

حل به روش جداسه متغیرات ← روش حل با طرقت مختصر

معادله برعکس در حل

نکته: برعکس

$$y' + p(x)y = q(x)y^{-n} \xrightarrow{xy^{-n}} y^n y' + p(x)y^{-n+1} = q(x)$$

$$u = y^{-n+1} \rightarrow u' + p(x)(1-n)u = \frac{q(x)(1-n)}{y^n}$$

از روش حل می‌شود. معادله خطی. $y' - y = xy^2$ مثال: معادله برعکس نیست.

$$\xrightarrow{xy^{-2}} y^{-2} y' - y^{-1} = x \rightarrow -u' - u = x \rightarrow u' + u = -x$$

$$\rightarrow p(x) = 1, q(x) = -x \rightarrow u = e^{-\int dx} \left[\int (-x) e^{\int dx} dx + c \right]$$

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

	e^{2x}
$-x$	$+ e^x$
-1	$+ e^x$
0	$+ e^x$

$$\Rightarrow u = -x + 1 + c e^{-x} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{y} = -x + 1 + c e^{-x}}$$

مثال: معادله برعکس نیست.

معادله $(x^2 y^2 - y) dx + x dy = 0$ حل کنید.

$$\frac{dx}{x} \rightarrow x^2 y^2 - y + x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \xrightarrow{+yx} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} y = -y^2 \rightarrow$$

$$\xrightarrow{xy^{-2}} y^{-2} y' - \frac{1}{x} y^{-1} = -1 \xrightarrow{u = y^{-1}} \frac{1}{x} u' - \frac{1}{x} u = -1 \xrightarrow{x(-1)}$$

$$u' + \frac{1}{x} u = -1 \rightarrow \text{خطی} \quad p(x) = \frac{1}{x}, q(x) = -1$$

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

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

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

نکته: یک معادله دیفرانسیل مرتبه اول و متغیر جداگانه است. $\frac{dy}{dx} + x p(x)y = q(x)$ اگر $\frac{dy}{dx} + x p(x)y = q(x)$ باشد.

سؤال : معادله تفاضلی

$$y' = \frac{kx^r}{x^r + y + 1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{kx^r}{x^r + y + 1}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x^r + y + 1}{kx^r} \rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{1}{k}x = \frac{y+1}{kx^r}$$

بفرض $x^r = u$

$$x^r \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{1}{k}x^r = \frac{y+1}{k} \xrightarrow{\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{du}{dy}} \frac{1}{k} \frac{du}{dy} - \frac{1}{k}u = \frac{y+1}{k} \rightarrow \frac{du}{dy} - u = y+1$$

$$\rightarrow u = e^{-\int (y+1) dy} \left[\int (y+1) e^{-(y+1) dy} dy + c \right] = e^{-y} \left[\int (y+1) e^{-y} dy + c \right]$$

$$= e^{-y} \left[-(y+1)e^{-y} - e^{-y} + c \right] = -y - 1 - 1 + ce^{-y} \rightarrow \boxed{x^r = -y - 2 + ce^{-y}}$$

$y+1$	\times	e^{-y}
$-$	\times	$-e^{-y}$
0	\times	$+e^{-y}$

پاسخ : معادله تفاضلی

$$y' = \frac{kx}{x^r \cos y + \sin y}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x^r \cos y + \sin y}{kx} \rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{\cos y}{k}x = \frac{\sin y}{kx}$$

$$x^r \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{\cos y}{k}x^r = \frac{\sin y}{k} \xrightarrow{x^r = u} \frac{1}{k} \frac{du}{dy} - \frac{\cos y}{k}u = \frac{\sin y}{k}$$

$$\rightarrow u = e^{-\int \cos y dy} \left[\int \sin y e^{-\int \cos y dy} dy + c \right] = e^{-\sin y} \left[\int \sin y e^{-\sin y} dy + c \right]$$

$$v = \sin y \rightarrow dv = \cos y dy$$

$$\rightarrow u = -v \sin y - v + c e^{\sin y} \rightarrow \boxed{x^r = -v \sin y - v + c e^{\sin y}}$$

$$I = v \int v e^{-v} dv = v(-v e^{-v} - e^{-v})$$

v	\times	e^{-v}
$-$	\times	$-e^{-v}$
0	\times	$+e^{-v}$

تلمحة : معادله تفاضلی خطی مرتبه اول من شورا
 معادله تفاضلی خطی مرتبه اول من شورا

تبدیل $u = P(x)$ $P'(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)P'(x) = q(x)$
 $\frac{du}{dx} = P'(x) \frac{dy}{dx}$ $\frac{du}{dx} + P(x)u = q(x)$

