}=z+x\frac{dz}{dx}$$

Orbite n DE production

$$Z+X\cdot\frac{dz}{dx}=2Z-\frac{1}{z}\Rightarrow x\cdot\frac{dz}{dx}=\frac{z^2-1}{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{z}{z^{2}-1} dz = \int \frac{1}{x} dx + c_{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{2} |n|z^{2}-1| = |n|x| + knc$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{2} |n|z^{2}-1| - |n|x| = |nc|$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{2} (|n|z^{2}-1| - |n|x|^{2}) = |nc|$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{2} |n|z^{2}-1| - |n|x|^{2} = |nc|z^{2} = |nc|z^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{2} |n|z^{2}-1| - |n|x|^{2} = |nc|z^{2} = |nc|z^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{2} |n|z^{2}-1| - |n|x|^{2} = |nc|z^{2} = |$$

D-1.3.8

Aox. Na Bossei n jevren dan no de
$$y' = \frac{x^3 + y^3}{xy^2}$$
.

An Example
$$f(ax, ay) = \frac{d^{3}x^{3} + dy^{3}}{dx^{2}y^{2}} = \frac{d^{3}(x^{3} + y^{3})}{dx^{3}xy^{2}} = \frac{x^{3} + y^{3}}{xy^{2}} = f(x, y), \text{ for it in the elical operator.}$$

Obtaine $z = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = xz \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = z + x \frac{dz}{dx}$. Onote

$$z + x \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{x^{3} + x^{2}z^{3}}{x^{2}x^{2}z^{2}} \Rightarrow z + x \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1+z^{3}}{z^{2}} \Rightarrow z + x \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1+z^{3}}{z^$$

Flagor Na Lucel to MAZT $y'=(y-x)^2$, y(u)=3.

An. Dérovas
$$Z = -x + y$$
 mpositintes

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = -1 + (y-x)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = -1 + z^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = z^2 - 1.$$

Av
$$2 \neq \pm 1$$
, $\delta n \delta$. $y \neq x + 1$ kou $y \neq x - 1$, $T \circ \tau \epsilon$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = z^2 - 1 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{z^2 - 1} dz = \int dx + c_1 \Rightarrow \int \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z - 1} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z + 1}\right) dz = \int dx + c_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln |z-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |z+1| = x + c_1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{z-1}{z+1} \right| = x + c_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\left| n \left| \frac{z-1}{z+1} \right| = 2x + 2c_1 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{z-1}{z+1} \right| = e^{2x + 2c_1} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{z-1}{z+1} \right| = e^{2x}$$

$$\frac{2-1}{2+1} = \pm \zeta_2 e^{2x} \Rightarrow \frac{2-1}{2+1} = ce^{2x} \Rightarrow 2-1 = ce^{2x}(2+1) \Rightarrow 2+1$$

$$Z-1=ce^{2x}+ce^{2x} \Rightarrow z-ce^{2x}=1+ce^{2x} \Rightarrow z=\frac{1+ce^{2x}}{1-ce^{2x}} \Rightarrow z=\frac{1+ce^{2x$$

$$y-x=\frac{1+ce^{2x}}{1-ce^{2x}} \Rightarrow y=x+\frac{1+ce^{2x}}{1-ce^{2x}}$$
. Ques $y(1)=3$. Onôte

$$3 = 1 + \frac{1 + ce^2}{1 - ce^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1 + ce^2}{1 - ce^2} = 2 \Rightarrow 1 + ce^2 = 2 - 2ce^2 \Rightarrow 3ce^2 = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{3}e^2$$

$$Appa = x + \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}e^{-2}e^{2x}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}e^{-2}e^{2x}} = x + \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}e^{2(x-2)}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}e^{2(x-1)}}.$$

AOK Na hudei to MAZT (2x-6y+3)dx - (x-3y+1)dy = 0, y(0)=0.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{9x - 6y + 3}{x - 3y + 1} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{9(x - 3y) + 3}{x - 3y + 1}$$

Décayle
$$Z = x - 3y \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = 1 - 3\frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3}\left(1 - \frac{dz}{dx}\right)$$

Oriste n DE prospetar notein us E Ens.

