

Birinci mertebeden diferensiyel, denklemeler:

Ayrılabılır dif. denk.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x) h(y) = \frac{g(x)}{f(y)}$

Lineer denklem:  $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x) \Rightarrow y = e^{\int P(x) dx}$

Bernoulli denklemi:  $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n$

$$v = y^{1-n}$$
$$\frac{dv}{dx} + (1-n)P(x)v = (1-n)Q(x)$$

Homogen denklem:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = F\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \quad v = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = vx$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$$

Tam diferensiyel denklem  $M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \text{ ise denklem tamdır}$$

Ficcati denklemi:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = A(x)y^2 + B(x)y + C(x)$

$y_1(x)$  denklemenin bir özel çözümü olsun.

$$y = y_1 + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} + (B + 2A y_1)v = -A$$

3)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = xy^3$  denkleminin genel çözümü bulunuz

Cümlə: Bernoulli denklemi  $n=3$ .

$$v = y^{1-3} = y^{-2} \text{ dönüşüm yapılarsa}$$

$$y = v^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2} v^{-\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} v^{-\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dv}{dx} + v^{-\frac{1}{2}} = x v^{-\frac{3}{2}} (-2v^{\frac{3}{2}})$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} - 2v = -2x \quad (\text{lineer denklem})$$

$$P = e^{\int -2dx} = e^{-2x}$$

$$e^{-2x} \frac{dv}{dx} - e^{-2x} 2v = -2x e^{-2x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{-2x} v) = -2x e^{-2x}$$

$$e^{-2x} v = -2 \int x e^{-2x} dx = -2 \left[ x \cdot \frac{e^{-2x}}{-2} + \int \frac{e^{-2x}}{2} dx \right]$$

$$x=u \quad e^{-2x} dx = dv$$

$$dx = du \quad \frac{e^{-2x}}{-2} = v$$

$$= x e^{-2x} + \frac{e^{-2x}}{2} + C$$

$$v = x + \frac{1}{2} + C e^{-2x}$$

$$v = y^{-2} \Rightarrow y^{-2} = x + \frac{1}{2} + C e^{-2x} \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$4) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4y - 3x}{2x - y} \quad y(1) = 2 \quad \text{BD.P ni görünüz}$$

$$\text{Gözüm : } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{4y}{x} - 3}{2 - \frac{y}{x}}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = u \quad \text{olsun} \Rightarrow y = ux$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} x + u.$$

$$u + \frac{du}{dx} x = \frac{4u - 3}{2-u} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} x = \frac{4u - 3 - 2u + u^2}{2-u}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{2-u}{\underbrace{u^2+2u-3}_{(u+3)(u-1)}} du = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\frac{A}{u+3} + \frac{B}{u-1} = \frac{2-u}{(u+3)(u-1)} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} A+B &= -1 \\ -A+3B &= 2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 4B &= 1 \\ B &= \frac{1}{4} \\ A &= -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{5}{4} \int \frac{1}{u+3} du + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{u-1} du = \ln|x| + C$$

$$-\frac{5}{4} \ln \left| \frac{y}{x} + 3 \right| + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{y}{x} - 1 \right| = \ln|x| + C$$

$$-\frac{5}{4} \ln 5 = C \quad \text{olar}$$

$$-\frac{5}{4} \ln \left| \frac{y}{x} + 3 \right| + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{y}{x} - 1 \right| = \ln|x| - \frac{5}{4} \ln 5$$

5)  $y' - 2(x-1)y = -y^2 - x^2 + 2x + 1$  denkleminin bir özel çözümü  
 $y_1 = x$  ise genel çözüm bulunuz.

$$y' = -y^2 + 2(x-1)y - x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$y = y_1 + \frac{1}{v} \Rightarrow y = x + \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dx}$$

~~$$-\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dx} = -x^2 - \frac{1}{v^2} - 2\cancel{x} + 2\cancel{x^2} - 3x + \cancel{\frac{2x}{v}} - \frac{2}{v} - \cancel{x^2} + \cancel{2x} + 1$$~~

$$-\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{1}{v^2} - \frac{2}{v} \quad (-v^2 \text{ ile carpalim})$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = 1 + 2v \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} - 2v = 1 \quad (\text{lineer denklem})$$

$$p = e^{-2x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{-2x}v) = e^{-2x}$$

$$e^{-2x}v = \frac{e^{-2x}}{-2} + C$$

$$v = -\frac{1}{2} + C e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore y = x + \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2} + C e^{2x}}$$

b)  $(xy^2 + bx^2y)dx + (x+y)x^2dy = 0$  dif. denklemi<sup>n</sup>in  
tam olmas<sup>i</sup> i<sup>c</sup>in b ne olmalıdır? Bulduğunuz b de<sup>ger</sup>i  
i<sup>c</sup>in dif. denk. genel <sup>g</sup>ozümü<sup>n</sup> bulunuz.