حل کنید $y' \cos y + \sin y = x+1$
 $\sin y = u \rightarrow (\cos y) y' = u' \rightarrow u' + u = x+1$ \rightarrow خطی

$u = e^{-\int dx} [\int (x+1) e^{+\int dx} dx + c] = e^{-x} [\int (x+1) e^x dx + c]$
 $= e^{-x} [(x+1)e^x - e^x + c] \Rightarrow u = (x+1) - 1 + ce^{-x} \rightarrow \boxed{\sin y = x + ce^{-x}}$

حل معادلات مرتبه اول
 خطی
 بجزئی
 تفکیک پذیری
 معادلات تفکیک پذیری =

$y' = P(x,y) = f_1(x) f_2(y) \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = f_1(x) f_2(y) \rightarrow \frac{dy}{f_2(y)} = f_1(x) dx$

مثال : معادله تفاضلی
 $\int \frac{dy}{f_2(y)} = \int f_1(x) dx$ $y' = e^{x+y}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x e^y \rightarrow \frac{dy}{e^y} = e^x dx \rightarrow e^{-y} dy = e^x dx$
 حل : معادله تفاضلی
 $\int e^{-y} dy = \int e^x dx \rightarrow -e^{-y} = e^x + c$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+y}{y} \cdot \frac{x}{x+2} \rightarrow \int \frac{y}{1+y} dy = \int \frac{x}{x+2} dx \rightarrow \int (1 - \frac{1}{1+y}) dy = \int (1 - \frac{2}{x+2}) dx$

$\rightarrow \boxed{y - \ln|1+y| = x - 2 \ln|x+2| + c}$

مثال : معادله تفاضلی
 $y' = \frac{1+y^2}{xy(1+x^2)}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+y^2}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} \rightarrow \frac{y dy}{1+y^2} = \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)} \rightarrow \frac{y dy}{1+y^2} = (\frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{1+x^2}) dx$

$1 = A(1+x^2) + x(Bx+C) \rightarrow$
 $x^2 \text{ ضریب : } 0 = A+B \rightarrow B = -A$
 $x \text{ ضریب : } 0 = C$
 $1 = A$

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+y^2| = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+x^2| + \ln c \rightarrow \ln \sqrt{1+y^2} = \ln \frac{c|x|}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

$\rightarrow \boxed{\sqrt{1+y^2} = \frac{c|x|}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}$

کلمه عبارتی به هم ① $y' = f(ax+by+c)$ و $U = dx+by+c \rightarrow U' = d+by' \rightarrow y' = \frac{U'-d}{b}$ تبدیل کرد.

① $\frac{U'-d}{b} = f(U) \rightarrow U' = \frac{bf(U)+d}{1} \rightarrow \frac{dU}{dx} = h(U)$

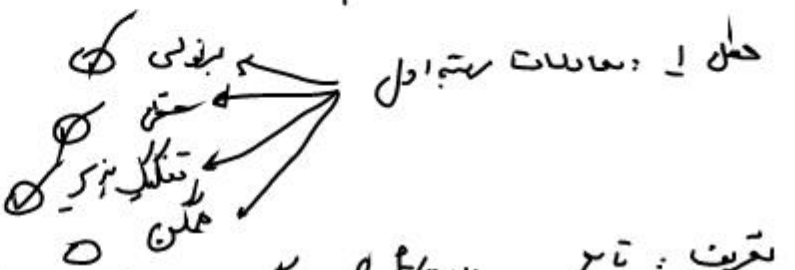
$\rightarrow \frac{dU}{h(U)} = dx \rightarrow$ تکلیف می شود $y' = \tan(x+y) - 1$ $\rightarrow U = x+y \rightarrow U' = 1+y' = \tan U - 1 \rightarrow y' = \tan U - 2$

$\rightarrow U' = \tan U \rightarrow \frac{dU}{dx} = \tan U \rightarrow \int \frac{dU}{\tan U} = \int dx \rightarrow \int \frac{\cos U dU}{\sin U} = x+C$

$\rightarrow \ln |\sin U| = x+C \rightarrow \ln |\sin(x+y)| = x+C \rightarrow |\sin(x+y)| = e^{x+C}$
 $\rightarrow y' = 1 + \frac{1}{x-y}$ $\rightarrow x-y = U \rightarrow 1-y' = U' \rightarrow y' = 1-U'$

$\rightarrow -U' = \frac{1}{U} \rightarrow -U dU = dx \rightarrow -\frac{U^2}{2} = x+C$

$\rightarrow \boxed{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{2} = x+C}$



$f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda^n f(x, y)$

$y' = f(x/y)$

$f(x, y) = x e^{\lambda y} \rightarrow f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda x e^{\lambda^2 y} = \lambda^2 x e^{\lambda y} = \lambda^2 f(x, y)$
 بر مبنای این است.