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(1 - \frac{dz}{dx}\right) = \frac{9z+3}{z+1} \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{dz}{dx} = 3\frac{9z+3}{z+1} \Rightarrow -\frac{dz}{dx} = -1 + \frac{6z+9}{z+1} \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{dz}{dx} = 3\frac{9z+3}{z+1} \Rightarrow -\frac{dz}{dx} = -1 + \frac{6z+9}{z+1} \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{dz}{dx} = 3\frac{9z+3}{z+1} \Rightarrow -\frac{dz}{dx} = -1 + \frac{6z+9}{z+1} \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{dz}{dx} = 3\frac{9z+3}{z+1} \Rightarrow -\frac{dz}{dx} = -1 + \frac{6z+9}{z+1} \Rightarrow -\frac{6z+9}{z+1} \Rightarrow -\frac{6z+9$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{6z+9-z-1}{z+1} \implies \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{5z+8}{z+1} \implies \frac{z+1}{5z+8} dz = -\int dx + c$$

Opus
$$\frac{2+1}{52+8} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{52+5}{52+8} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{52+6-3}{52+8} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{3}{52+8} =$$

OTISTE n DE CL) Malque en moppen

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{5} \frac{1}{52 + 8}\right) dz = -\int dx + C \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5}z - \frac{3}{5} \frac{1}{5} \ln |5z + 8| = -x + C \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x-3y) - \frac{3}{25}|n|5(x-3y) + 8| = -x + c \Rightarrow 5(x-3y) - 3|n|5(x-3y) + 8| + 25x = c$$

Ques
$$y(1)=0$$
. Zeresuls $5(1-0)-3\ln|5(1-0)+8|+25=c_1=30-3\ln|3|$

Apa, n znouhern John, of nenkethern poppy, Elvar 5(x-3y)-3|n|5(x-3y)+8|+25x=30-3|n|3.

Aox Nor Boedain Jevien John ons
$$\Delta E$$

$$[1.3.96]$$

$$y' = \frac{2y - x + 5}{-2y + x - 4}$$

An. H DE prograu

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y - x + 5}{-2y + x - 4} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y - x + 5}{-(2y - x) - 4}$$

Détape

$$2 = 2y - x \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}(x+z) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{dz}{dx})$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{dz}{dx}\right) = \frac{2+15}{-2-4} \Rightarrow 1+\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{2z+10}{-2-4} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = -\left(\frac{9z+10}{z+4}+1\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{3z+14}{z+4} \Rightarrow \int \frac{z+4}{3z+14} dz = -\int dx + c \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3z+19}{3z+14} dz = -\int dx + c$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3z+14-2}{3z+14} dz = -\int dx + c \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \int \left(1 - \frac{2}{3z+14}\right) dz = -\int dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{3}z - \frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{3}\ln|32+|4| = -x+c \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}(2y-x) - \frac{2}{9}\ln|3(2y-x)+|4| = -x+c \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{3}(2y-x)-\frac{2}{9}|n|6y-3x+4|=-x+c.$$

1.1.4 [pappikes_Didgopikes_Estaviores_Ins_taisns

Magad. Na Boselein revisant duon on DE xy+2y=x²,

por por q(x)

x ≠0.

An H DE projectae y 3y = x,

Apa $y(x) = e^{-\int p(x)dx} \left[c + \int q(x) \cdot e^{-\int x^2 dx}\right] =$ $= e^{-\int \frac{2}{8}dx} \left[c + \int x \cdot e^{-\int \frac{2}{8}dx}\right] =$ $= e^{2\ln |x|} \left(c + \int x \cdot e^{-\ln |x|} dx\right) =$ $= e^{-\ln x} \left(c + \int x \cdot e^{-\ln |x|} dx\right) =$

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = e^{-1/2} (c + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}) = e^{-1/2} (c + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt$

AOX. No XUDE TO MAIT y= x+xy, y(0)=1. An-HAE production y'-xy=x. Invenions $A(x) = e^{-\int (-x)dx} \left[c + \int d(x) \cdot e^{\int x} dx \right]$ $= e^{-\int (-x)dx} \left[c + \int x \cdot e^{-\int x} dx \right]$ $= e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \left(c + \int x \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \right)$ $= ce^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{\frac{x^{2}}{2}}(-1)e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$ Opus y(0)=1. Oriste $1=ce^{-1}=>c=2$. $y(x) = 2e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} - \Delta.$

AOK Na Epetel n Jevien John ons DE y=3y+4.

AT H DE production y'-3y = 4, End. Elvon maying

Ins Takes. Apa

$$y(x) = e^{-\int p(x)dx} [c + \int q(x) e^{\int p(x)dx} dx]$$

$$= e^{-\int (-3)dx} [c + \int 4 \cdot e^{\int (-3)dx} dx]$$

$$= e^{3x} [c + \int 4 e^{-3x} dx]$$

$$= e^{3x} [c - \frac{4}{3} e^{-3x}]$$

$$= e^{3x} [c - \frac{4}{3} e^{-3x}]$$

Aon. Na Bossein jeun Don Tru DE y'=2y+e3x

An H DE production
$$y'-2y=e^{3x}$$

$$y(x) = e^{-J\rho \otimes dx} \left[c + Jq(x) \cdot e^{-J\rho(x)dx} dx \right]$$

$$= e^{-J(-2)dx} \left[c + Je^{3x} \cdot e^{-J\rho(x)dx} dx \right]$$

$$= e^{2x} \left[c + Je^{3x} \cdot e^{-J\rho(x)dx} dx \right]$$

$$= e^{2x} \left[c + Je^{3x} \cdot e^{-J\rho(x)dx} dx \right]$$

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$$= e^{2x} \left[c + Je^{3x} \cdot e^{-J\rho(x)dx} dx \right]$$