Gözüm:  $M(x,y) = (xy^2 + bx^2y)$

$$N(x,y) = (x+y)x^2$$

Dif. denk tam olmas<sup>i</sup> i<sup>c</sup>in  $M_y = N_x$  olmalı

$$2xy + bx^2 = 3x^2 + 2xy \Rightarrow b=3 \text{ olmalı}$$

$$F_x = xy^2 + 3x^2y \quad \text{ve} \quad F_y = (x+y)x^2 \quad \text{o.s. } F \text{ fonk bulacağız}$$

↓

$$F = \int(xy^2 + 3x^2y)dx = \frac{x^2y^2}{2} + x^3y + g(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \downarrow \\ F_y &= x^2y + x^3 + g'(y) \stackrel{* \text{ dan}}{=} x^3 + x^2y \Rightarrow g'(y) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow g(y) = C \quad (C \text{ sobit}) \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x,y) = \frac{x^2y^2}{2} + x^3y + C$$

• ikinci mertebeden diferansiyel denklemeler (sabit katsayılı)

$$ay'' + by' + cy = 0$$

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0 \quad \text{karakteristik denklem}$$

1. durum  $r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  ve  $r_1 \neq r_2$  ise  $y(x) = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$

2. durum  $r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  ve  $r_1 = r_2 = r$  ise  $y(x) = c_1 e^{rx} + c_2 x e^{rx}$

3. durum  $r_{1,2} = a \pm ib$  ise  $y(x) = e^{ax} (c_1 \cos bx + c_2 \sin bx)$

yüksek mertebeden dif. denklemeler:

$$a_n y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_2 y'' + a_1 y + a_0 = 0$$

$$a_n r^n + a_{n-1} r^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 r^2 + a_1 r + a_0 = 0 \quad \text{karakteristik denklem}$$

1. durum  $r_1, \dots, r_n \in \mathbb{R}$  ve  $r_1 + r_2 + r_3 + \dots + r_n$  ise

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x} + \dots + c_n e^{r_n x}$$

2. durum  $r_1, \dots, r_n \in \mathbb{R}$  ve  $k$  katlı r kökü varsa;

$$(c_1 + c_2 x + \dots + c_k x^{k-1}) e^{rx} + c_{k+1} e^{r(k+1)x} + \dots + c_n e^{r_n x}$$

3. durum tekrarlı kompleks kök

$k$  katlı  $a \pm bi$  kökü varsa;

$$\sum_{p=0}^{k-1} x^p e^{ax} (c_i \cos bx + d_i \sin bx) + \dots$$

$$7) \quad y'' - 2y' + y = te^t + 4 \quad y(0)=1, \quad y'(0)=1 \quad \text{BDP ni çözünüz}$$

Gözleme: 1. Adım  $y'' - 2y' + y = 0$  homogen denklemi çözüminci bulalım

$$r^2 - 2r + 1 = (r-1)^2 \Rightarrow r_1 = r_2 = 1$$

$$y_h = c_1 e^t + c_1 t e^t$$

2. Adım  $\delta$ zel gözleme adayı belirle

$$te^t \rightarrow te^t, e^t$$

$$4 \rightarrow 0$$

$$y_p = A + Be^t + Cte^t$$

$$y_p = A + B\underline{t^2e^t} + C\underline{t^3e^t}$$

3. Adım:  $y_p$  yi  $y'' - 2y' + y = te^t + 4$  denkleminde yerine koyma

$$y_p' = 2Bte^t + \underline{Bt^2e^t} + \underline{3Ct^2e^t} + C\underline{t^3e^t}$$

$$y_p'' = 2Be^t + 2B\underline{te^t} + (B+3C)2\underline{te^t} + (B+3C)\underline{t^2e^t} + 3C\underline{t^2e^t} + C\underline{t^3e^t}$$

$$y_p'' - 2y_p' + y_p = t^3e^t(C - 2C + C) + t^2e^t(3C - BC + B + B + 3C - 2B)$$

$$te^t(2B + 6C - 4B + 2B) + 2Be^t + A = te^t + 4$$

$$A = 4 \quad B = 0 \quad C = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$y_p = 4 + \frac{1}{6}t^3e^t$$

$$4. \text{ Adım} \quad y = y_h + y_p = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t + 4 + \frac{1}{6} t^3 e^t$$

