

$$M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0 \quad M, N \in C^1(D) \quad D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ simplesmente conexo}$$

$$\frac{dI}{dx} dx + \frac{dI}{dy} dy = 0$$

$$\frac{dM}{dy} = \frac{dN}{dx} \quad \text{teste I} \quad \text{se } dI = 0$$

Algebra 11 Ex. 47

$$(x + y \cos x)dx + \sin x dy = 0$$

$\downarrow M(x, y)$ 
 $\uparrow N(x, y)$

$$\frac{dM}{dy} = \frac{d(x + y \cos x)}{dy} = \cos x$$

$$\frac{dN}{dx} = \frac{d(\sin x)}{dx} = \cos x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{dM}{dy} = \frac{dN}{dx} \\ \frac{dM}{dy} = \frac{dN}{dx} \end{array} \right\} \text{I} \quad \text{se } dI = 0$$

$$\frac{dI}{dx} = M \quad \text{então para encontrar a integral em relação a } x$$

$$f(x, y) = \int (x + y \cos x) dx + h(y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + y \sin x + h(y)$$

$$\text{Para } \frac{dI}{dy} = N = \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + y \sin x + h'(y) \right) = \sin x \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow h'(y) = 0$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + y \sin x \quad \text{a solução da equação é } f(x, y) = C$$

Algebra 11 Ex. 46

$$(ye^x + 2x \cos y)dx + (e^x - x^2 \sin y)dy = 0$$

$\uparrow M(x, y)$ 
 $\uparrow N(x, y)$

$$\frac{dM}{dy} = e^x - 2x \sin y \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{dM}{dy} = e^x - 2x \sin y \\ \frac{dN}{dx} = e^x - 2x \sin y \end{array} \right\} \frac{dM}{dy} = \frac{dN}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dN}{dx} = e^x - 2x \sin y$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x,y) = \int M(x,y) dx + n(y) \\ = \int (ye^x + 2x \cos y) dx + n(y)$$

$$f(x,y) = ye^x + x^2 \cos y + n(y)$$

$$\frac{df}{dy} = N(x,y) \Rightarrow \cancel{e^x} - \cancel{x^2} \sin y + n'(y) = \cancel{e^x} - \cancel{x^2} \sin y \\ \Rightarrow n'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow n(y) = c$$

$$f(x,y) = ye^x + x^2 \cos y + c$$

$$\text{Αρα } f(x,y) = c \Rightarrow ye^x + x^2 \cos y = c$$

► Αν  $\frac{dM}{dy} \neq \frac{dN}{dx}$  πολλαπλασιάζουμε με έναν ολοκληρωτικό παράγοντα  $P(x,y)$

$$\text{Αναζητούμε } P(x,y) \underbrace{M(x,y)}_{M_1} dx + P(x,y) \underbrace{N(x,y)}_{N_1} dy = 0$$

$$\frac{dM_1}{dy} = \frac{dN_1}{dx}$$

Περίπτωσης:

$$1) \text{ Αν } \frac{dM}{dy} - \frac{dN}{dx} = P(x) \Rightarrow P(x) = e^x \int P(x) dx$$

$\nearrow \deltaεν \ εχει \ y$

$$2) \frac{dN}{dx} - \frac{dM}{dy} = Q(y) \Rightarrow P(y) = e^{\int Q(y) dy}$$

$\nearrow \deltaεν \ εχει \ x$

$$\Rightarrow M$$

## Παράδειγμα 1

$$\left( \frac{y^2}{2} + 2ye^x \right) dx + (y + e^x) dy = 0$$

$M$   $N$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dM}{dy} &= y + 2e^x \\ \frac{dN}{dx} &= e^x \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{dM}{dy} \neq \frac{dN}{dx}$$

$$\frac{\frac{dM}{dy} - \frac{dN}{dx}}{N} = \frac{y + 2e^x - e^x}{y + e^x} = 1 \quad \text{συνάρτηση του } x$$

αρα  $p(x) = e^{\int dx} = e^x$  ολο. παραγοντας.

$$\text{Η εξίσωση γραφεται } e^x \left( \frac{y^2}{2} + 2ye^x \right) dx + e^x (y + e^x) dy = 0$$

$M_1$   $N_1$

$$\frac{dM_1}{dy} = e^x y + 2e^{2x} \quad \frac{dN_1}{dx} = e^x y + 2e^{2x} \quad \text{ίδια}$$

$$f(x, y) = \int (e^x y + 2e^{2x}) dy + h(x) = \frac{y^2}{2} e^x + ye^{2x} + h(x)$$

$$\text{Πρέπει } \frac{df}{dx} = M_1 \Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2} e^x + 2ye^{2x} + h'(x)$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} e^x + 2ye^{2x} = e^x \frac{y^2}{2} + 2ye^{2x} + h'(y)$$

$$h'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow h(y) = c$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} e^x + ye^{2x} = c$$

και βρίσκουμε τις λύσεις.