[1.4.3]

AOK. NO BOEDEN N JEVIEND From This DE

 $(x+1)y' = 2y + (x+1)^4 \times > -1.$

AT H SE podyerai

$$y' = -\frac{2}{x+1}y = (x+1)^3$$

 $Apa = -\int_{x+1}^{2} dx \left[c + \int_{x+1}^{2} e^{-\int_{x+1}^{2} dx} \left[c + \int_{x+1}^{2} e^{-\int_{x+1}^{2} dx} e^{-\int_{x+1}^{2} dx} \left[c + \int_{x+1}^{2} e^{-\int_{x+1}^{2} dx} e^{-\int$

$$= e^{2\ln(x+1)} \left[c + \int (x+1)^{3} e^{-2\ln(x+1)} dx \right]$$

$$= e^{\ln(x+1)^{2}} \left[c + \int (x+1)^{3} e^{\ln(x+1)} dx \right]$$

$$= (x+1)^{2} \left[c + \int (x+1)^{3} (x+1)^{-2} dx \right]$$

$$= (x+1)^{2} \left[c + \int (x+1) dx \right]$$

$$= (x+1)^{2} \left[c + \frac{(x+1)^{2}}{2} \right]$$

$$= (x+1)^{4} + c(x+1)^{2}$$

Apr. No kill to M2T
$$y = 2e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} - 1$$
, $y'(x^2+1) - 4xy = x$, $y(0) = 1$.

At H DE properties $y' - \frac{4x}{x^2+1}y = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$. Apr.

$$y(x) = e^{-\int \frac{4x}{x^2+1}} dx \left[c + \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} e^{\int \frac{4x}{x^2+1}} dx \right] =$$

$$= e^{2\ln(x^2+1)} \left[c + \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} e^{-2\ln(x^2+1)} dx \right] = e^{\ln(x^2+1)^2} \left[c + \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} e^{\ln(x^2+1)^2} dx \right]$$

$$= (x^2+1)^2 \left[c + \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx \right] = (x^2+1)^2 \left[c + \int \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^3} dx \right]$$

$$= (x^2+1)^2 \left[c + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x^2+1)^2}{-2} \right] = (x^2+1)^2 \left[c - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} \right] = c(x^2+1)^2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

Dignus $y(0) = 1$, Oriote $1 = c(0+1)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow c = \frac{5}{2}$. Apa $y(x) = \frac{5}{4}(x^2+1)^2 - \frac{1}{4}$.

△15- Διαφαρικές-Eξισωσεις-Bernaulli

Aok. Na Bredel n review hum this ΔE [1.5.5] $y' - \frac{1}{3x}y = \frac{1}{3}xy^{-1}, \quad x>0, \quad y>0.$

An H DE Eivou tinou Bernoulli.

 $\text{Mox}(x) = y^{-(-1)} = y$

TIPORDITIES $yy' - \frac{1}{3x}y' = \frac{1}{3}x$.

Détaise $u = y^{1-(-1)} \Rightarrow u = y^{2} \Rightarrow u' = 2yy' \Rightarrow yy' = \frac{1}{2}u'$.

Oriote $\frac{1}{9}u' - \frac{1}{3x}u = \frac{1}{3}x = \frac{2}{3x}u = \frac{2}{3}x$.

H DE our onoia karahisape Elvan Joanpulm DE Inoshi

$$u(x) = e^{-\int \left(-\frac{2}{3x}\right) dx} \left[c + \int \frac{2}{3}xe^{-\int \frac{2}{3}\ln x} dx\right]$$

$$= e^{\frac{2}{3}\ln x} \left[c + \int \frac{2}{3}xe^{-\frac{2}{3}\ln x} dx\right]$$

$$= x^{\frac{2}{3}} \left[c + \int \frac{2}{3}xe^{-\frac{2}{3}\ln x} dx\right] = x^{\frac{2}{3}} \left[c + \int \frac{2}{3}xe^{-\frac{2}{3}\ln x} dx\right]$$

$$= x^{\frac{2}{3}} \left[c + \int \frac{2}{3}xe^{-\frac{2}{3}\ln x} dx\right] = x^{\frac{2}{3}} \left[c + \int \frac{2}{3}xe^{-\frac{2}{3}\ln x} dx\right]$$

$$= x^{\frac{2}{3}} \left[c + \int \frac{2}{3}xe^{-\frac{2}{3}\ln x} dx\right] = x^{\frac{2}{3}} \left[c + \int \frac{2}{3}xe^{-\frac{2}{3}\ln x} dx\right]$$

$$Apa$$
 $u(x) = [y(x)]^2 \Rightarrow y(x) = [u(x)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow y(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}}[c+\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

11.58

AOK. Na Bredein pevim John ms ΔE [1.5.1] $y' = \frac{3}{x}y + .x^4 \sqrt[3]{y}, x>0, y>0.$

An H DE poolerou $y' = \frac{3}{x}y = x^4y^{\frac{1}{3}}$

Oriote Elvai Tura Bernoulli.