B.K. yerine koyma  $c_1$  ve  $c_2$  yi bul

$$y(0) = c_1 + 4 = 1 \Rightarrow c_1 = -3$$

$$y' = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t + c_2 e^t + \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^t + \frac{1}{6} t^3 e^t \Rightarrow y'(0) = c_1 + c_2 = 1 \Rightarrow c_2 = 4$$

8)  $y''' - 4y' = t + 3\cos t + e^{-2t}$  dif. denk genel çözümünü bulunuz. (Özel çözüm sadece formülini yazınız)

Gözlüm:  $y''' - 4y' = 0$  denkleminin çözümünü bulalım

$$r^3 - 4r = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = 2, r_3 = -2$$

$$y_h = c_1 + c_2 e^{2t} + c_3 e^{-2t}$$

$$t \rightarrow t=0 \rightarrow At+B$$

$$\cos t \rightarrow \cos t \quad \sin t \rightarrow C\cos t + D\sin t$$

$$e^{-2t} \rightarrow e^{-2t} \rightarrow Ee^{-2t}$$

$$y_p = At^2 + Bt + C\cos t + D\sin t + Et e^{-2t}$$

$$y = c_1 + c_2 e^{2t} + c_3 e^{-2t} + At^2 + Bt + C\cos t + D\sin t + Et e^{-2t}$$

9)  $(D^2 - 6D + 13)^2 (D+7) (D-1)^3 y = 0$  denkleminin genel çözümünü bulunuz.

Karakteristik denklem

$$(r^2 - 6r + 13)^2 (r+7)(r-1)^3 = 0$$

$$(r^2 - 6r + 13)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36-52}}{2} = 3 \pm 2i \quad (\underline{\text{GIFT}} \quad \underline{\text{KOTLI}})$$

$$r+7 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -7$$

$$(r-1)^3 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 1 \quad (3 \text{ KOTLI})$$

$$y = e^{3t} (c_1 \cos 2t + c_2 \sin 2t) + te^{3t} (c_3 \cos 2t + c_4 \sin 2t) \\ + c_5 e^{-7t} + c_6 e^{3t} + c_7 te^{3t} + c_8 t^2 e^{3t}$$

• 11) Her noktasin daki eğimi onoktanın apsisi ve ordinatı toplamına eşit olan ve  $(0,3)$  noktasından geçen eğrinin denklemini bulunuz.

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

$$p = e^{\int -1 dx} = e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(y \cdot e^{-x}) = xe^{-x}$$

$$y e^{-x} = \int xe^{-x} dx$$

$$x = u \quad e^{-x} dx = dv$$

$$dx = du \quad -e^{-x} = v$$

$$y e^{-x} = -xe^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -xe^{-x} - e^{-x} + C \Rightarrow y = -x - 1 + ce^x$$

$$y(0)=3 \Rightarrow 3 = -1 + c \Rightarrow c = 4$$

$$y = -x - 1 + 4e^x$$

12)  $(x+y)y' = 1$  diferansiyel denklemi çözün.

$$y' = \frac{1}{x+y}, \quad x+y = u \text{ olsun}$$

$$1 + \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} - 1 = \frac{1}{u} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+u}{u} \quad (\text{ayrılabilir dif denk.})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u}{u+1} du = dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{u+1-1}{u+1} du = \int dx$$

$$\Rightarrow u - \ln|u+1| = x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow x+y - \ln|x+y+1| = x + C \Rightarrow \boxed{y - \ln|x+y+1| = C}$$

1)  $x^2y'' + 2xy' - 12y = x^3 + 4x$  diferansiyel denkleminin genel çözümünü bulunuz. (Özel çözüm için katsayı hesaplamayınız)