Άσκηση 5:

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$$(ye^{xy} + 2x)dx + (xe^{xy} - 2y)dy = 0, \quad y(0) = 2$$

$$\frac{dM}{dy} = \frac{d}{dy} (ye^{xy} + 2x) = e^{xy} + yxe^{xy}$$

$$\frac{dN}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (xe^{xy} - 2y) = e^{xy} + yxe^{xy}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(x,y) &= \int M(x,y)dx + h(y) \\ &= \int ye^{xy} dx + h(y) = \frac{ye^{xy}}{y} + x^2 + h(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Θα πρέπει } \frac{dP}{dy} = N \text{ σύντομα} \quad \begin{aligned} xe^{xy} + h'(y) &= xe^{xy} - 2y \\ h'(y) &= -2y \\ h(y) &= -y^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{xy} + x^2 - y^2 = c \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} y(0) = 2 \\ \Rightarrow c = -3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$y^2 = e^{xy} + x^2 + 3$$

Άσκηση 6:

$$(4x^{m-1}y^2 - 2x^{-2}y)dx + (3x^3y + x^{-1})dy = 0$$

$p(x,y) = x^m y^n$  ( $m, n$ : ακέραιοι)

$$\text{Η εξίσωση χωρίζεται: } (4x^{m-1}y^{n+2} - 2x^{m-2}y^{n+1})dx + (3x^{m-3}y^{n+1} + x^{m-1}y^n)dy = 0$$

$$\text{Θα πρέπει } \frac{dM_i}{dy} = \frac{dN_i}{dx}$$

$$\text{Εξάγουμε: } \frac{dM_i}{dy} = 4x^{m-1}(n+2)y^{n+1} - 2x^{m-2}(n+1)y^n$$

$$\frac{dN_i}{dx} = 3(m-3)x^{m-4}y^{n+1} + (m-1)x^{m-2}y^n$$

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αρα αρα:

$$\begin{aligned} 4(m+2) &= 3(m-3) \\ -2(n+1) &= m-1 \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} \lambda \text{ων} \\ \text{βασικα και δρισκω } m, n \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} y'' = F(x, y') \\ z' = f(x, z) \end{array} \quad z = y'$$

Ασκησ 1

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$$xy'' = y' + x^2$$

$$xz' = z + x^2$$

$$xz' - z = x^2$$

$$z' - \frac{1}{x}z = x$$

$$\text{Θετω } z = y'$$

$$z' = y''$$

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

$$z(x) = e^{\ln x} (c + \int x e^{-\ln x} dx)$$

$$z(x) = x (c + \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx)$$

$$z(x) = x \left( c + \frac{x}{1} \right) = x(c + x)$$

$$y'(x) = cx + x^2$$

$$y(x) = \frac{cx^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + C_1$$

$$\rightarrow y'' = F(y, y') \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad y' = z$$

$$y'' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$y'' = z \cdot \frac{dz}{dy}$$

$$\rightarrow z \cdot \frac{dz}{dy} = F(y, z)$$

Παρατήρηση 1 6.7.50

Θεωρούμε  $y' = z$  είναι  $y'' = z \frac{dz}{dy}$

Η εξίσωση γράφεται

$$\frac{z}{1+z^2} dz = \frac{dy}{y}$$

$$\ln(1+z^2) = \ln|y| + c_1 =$$

$$e^{\ln(1+z^2) + c_1} = e^{\ln|y| + c_1}$$

$$z^2 = C_1 |y| - 1$$

$$z = \pm \sqrt{C_1 y - 1}$$

Άσκηση 2iv

6.7.52

$$y'' = 2yy' \quad // \quad y = z$$

Θεωρούμε  $z = y' \Rightarrow z \frac{dz}{dy} = 2yz \Rightarrow dz = 2y dy$   
 $z = y^2 + c$

$$\frac{y''}{y^2+c} = dx = \int \frac{dy}{y^2+c} = x + c_2$$

αναλόγα με την τιμή του  $c$

περνούμε περιπτώσεις για το  $c$ .

1)  $c = 0$

2)  $c > 0$

3)  $c < 0$