Makkankaora Jovras με $y^n = y^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

Rpokulter y 3y'-

34030

$$y^{-\frac{1}{3}}y' - \frac{3}{x}yy^{-\frac{1}{3}} = x^{4}$$

$$u(x) = y^{1-n} \Rightarrow u = y^{1+(-\frac{1}{3})} \Rightarrow u = \frac{2}{3}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}y'$$

751 Distance my Probley

9610

$$\frac{3}{9}u' - \frac{3}{x}u = x'' \Rightarrow u' - \frac{2}{x}u = \frac{2}{3}x''$$

H naponain DE sivou propopolin DE 1º Tolons. Zovernell

$$u(x) = e^{-\int (-\frac{2}{x}) dx} \left[c + \int \frac{2}{3} x^4 e^{\int (-\frac{2}{x}) dx} dx \right]$$

$$= e^{2\ln x} \left[c + \int \frac{9}{3} x^4 e^{-2\ln x} dx \right] = x^2 \left[c + \int \frac{9}{3} x^4 x^{-2} dx \right]$$

$$= \chi^{2} \left[c + \int \frac{9}{3} \chi^{2} d\chi \right] = \chi^{2} \left[c + \frac{9}{3} \frac{\chi^{3}}{3} \right] = \chi^{2} \left[c + \frac{9}{9} \chi^{3} \right] = c \chi^{2} + \frac{9}{9} \chi^{5}.$$

Apa
$$u(x) = [y(x)]^{\frac{3}{3}} \Rightarrow y(x) = [u(x)]^{\frac{3}{2}} \Rightarrow y(x) = [cx^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{9}x^{\frac{3}{2}}].$$

Aon. Na xwei to [427][4.5.2] $y'-y=xy^2, y(0)=1.$

An H DE Elvou TUROU Bernoulli.

Mokkankaord Jovas ME y = y,

Transcomer $y^{-2}y' - y^{-2}y = x$.

 $\theta \in \text{towe}$ $u(x) = y^{1-2} \Rightarrow u(x) = y^{-1} \Rightarrow u'(x) = -y'y$

Oriste n DE Majoret in Moppen

-u'-u=x=>u'+u=-x.

A:45.05

$$u(x) = e^{-\int dx} \left[c + \int (-x)e^{\int dx} dx \right]$$

$$= e^{-x} \left[c - \int x e^{x} dx \right] = e^{-x}$$

$$= e^{-x} \left[c - xe^{x} + e^{x} \right]$$

$$= ce^{-x} - x + 1$$
.

Enopseus
$$u(x) = [y(x)]^{-1} \Rightarrow y(x) = [u(x)]^{-1} = \frac{1}{ce^{-1} + 1}$$

Opens
$$y(0)=1$$
. Orbite $1=\frac{1}{ce^{0}-0+1} \Rightarrow 1=\frac{1}{c+1} \Rightarrow c=0$.

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

AOX. No LUDEI TO MITT

[1.5.3]
$$y' = xy^3 + xy, y(0) = 1.$$

An. H.
$$\Delta E$$
 production
$$y' - xy = xy^3$$

Empresses Elvan Turiou Bernoulli.

Mokkankaons Joras µe
$$y'' = y^{-3}$$

προκύπτει $y''y' - y''xy = y''xy'' \Rightarrow y''y' - xy'' = x$.

$$\Theta \in Toyee$$
 $u(x) = y^{1-3} = y^{1-$

ample Chapter of the

OTISTE N DE Majora : In propont
$$-\frac{1}{2}u' - \times u = \times \Rightarrow u' + 2\times u = -2\times$$

H napandru DE Elvan propyrum 1" Tof Ens. Zurenws

$$u(x) = e^{-\int 2x dx} \left[c + \int (-2x)e^{\int 2x dx} dx \right] = e^{-x^2} \left[c - \int 2xe^{dx} dx \right]$$

$$= e^{-x^2} \left[c - \int e^{x^2} (x^2)' dx \right] = e^{-x^2} \left[c - e^{x^2} \right] = ce^{-x^2} 1.$$

Empleius
$$u(x) = [y(x)]^{-2} \Rightarrow y(x) = [u(x)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{ce^{x^2}-1}}$$

Opus $y(0) = 1$. Orbite $1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c-1}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{c-1} = 1 \Rightarrow c-1 = 1 \Rightarrow c=2$.