Not: Euler denklemi:  $a x^2 y'' + b x y' + c y = 0$   
 $a, b, c$  sabit

Özüm:  $x > 0$  olsun  $v = \ln x$  ( $x = e^v$ ) olsun

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dv} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d^2y}{dv^2} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dv} \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 \left( \frac{d^2y}{dv^2} \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dv} \right) + 2x \left( \frac{dy}{dv} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) - 12y = e^{3v} + 4e^v$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dv^2} + \frac{dy}{dv} - 12y = e^{3v} + 4e^v$$

$$r^2 + r - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = -4, r_2 = 3 \quad (\text{Homojen kısmın çözümü})$$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{-4v} + C_2 e^{3v}$$

$$e^{3v} \rightarrow e^{3v} \quad Ae^{3v} \Rightarrow Ae^{3v} \quad (\text{Hojen kısımdan lineer bağımlılık yapmak için } v \text{ ile çarptır})$$

$$e^v \rightarrow e^v \Rightarrow Be^v$$

$$y_p = Ae^{3v} + Be^v$$

$$y(x) = C_1 x^{-4} + C_2 x^3 + A \ln x \cdot x^3 + Bx \quad \text{olur.}$$

2)  $x' = 4x + y + 2t$  diferensel denklem sistemini yok etme  
 $y' = -2x + y$  yöntemi ile çözündüz

Cebir:  $y = x' - 4x - 2t$  (1. denklemde  $y$  yi alıftık)  
 $y' = x'' - 4x' - 2$

$y'$  ve  $y$  yi 2. denklemde yerine yazalım

$$x'' - 4x' - 2 = -2x + x' - 4x - 2t$$

$$x'' - 5x' + 6x = -2t + 2 \quad (2. mertebeden homogen olmayan denklem)$$

$$r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x_h = c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^{3t}$$

$$r_1 = 2 \quad r_2 = 3$$

$$x_p = At + B \quad -5A + 6At + 6B = -2t + 2$$

$$x'_p = A \quad \Rightarrow \quad A = -\frac{1}{3} \quad -5A + 6B = 2$$

$$x''_p = 0 \quad \frac{5}{3} + 6B = 2$$

$$6B = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$x(t) = c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^{3t} - \frac{1}{3}t + \frac{1}{18}$$

$$y(t) = 2c_1 e^{2t} + 3c_2 e^{3t} - \frac{1}{3} - 4c_1 e^{2t} - 4c_2 e^{3t} + \frac{4}{3}t - \frac{4}{18} - 2t$$

$$= -2c_1 e^{2t} - c_2 e^{3t} - \frac{2t}{3} - \frac{10}{18}$$

$$3) \quad x_1' = 2x_1 - 5x_2$$

$$x_2' = 4x_1 - 2x_2 ; \quad x_1(0)=2, x_2(0)=3$$

B.D.P nin çözümü.

$$\text{Gözüm: } x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x' = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}}_{=A} x, \quad x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -5 \\ 4 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4 + 20 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \pm 4i$$

$\lambda = 4i$  iken özyektör bulalım:

$$(A - \lambda I)v = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2-4i & -5 \\ 4 & -2-4i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2-4i / (2-4i)v_1 - 5v_2 = 0 \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ denklem} \\ 2. \text{ denklem} \end{array} \right. \text{in } (2-4i) \text{ katı} )$$

$$4v_1 - (2+4i)v_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore (2-4i)v_1 = 5v_2 \Rightarrow v_1 = 5 \quad v_2 = 2-4i \quad \text{sagılıabilir}$$

$$x(t) = e^{4it} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2-4i \end{bmatrix} = (\cos 4t + i \sin 4t) \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2-4i \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 5 \cos 4t \\ 2 \cos 4t + 4i \sin 4t \end{bmatrix}}_{x_1(t)} + i \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 5 \sin 4t \\ 2 \sin 4t - 4 \cos 4t \end{bmatrix}}_{x_2(t)}$$

$$x(t) = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 5 \cos 4t \\ 2 \cos 4t + 4 \sin 4t \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 5 \sin 4t \\ 2 \sin 4t - 4 \cos 4t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(0) = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{2}{5} \quad 2c_1 + 4c_2 = 3$$

$$c_2 = -\frac{11}{20}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{2}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \cos 4t \\ 2 \cos 4t + 4 \sin 4t \end{bmatrix} - \frac{11}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \sin 4t \\ 2 \sin 4t - 4 \cos 4t \end{bmatrix}$$