

۱) معادلات دیفرانسیل مرتبه اول زیر را حل کنید. (۸ نمره)

A) $y(1 - y \ln x)dx - xdy = 0$

B) $y' \cos x = \sin x (\cos x - y^2)$

C) $xy' = e^{xy} - y$

۲) مسیرهای قائم بر دسته منحنی زیر را بیابید. (۲ نمره)

$$y = \frac{c}{1 + cx}$$

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1/a) این معادله را با روش جداسازی متغیرها حل کنید
 (1) $x^2 y^2$ عنوان معادله
 (2) $(\ln x)$ عنوان معادله

روش جداسازی متغیرها
 $y' = \frac{y - y^2 \ln x}{x} \rightarrow y' - \frac{1}{x}y = -\frac{\ln x}{x} y^2$ مراح

$\begin{cases} u = y^{-1} \\ u' = -y^{-2} y' \end{cases} \xrightarrow{x=y^{-2}} -y^{-2} y' + \frac{1}{x} y^{-1} = \frac{\ln x}{x}$
 $u' + \frac{1}{x}u = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ خطی $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x$
 $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2$

$xu' + u = \ln x \xrightarrow{u=y^{-1}} (xu)' = \ln x \xrightarrow{\int} xu = x \ln x - x + C$
 $\xrightarrow{u=y^{-1}} \frac{x}{y} = x \ln x - x + C$

روش همبندی
 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 1 - 2y \ln x \\ \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2 - 2y \ln x$
 $\frac{(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x})x - \frac{1}{M}}{-y(1-2y \ln x)} = \frac{2}{y}$

$\int \frac{2}{y} dy = 2 \ln y$
 $\int \frac{-2 \ln y}{y} dy = -\ln y^2$

فرصت
 $y^{-1}(1-y \ln x) - x y^{-2} dy = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = -y^{-2} \\ \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} = -y^{-2} \end{cases}$ همبندی

$C = \int M dx + \int N dy \rightarrow C = \int y^{-1}(1-y \ln x) dx + \int -x y^{-2} dy$
 $C = \frac{x}{y} - (x \ln x - x) - \frac{x}{y}$
 (1)

روشنی سے
 $x^\alpha y^\beta (1 - \gamma \ln x) dx - x^{1+\alpha} y^\beta dy = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = (1+\beta) x^\alpha y^\beta - (1+\beta) x^\alpha \ln x y^{\beta+1} \\ \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} = -(1+\alpha) x^\alpha y^\beta \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta = -2 \\ \alpha = 0 \end{cases} \downarrow$$

$$x^\alpha y^\beta = x^0 y^{-2} = \boxed{y^{-2}} = \text{کامل}$$

مضرب کامل ہے۔ روش قتل حل و تلو ✓

1/13)

ایسے مسائل میں یہ روشیں قابل حل ہوں
 (1) روش (2) کامل (تایم ریفر)

روش
 روش
 $y' = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} (\cos x - y^2) = \frac{\sin x}{y} - \tan x y$

$\rightarrow y' + \tan x y = \sin x (y^{-1})$ ملاحظہ $\begin{cases} u = y^2 \\ u' = 2yy' \end{cases}$

$\times 2y \rightarrow 2yy' + 2 \tan x y^2 = 2 \sin x$
 $u' + 2 \tan x u = 2 \sin x$ $\xrightarrow{\text{فصل}}$ $e^{\int 2 \tan x} = e^{-2 \ln \cos x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$

$\times \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow \frac{u'}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{2 \tan x}{\cos^2 x} u = \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow \left(\frac{u}{\cos^2 x} \right)' = \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^2 x} \int$

$\frac{u}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos x} + C$ $\xrightarrow{u = y^2}$ $\boxed{\frac{y^2}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos x} + C}$

(۲)

۲

$$\begin{aligned} \text{جواب} \left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} &= 2y \sin x \\ \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} &= -y \sin x \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{\sin x (y^2 - \cos x)}_M dx + \underbrace{-y \cos x}_N dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 3y \sin x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) \times \frac{1}{N} = \frac{3y \sin x}{-y \cos x} = \underline{3 \tan x}$$

$$\text{جواب} \rightarrow e^{\int 3 \tan x} = e^{-3 \ln \cos x} = \underline{\frac{1}{\cos^3 x}}$$

$$\text{خطا} \rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} (y^2 - \cos x) dx + \frac{y}{\cos^2 x} dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 2y \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \quad \underline{\text{جواب}}$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2y \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\cos^4 x} = 2y \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x}$$

$$\rightarrow C = \int M dx + \int N dy \rightarrow C = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} (y^2 - \cos x)$$

$$C = \frac{y^2}{2 \cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

(جواب)

$$\frac{1}{c}) \quad xy' + y = e^{xy} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} xy = u \\ y + xy' = u' \end{array} \right.$$

$$u' = e^u \rightarrow \frac{-u}{e} du = dx \xrightarrow{\int} -e^{-u} = x + C$$

$$\boxed{-e^{-xy} = x + C}$$

$$2) \quad y + ycx = c \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} y' + cxy' + cy = 0$$

$$y'(1 + cx) = -cy \rightarrow (1 + cx) = -\frac{cy}{y'} *$$

$$\rightarrow y(1 + cx) = c$$

$$\xrightarrow{*} y \left(-\frac{cy}{y'} \right) = c \rightarrow \frac{y^2}{y'} = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{المشتق} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} \\ y' \rightarrow -\frac{1}{y'} \end{array} \quad -y' y^2 = 1 \rightarrow y^2 dy = dx \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{y^3}{3} = x + C}$$

(f)