Opus
$$y(0)=1$$
. Orote $1=\frac{1}{\sqrt{c-1}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{c-1}=1 \Rightarrow c-1=1 \Rightarrow c=2$

$$Apa \qquad y(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2e^{x^2}-1}}$$

A 1.5 0

AOK. Na kale to MAZT

[1.54] $y' - \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{1}{x^2}y^3, y(0) = 1$

An. H DE Elvou Turiou Bernoulli.

Mokkonkand Jonas με y = y = 3

The position with the series y'' = y'' + y'' + y'' + y'' = y'' + y'' +

Oètoure $u(x) = y'^{-n} \Rightarrow u = y'^{-2} \Rightarrow u' = -2y^{-3}y' \Rightarrow y'^{-2}y' = -\frac{1}{2}u'$

Oriote n ΔE giverou $-\frac{1}{2}u - \frac{1}{x}u = \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow u' + \frac{2}{x}u = -\frac{2}{x^2}$.

arguights as two that they yet, 1922 2000

Koradin Japan OE pula Mapunian DE 1 Tolons. Severius

$$u(x) = e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} \left[c + \int (-\frac{2}{x^2}) e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} \right] = e^{-2\ln x} \left[c + \int (-\frac{2}{x^2}) e^{2\ln x} \right]$$

$$= x^{-2} \left[c - 2 \right] x^{2} x^{2} dx = x^{2} \left[c - 2x \right].$$

Englishus
$$u(x) = [y(x)]^{-2} \Rightarrow y^{-2} = x^{-2}(c-2x) \Rightarrow y^{-2} = x^{-2}(c-2x)$$

Opens
$$y(0) = 1$$
. Orbite $1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c-2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{c-2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow c-2 = 1 \Rightarrow c = 3$

Apa

$$y(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3} - 2x}$$

Ack No XOON to MAIL.

11.6a

1.1.6_ Diagophies_ Esiavores_ Riccati

AOK. Not Boschein review Julian this AE $y' + \frac{1-x}{2x^2}y^2 - \frac{1}{x}y + \frac{x-1}{2} = 0, \quad x>0,$

ar auth èxer pla prepirm don y = x.

An. H DE strou TUTIOU Riccouti. Eoter n xuon Ths y,=x.

Déraye
$$y = y + \frac{1}{u} \Rightarrow y = x + \frac{1}{u} \Rightarrow y' = 1 - \frac{1}{u^2}u'$$

Oriote n DE podestra

$$1 - \frac{1}{u^{2}}u' + \frac{1-x}{2x^{2}}(x + \frac{1}{u})^{2} - \frac{1}{x}(x + \frac{1}{u}) + \frac{x-1}{2} = 0 = >$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{u^{2}}u' + \frac{1-x}{2x^{2}}(x^{2} + 2x + \frac{1}{u^{2}}) - \frac{1}{x}(x + \frac{1}{u}) + \frac{x-1}{2} = 0 = >$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{u^{2}}u' + \frac{1-x}{2x^{2}}(x^{2} + 2x + \frac{1}{u^{2}}) - \frac{1}{x}(x + \frac{1}{u}) + \frac{x-1}{2} = 0 = >$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{u^{2}}u' + \frac{1-x}{2} + \frac{1-x}{2} + \frac{1-x}{2} - 1 - \frac{1}{x^{2}}u' + \frac{x-1}{2} = 0 = >$$

Vivee

$$-\frac{1}{u^2}u' + \frac{1-x}{xu} + \frac{1-x}{2x^2u^2} - \frac{1}{xu} = 0 = 7 - \frac{1}{u^2}u' - \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1-x}{2x^2}u^2 = 0 \Rightarrow u' + u = \frac{1-x}{2x^2}$$

H DE other orbita korallisque Elva poquyum. ZUETWS

$$u(x) = e^{-\int dx} \left[c + \int \frac{1-x}{2x^2} e^{\int dx} \right] = e^{-x} \left[c + \int \frac{1-x}{2x^2} e^{x} dx \right] = e^{-x} \left[c +$$

$$= e^{-x} \left[c + \frac{1}{2} \right] \left(-\frac{e^{x}}{x} \right) dx = e^{-x} \left[c - \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{x}}{x} \right] = ce^{-x} - \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{2c \times e^{-x} - 1}{2x}.$$

Apa n znrayiévn Juhn y Da Elvar

$$y(x) = x + \frac{1}{u} = x + \frac{2x}{2cxe^{x}-1} = x + \frac{2x}{c_1xe^{x}-1} = \frac{c_1xe^{x}-x+2x}{c_1xe^{x}-1}$$

$$=\frac{c_1 x e^{\times} + x}{c_1 x e^{\times} - 1} = \frac{x e^{\times} (c_1 x + e^{\times})}{e^{\times} (c_1 x - e^{\times})} = \frac{x (c_1 x + e^{\times})}{c_1 x - e^{\times}}.$$

△.1.6.8

Aox. Na Boesein period toon this ΔE $\frac{2}{3}y' = x^2y^2 + xy + 1, \quad x > 0,$ or own exercise give prepriod toon $y_1 = -\frac{1}{x}$.