مثال: $y' = x^2 + xy$ $\rightarrow f(x, y) = x^2 + xy \rightarrow f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = (\lambda x)^2 + (\lambda x)(\lambda y) = \lambda^2(x^2 + xy) = \lambda^2 f(x, y)$

$f(x, y) = x^2 + xy \rightarrow f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = (\lambda x)^2 + (\lambda x)(\lambda y) = \lambda^2(x^2 + xy) = \lambda^2 f(x, y)$
 بر مبنای این است.

فان: آيا باره

فان: آيا باره $y' = xy + r$ $f(x, y) = xy + r \rightarrow f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = (\lambda x)(\lambda y) + r = \lambda^2 xy + r$ $f(x, y) = \lambda^2 xy + r$

سويکين شيب

ع. حل با طرقت جمن: $v = \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow y = vx \rightarrow dy = v dx + x dv$

فان: آيا باره ريفرانسيل: $x^2 y dy + (x^2 - y^2) dx = 0$ ①

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-(x^2 - y^2)}{x^2 y} = f(x, y) \rightarrow f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \frac{-(\lambda x)^2 - (\lambda y)^2}{(\lambda x)^2 (\lambda y)} = \frac{-x^2 - y^2}{\lambda^3 x^2 y}$

$\rightarrow f(x, y) \rightarrow$

فان: آيا باره صواب

$y = vx \rightarrow$ ① $x(v dx + x dv) + (x^2 - (vx)^2) dx = 0$

$\rightarrow vx^2(v dx + x dv) + x^2(1 - v^2) dx = 0 \rightarrow vx^3(v dx + x dv) + (1 - v^2) dx = 0$

$vx^3 v dv + (1 + v^2) dx = 0 \rightarrow vx^3 v dv = - (1 + v^2) dx \rightarrow \int \frac{v^4 dv}{1 + v^2} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$

$\ln|1 + v^2| = -\ln|x| + \ln C \rightarrow \ln(1 + v^2) = \ln \frac{C}{|x|}$

$\rightarrow 1 + v^2 = \frac{C}{|x|} \rightarrow 1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 = \frac{C}{|x|}$

فان: آيا باره ريفرانسيل

ع. حل با طرقت جمن: $x^2 y dy + (x^2 - y^2) dx = 0$

$x(y - x), y' = y^2$ ②

$y' = \frac{y^2}{x(y-x)} = f(x, y) \rightarrow f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \frac{(\lambda y)^2}{(\lambda x)(\lambda y - \lambda x)} = \frac{\lambda^2 y^2}{\lambda^2 x(y-x)} = f(x, y)$

فان: آيا باره صواب

$y = vx \rightarrow dy = v dx + x dv \rightarrow x(y-x) \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2$

$x(vx - x) \frac{v dx + x dv}{dx} = (vx)^2 \rightarrow x^2(v-1) \frac{v dx + x dv}{dx} = x^2 v^2$

$\rightarrow (v-1)(v dx + x dv) = v^2 dx \rightarrow (v-1)x dv = \frac{v^2}{v} dx - \frac{v^2}{v} dx + v dx$

$\rightarrow (v-1)x dv = v dx \rightarrow \frac{(v-1) dv}{v} = \frac{dx}{x}$

$\rightarrow (1 - \frac{1}{v}) dv = \frac{dx}{x} \rightarrow \ln|v| = \ln|x| + \ln C$

$\rightarrow v = \ln|x| + \ln C + \ln|v| \rightarrow v = \ln|x| + \ln C + \ln|v|$

$\rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = \ln\left(\frac{y}{x} + C\right) \rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = \ln(C|x|)$

مع داده بنویسید

حل کنید $y' = \frac{y}{x + \sqrt{xy}}$

$f(x,y) = \frac{y}{x + \sqrt{xy}} \rightarrow f(x,y)dy = \frac{y}{x + \sqrt{xy}} = \frac{y}{x + \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{y}} = \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{x(x + \sqrt{xy})}$

$= f(x,y) \rightarrow$ حل آنرا بنویسید

$y = vx \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x + \sqrt{xy}} \rightarrow \frac{v dx + x dv}{dx} = \frac{vx}{x + \sqrt{x}(vx)}$

$\rightarrow \frac{v dx + x dv}{dx} = \frac{vx}{x(1 + \sqrt{v})} \rightarrow v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v}{1 + \sqrt{v}} \rightarrow x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v}{1 + \sqrt{v}} - v$