An. H DE progretace $y'-y^2-\frac{1}{x}y-\frac{1}{x^2}=0$

ourenus sivou Tinou Riccoti.

Eorw
$$y_1 = -\frac{1}{x}$$
. Détayre $y = y_1 + \frac{1}{u} \Rightarrow y' = y_1' - \frac{1}{u^2}u'$.

Orione n DE Maipre To popper $y'_1 - \frac{1}{u^2}u' - (y_1 + \frac{1}{u})^2 - \frac{1}{x}(y_1 + \frac{1}{u}) - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$

1.1.6.8

$$y'_{1} - \frac{1}{u^{2}}u' - y'_{1} - \frac{1}{2}y_{1} - \frac{1}{u^{2}} - \frac{1}{x^{2}}u - \frac{1}{x^{2}}u - \frac{1}{x^{2}}u = 0 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{u^{2}}u' - 2y_{1}u - \frac{1}{u^{2}}u^{2} - \frac{1}{x^{2}}u = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{u^{2}}u' + 2\frac{1}{x^{2}}u - \frac{1}{u^{2}}u - \frac{1}{x^{2}}u = 0 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{u^{2}}u' + \frac{1}{x^{2}}u' - \frac{1}{u^{2}}u' = 0 \Rightarrow u' - \frac{1}{x^{2}}u' = 0 \Rightarrow 0$$

H SE our onoia karatifaque elva poquium SE 1ⁿ¹ toisis. Orise $u(x) = e^{-\int (-\frac{1}{4})dx} \left[c + \int (-1)e^{\int (-\frac{1}{4})dx}\right] = e^{\ln x} \left[c + \int (-1)e^{-\ln x}dx\right] = e^{\ln x}$

 $= \times [c - J \times dx] = \times [c - \ln x].$

Apa
$$y(x) = y + \frac{1}{u} = -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x(c-\ln x)} = \frac{1-c+\ln x}{x(c-\ln x)}$$

1.1.7_ Ninpers_ DIAGODIKES_ ESTOWOERS

Mapage Na Bostel in Jeviet John the $\Delta E (x^2 - xy^2) dx + (y^2 - x^2y) dy = 0$, [171] of nentequern mapped.

An. Opilapse $\int P(x_1y_1) = x^2 - xy^2$. The paramosciple of u

 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2xy$ kau $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2xy$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial$

Erispeius, original pre tor turo ans in Osupia, Exoque

$$\int_{0}^{x} P(t,y)dt + \int_{0}^{x} (c,y)dy = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{x} (t^{2} - ty^{2})dt + \int_{0}^{x} (y^{2} - 0y^{2})dy = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\left[\frac{t^{3}}{3} - \frac{t^{2}}{2}y^{3}\right]_{t=0}^{\times} + \frac{y^{3}}{3} = C \Rightarrow \frac{x^{3}}{3} - \frac{x^{2}y^{3}}{2} + \frac{y^{3}}{3} = C.$$

And the SEMPI
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = P(x,y)$$
 repredented

$$\frac{99}{3x} = x^2 - xy^2 \Rightarrow 9(x_1y) = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2y^2}{2} + \varphi(y)$$

And the semi
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = Q(x,y)$$
 reposednites

$$\frac{39}{59} = y^2 - x^2y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2y^2}{2} + \varphi(y) \right] = y^2 - x^2y \Rightarrow$$

$$-x^{2}y+\varphi'(y)=y^{2}-x^{2}y\Rightarrow\varphi'(y)=y^{2}\Rightarrow\varphi(y)=\frac{y^{3}}{3}+c.$$

Apa
$$g(x,y) = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2y^2}{2} + \varphi(y) = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2y^2}{2} + \frac{y^3}{3} + c$$

AOK [179] Na Bosoel in Jevien 2000 This SE TE MEMBERN MOPEN. (x-y)dx + (-x+y+2)dy = 0. An. Opisage (P(xig)= x-y Maparnpaige ori $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -1$ kou $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -1$, but $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$. Onote in ΔE sivou Thippins ATT TO DEMTI $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = P(x,y) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = x - y \Rightarrow g(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{2} - xy + \varphi(y)$. And the SEMM $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = Q(x,y) = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = -x+y+2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - xy + \varphi(y) \right] = -x+y+2$ $= > - x + \varphi(y) = -x + y + 2 = > \varphi(y) = y + 2 \Rightarrow \varphi(y) = \frac{y^2}{2} + 2y + c.$ Apa $q(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{9} - xy + \varphi(y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} - xy + 2y + C$.

AOK [1.7.3] Na Bosolein yevilm Luon This DE

of then lepten popper. $(y+\cos x)dx + (x+\sin y)dy = 0.$ An -

An OpiJoure $P(xy) = y + \cos x$. Mapachpoine ou $Q(xy) = x + \sin y$

 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1$ kar $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 1$, $\delta n\lambda$. $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$. Onôte n ΔE Eivai ryhpns.

And the DEMT $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = P(x,y)$ howeletter $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = y + \cos x \Rightarrow g(x,y) = xy + \sin x + \varphi(y)$

And the DEMT $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = Q(x_i y)$ theoremen $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = X + Siny \Rightarrow$

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial u}$ (xy + Slnx + $\varphi(y)$) = x+ Slny => x+ $\varphi'(y)$ = x+Slny => $\varphi(y)$ = -cosy + c.

Apa

 $g(xy) = xy + Shx + \varphi(y) = yy + Shx - \omega sy + C$

AOK. [17.4] No Boedel in period John This DE

$$y' = -\frac{28y'}{x^2 + y^2}$$

OE METLESpein papapri.

An H DE podpetar
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2\pi y}{x^2 + y^2} = > (2\pi y)dx + (x^2 + y^2)dy = 0$$
.

OpiJayre
$$P(x,y) = 2xy$$
. Paparnpoince ou $Q(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x$$
 kau $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x$, $\delta n \delta$. $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$. Oriote n ΔE Elvai Thippis.

And the Atherna
$$\frac{\partial g(x_y)}{\partial x} = P(x_y)$$
 finally that $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 2x_y \Rightarrow g(x_y) = x_y^2 + \varphi(y)$. And the Atherna $\frac{\partial g(x_y)}{\partial y} = Q(x_y)$ represents $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = x_y^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow \varphi(y) = x_y^2 + c$.

Apa
$$g(xy) = x^2y + \varphi(y) = y - \varphi(xy) = x^2y + \frac{y^3}{3} + C$$
.

B Transz Example
$$(2xy) : dx + (x^2y^2) dy = 0 \Rightarrow$$

 $2xy dx + x^2 dy + y^2 dy = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $3d(x^2y) + y^2 dy = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $3d(x^2y) + y^2 dy = 0 \Rightarrow$

1.1.8_ Oxakinpurivol-Rapajorres

AOK Nor Boedein pevient auon on DE $y = -\frac{y}{3+3x-y}$.

[1.8.1] $\sigma \epsilon$ renterpien propont.

An. H DE podestar $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{3+3x-y} \Rightarrow (y)dx + (3+3x-y)dy = 0.$

OpiiJayre p(x,y) = y . Mapaonpoulur our Q(x,y) = 3+3x-y

 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1$ sui $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 3$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$. Oriote in AE sivou rivingois.

Example $\frac{1}{Q}\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{1}{3+3x-y}\left(1-3\right) \neq F(x).$

 $\frac{1}{p}(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) = \frac{1}{y}(3-1) = \frac{9}{y} = F(y).$

Zovernus
$$R(y) = e^{\int F(y)dy} = e^{\int \frac{2}{y}dy} = e^{\int \frac{2}{y}dy} = e^{\int \frac{2}{y}dy}$$

Enqueius, nothantoordsorres με την R(y), η ΔΕ χίνετου

$$(y)dx + (3x-y+3)dy = 0 \Rightarrow (y^3)dx + (3xy^2-y^3+3y^2)dy = 0.$$

Παροσοπρούμε δα
$$\frac{3}{3y}(y^3) = 3y^2$$
 και $\frac{3}{3x}(3xy^2 - 3y^3 + 3y^2) = 3y^2$.

ORDRE n DE Elvou Monpons.

And the DEMM
$$\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x} = y^3$$
 reposertion $g(x,y) = xy^3 + \varphi(y)$.

ATT TO DEMT
$$\frac{39(84)}{89} = 3xy^2 - y^3 + 3y^2$$
 TO DUDITEL

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(xy^3 + \varphi(y)) = 3xy^2 - y^3 + 3y^2 = 3xy^2 + \varphi(y) = 3xy^2 - y^3 + 3y^2 = 3xy^2 + \varphi(y) = -y^3 + 3y^2 = -y^3 + y^3 + c$$

$$\varphi'(y) = -y^3 + 3y^2 \Rightarrow \varphi(y) = -\frac{y^4}{4} + y^3 + c.$$

Apa $\varphi(x,y) = xy^3 + \varphi(y) \Rightarrow \varphi(x,y) = xy^3 - \frac{y^4}{4} + y^3 + c.$

Δ.1.8._γ

AOK. Na Boedein jeurn 2000 This DE $y' = \frac{3x^2y}{x^3+2y^2}$, [1.8.2] \propto rendequen mapper.

An. H DE production $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2y}{x^3 + 2y^2} = > (3x^2y)dx + (-x^3 - 2y^2)dy = 0$

Optome $\{P(xy) = 3x^2y\}$. Mapachonique ott

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 3x^2$$
 EVW $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -3x^2$, $5n\lambda \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$. Oriote in ΔE Sev sivon rymphs.