$\rightarrow x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v - v(1 + \sqrt{v})}{1 + \sqrt{v}} \rightarrow x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{-v\sqrt{v}}{1 + \sqrt{v}} \rightarrow \frac{1 + \sqrt{v}}{-v\sqrt{v}} dv = \frac{dx}{x}$

$\rightarrow \int \frac{1 + \sqrt{v}}{-v\sqrt{v}} dv = \int \frac{dx}{x} \rightarrow -\frac{v^{-3/2}}{-3/2} - \ln|v| = \ln|x| + \ln c$

$\rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{v}} = \ln|x| + \ln c \rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{y/x}} = \ln(c|x|) \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} = \ln(c|x|)$

سوال کنترلی: معادله بنویسید $xy' + y = 2x^2y y' \ln y$ حل کنید

تا ۱۲ ساعت امروز

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معادله بنویسید: $\frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} dx - (\frac{x}{y} \sin \frac{y}{x} + \cos \frac{y}{x}) dy = 0$

$y = vx \rightarrow dy = v dx + x dv$

$v \cos v dx - (\frac{1}{v} \sin v + \cos v)(v dx + x dv) = 0$

$(v \cos v - \sin v - v \cos v) dx + x(\frac{1}{v} \sin v + \cos v) dv = 0$

$-\sin v dx + x(\frac{\sin v}{v} + \cos v) dv \rightarrow -\frac{dx}{x} = (\frac{1}{v} + \frac{\cos v}{\sin v}) dv$

$\rightarrow \ln|x| + c = \ln|v| + \ln|\sin v| \rightarrow \ln \frac{c}{|x|} = \ln \frac{v |\sin v|}{|x|}$

$\rightarrow \frac{c}{|x|} = |\sin(\frac{y}{x}) \frac{y}{x}|$

نکته: معادلات هم‌خطی $y = f\left(\frac{ax+by}{cx+dy}\right)$ را می‌توان به این روش حل کرد.

نکته: معادلات هم‌خطی $y' = f\left(\frac{ax+by+c}{cx+dy+d}\right)$ را می‌توان به این روش حل کرد.

$$\begin{cases} ax+by+c=0 \\ ex+hy+d=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow (x_0, y_0) \rightarrow \begin{cases} X = x - x_0 \\ Y = y - y_0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{مختار می‌شود}$$

مثال: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y+2}{x-y-1}$ حل کنید.

$$\begin{cases} x+y+2=0 \\ x-y-1=0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{x=1} \begin{cases} 1+y+2=0 \rightarrow y=-3 \\ 1-y-1=0 \rightarrow y=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X = x-1 \\ Y = y-(-3) = y+3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} dX = dx \\ dY = dy \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{(X+1) + (Y-3) + 2}{(X+1) - (Y-3) - 1} \rightarrow \frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{X+Y}{X-1}$$

$$Y = vX \rightarrow dY = v dX + X dv \rightarrow \frac{v dX + X dv}{dX} = \frac{X + vX}{X - vX}$$

$$\frac{v dX + X dv}{dX} = \frac{1+v}{1-v} \rightarrow v + X \frac{dv}{dX} = \frac{1+v}{1-v}$$

$$X \frac{dv}{dX} = \frac{1+v}{1-v} - v = \frac{1+v - v(1-v)}{1-v} \rightarrow X \frac{dv}{dX} = \frac{1+v^2}{1-v}$$

$$\frac{(1-v)}{1+v^2} dv = \frac{dX}{X} \rightarrow \frac{dv}{1+v^2} - \frac{v dv}{1+v^2} = \frac{dX}{X} \rightarrow \tan^{-1} v - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+v^2)$$

$$= \ln X + C \rightarrow \boxed{\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y+3}{x-1}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(1 + \left(\frac{y+3}{x-1}\right)^2\right) = \ln(x-1) + C}$$

نکته: اگر در فرآیند حل با استعاره تغییر متغیر مواجه شوید، معادله تبدیل به صورت $u = ax+by$ درآید.

مثال: معادله دیفرانسیل $y' = \frac{x+y}{1-x-y}$ را حل کنید.

$$x+y = u \rightarrow 1+y' = u' \rightarrow y' = u' - 1 \quad \text{و} \quad u' - 1 = \frac{u}{1-u} \rightarrow$$

$$u' = \frac{u}{1-u} + 1 = \frac{u+1-u}{1-u} \rightarrow u' = \frac{1}{1-u} \rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{1-u}$$

$$(1-u) du = dx \rightarrow u - \frac{u^2}{2} = x + C \rightarrow \boxed{(x+y) - \frac{(x+y)^2}{2} = x + C}$$