Maparapa) pre du

$$\frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{3Q}{3x} - \frac{3P}{3y} \right) = \frac{1}{3x^2y} \left(-3x^2 - 3x^2 \right) = \frac{-6x^2}{3x^2y} = -\frac{2}{y} = F(y).$$

A.1.8.8

ZURSIW)
$$R(y) = e^{\int F(y)dy} = e^{\int (-\frac{\pi}{g})dy} = e^{-2 \ln y} = y^2 = \frac{1}{y^2}$$
.
Enquiens, roklankandord Jaras pe triv $R(y) = \frac{1}{y^2}$, \Re ΔE give tau $\left(\frac{3x^2}{y^2}\right)dx + \left(\frac{x^3 - 2y^2}{y^2}\right)dy = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3x^2}{y}\right)dx - \left(\frac{-x^3 - 2y^2}{y^2}\right)dy = 0$.
Place apparate ou $\frac{3}{3y}\left(\frac{3x^2}{y}\right) = -\frac{3x^2}{y^2}$ kau $\frac{3}{3x}\left(\frac{-x^3 - 2y^2}{y^2}\right) = \frac{-3x^2}{y^2}$.
Onote in ΔE Elica tixhons.
And the ΔE Elica tixhons.
Apa ΔE Δ

A.1.8.E

Aok Na Breder de Merteguein juspent n jevient toon too 1E $y(y^2 + 2x^4)dx + x(x^4 - 2y^3)dy = 0$

An. Opisoque $P(x_1y) = y(y^3 + 2x^4)$, $Q(x_1y) = x(x^4 - 2y^3)$

Maparnesique $\frac{\partial P}{\partial \dot{y}} = 4y^3 + 9x^4$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \dot{x}} = 5x^4 - 9y^3$

Soft. OF X 80. OTHER N DE JEV Elvou Minpors.

Παρατηρωμε ότι $\frac{1}{Q}(\frac{3P}{3y} - \frac{3Q}{3x}) = \frac{4y^3 + 2x^4 - 5x^4 + 2y^3}{x(x^4 - 2y^3)} = \frac{-3(x^4 - 2y^3)}{x(x^4 - 2y^3)} = \frac{-3}{x} = F(x)$

Euvernos noxidandano Jouras HE The $R(x) = e^{-\frac{3}{2}} = e^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$

n DE giverau $\left(\frac{y^4}{x^3} + 2xy\right) dx + \left(\frac{y^2}{x^2} - 2\frac{y^3}{x^2}\right) dy = 0$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{y_1}{x_3} + 2xy\right) = \frac{4y^3}{x_3} + 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x^2 - 9 \frac{y^3}{x^2} \right) = 2x + 4 \frac{y^3}{x^3}$$

OTIONE n DE Elvan Mons.

And the DEMIT
$$\frac{39}{9x} = \frac{y^4}{x^3} + 2xy$$
 reposedrates $g(xy) = \frac{x}{-2}y^4 + x^2y + q(y)$

And the APMIT
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = \chi^2 - 2 \frac{y^3}{\chi^2}$$
 reposeurites

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(-\frac{1}{2x^2}y^4 + x^2y + q(y)\right) = x^2 - 2\frac{y^3}{x^2} \Rightarrow -\frac{4y^3}{2x^2} + x^2 + q'(y) = x^2 - 2\frac{y^3}{x^2} \Rightarrow q(y) = c$$

Apa
$$g(x,y) = -\frac{y^4}{x^2} + x^2y + \varphi(y) = > g(x,y) = x^2y - \frac{y^4}{x^2} + c.$$

AOK. No Bredei of Tenlequelin mappen in yevith from this DE $y' = \frac{y^2 + y}{x}$

An. H DE production $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 + y}{x} \Rightarrow (y^2 + y)dx + (-x)dy = 0.$

OpiJanue P(xy) = yty, Q(xy) = -x.

Mapatinpalie $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2y+1$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -1$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$.

Orôte n DE Sev Elvou ndvisons.

Paparthophe du $\frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{1}{y^2 + y} \left(-1 - 2y - 1 \right) = \frac{2(y+1)}{y(y+1)} = -\frac{2}{y} = F(y)$. Zurenus noxidanterridisorias pe thu $R(y) = e^{\int F(y)dy} = e^{\int \frac{2}{y}dy} = e^{\int \frac{2}{y}dy}$, $\int AE$ giveral $\left(1 + \frac{1}{y} \right) dx + \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} \right) dy = O$.

B' TRUMUS (y2+y)dx + (-x)dy =0 => y2dx + ydx - xdy = 0 => $dx + \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} = 0 \Rightarrow$ $dx + d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow$ $\left[dx + \int d\left(\frac{x}{y} \right) = \int 0 \Rightarrow x$ $x + \frac{x}{y} = c$