

ကနဦး: u နှင့် $y(x)$ ကို အသုံးပြုပါ။

$$\begin{cases} y'(x) = f(x, y) & \text{— နှစ်ဖက်စလုံးကို အသုံးပြုပါ။} \\ y(x_0) = y_0 & \text{— ပုံစံပြုပါ။} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{အသုံးပြုပါ။} \\ \text{(အသုံးပြုပါ။)} \end{matrix}$$

ကနဦး 1: $y'(x) = g(x) \cdot h(y)$

အသုံးပြုပါ။
 $\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{h(y)} dy = \int g(x) dx$

ခန့်မှန်းခြင်း $\Rightarrow H(y) = G(x) + C \Rightarrow$ အသုံးပြုပါ။
ပုံစံပြုပါ။ $y = \dots$

အသုံးပြုပါ:

1.) u နှင့် $y(x)$ ကို အသုံးပြုပါ။ $(1 + \tan y)y' = x^2 + 1$

အသုံးပြုပါ။ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{1 + \tan y}\right)}_{g(y)} \cdot \underbrace{(x^2 + 1)}_{f(x)}$

ခန့်မှန်းခြင်း $\Rightarrow \int (1 + \tan y) dy = \int (x^2 + 1) dx$

$y + \ln|\sec y| = \frac{x^3}{3} + x + C$

$\int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\cos x}$

$(u = \cos x)$
 $du = -\sin x dx$
 $= \int \frac{-du}{u} = -\ln|u| + C = \ln|\sec x| + C$

2.) μακρομετρητής $y(x)$ κλίμακας

δίνονται:
$$\begin{cases} y' \tan x = a + y & , 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ y\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = a \end{cases}$$

μακρομετρητής: δαγύλι $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underbrace{(a+y)}_{g(y)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{\tan x}}_{f(x)}$ (εξίσωση χωριστών μεταβλητών)

εξίσωση: $\int \frac{1}{a+y} dy = \int \cot x dx$

αλγ: $\Rightarrow \ln|a+y| = \ln|\sin x| + C$

δαγύλι: $a+y = e^{\ln|\sin x| + C} = e^{\ln|\sin x|} \cdot e^C$

$\Rightarrow a+y = \tilde{C} \sin x$, $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

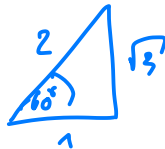
$\Rightarrow y = \tilde{C} \sin x - a$

\Rightarrow μακρομετρητής κατά \tilde{C} (απεικονισμός κλίμακας). $y\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = a$

$(x = \frac{\pi}{3}, y = a)$

επιβαλλόμενα: $a = \tilde{C} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - a$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{C} = \frac{2a}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = \frac{2a}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{4a}{\sqrt{3}}$



\therefore μακρομετρητής: $y = \left(\frac{4a}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \sin x - a$

⇒ สมการเชิงอนุพันธ์ของอุณหภูมิของวัตถุที่เย็นลง:

กฎการเย็นตัวของนิวตัน:

(*)
$$\frac{dT(t)}{dt} = k(T(t) - T_s)$$



⇒ ถ้าอุณหภูมิ T_s ของของแข็ง $T(t)$ มีค่าคงที่ จะได้ว่า แก้สมการเชิงอนุพันธ์ (*)

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \underbrace{k}_{g(t)} \cdot \underbrace{(T - T_s)}_{f(T)}$$

สมการเชิงอนุพันธ์ที่แยกตัวแปรได้

⇨
$$\int \frac{1}{(T - T_s)} dT = \int k dt$$

⇨
$$\ln |T - T_s| = kt + C_1$$
 สมการ. ดำเนินการ (*)

⇨
$$T - T_s = e^{kt} \cdot e^{C_1} = Ce^{kt}$$

⇨
$$T(t) = T_s + Ce^{kt}$$

วิธีหาค่าของ C จากเงื่อนไขเริ่มต้นของอุณหภูมิ

⇒ Ex: น้ำร้อนในชามอุณหภูมิ $72^\circ F$ ปล่อยให้เย็น $44^\circ F$ ในเวลา 9 นาทีแล้ว อุณหภูมิในชามจะเย็น $61^\circ F$ (0.5 ชม.)

א.7 מצא את קבועי האינטגרציה של המשוואה הבאה.

משוואה דיפרנציאלית מסוג (1).

$$T(t) = T_s + C e^{-kt}$$

← האינטגרל הכללי

← האינטגרל הפרטי

- $T(0) = 72$
- $T_s = 44$
- $T(0.5) = 61$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} T(t) = 44 + C e^{-kt} & (*) \\ T(0) = 72 \\ T(0.5) = 61 \end{cases}$$

⇒ מצא את C: נניח $T(0) = 72 \Rightarrow t = 0, T = 72$

נניח $(*) \Rightarrow 72 = 44 + C e^{-k \cdot 0} \Rightarrow C = 72 - 44 = 28$

⇒ מצא את k: נניח $T(0.5) = 61 \Rightarrow t = 0.5, T = 61$

נניח $(*) \Rightarrow 61 = 44 + (28) \cdot e^{-0.5k}$
 ($C = 28$)

$$\Rightarrow e^{-\frac{k}{2}} = \frac{(61 - 44)}{28} = \frac{17}{28}$$

נניח $\ln \Rightarrow \frac{k}{2} = \ln\left(\frac{17}{28}\right) \Rightarrow k = 2 \ln\left(\frac{17}{28}\right)^2$

מצא את המשוואה:

$$T(t) = 44 + 28 \cdot e^{-t \cdot \ln\left(\frac{17}{28}\right)^2}$$

⇒ מצא את $t = 1$ שני: $T(1) = 44 + 28 \cdot e^{-\ln\left(\frac{17}{28}\right)^2}$

$$= 44 + 28 \cdot \left(\frac{17^2}{28^2} \right) = \dots$$

b.) $T(t)$ is the temperature T in $^\circ\text{C}$ at time t in min 50°F

and a.) $T(t) = 44 + 28 \cdot e^{t \cdot \ln\left(\frac{17}{28}\right)^2}$

when $T = 50$ at $t = ?$

$$\Rightarrow 50 = 44 + 28 \cdot e^{t \cdot \ln\left(\frac{17}{28}\right)^2}$$

step $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{17}{28}\right)^{2t} = \frac{50 - 44}{28} = \frac{6}{28}$

take ln $\Rightarrow 2t \ln\left(\frac{17}{28}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{6}{28}\right)$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln\left(\frac{6}{28}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{17}{28}\right) \right]$$

method 2: separation of variables (Linear eq.) $y = mx + c$
 $\Rightarrow y(x) - mx = c$

separation of variables

$$y' + \underline{P(x)}y = \underline{Q(x)}$$

Ex: $y' + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)y = 2$ — separation of variables

$\underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}_{P(x)} \quad \underbrace{2}_{Q(x)}$

method: integration $\rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \square = \tilde{Q}(x)$

$$\Rightarrow \int \text{Id } \square + \int \tilde{Q}(x) dx \Rightarrow \square = \int \tilde{Q}(x) dx + C$$

អរគុណ ជាងគ្រប់គ្រង! ដោយ គណិតវិទ្យា $\mu(x) = x$ គឺជា អនុគមន៍

ចំណុះ $\mu(x)$

ឧទាហរណ៍ $x (y' + \frac{1}{x} y) = x(2)$

② រកដេរីវេនៃ $x y'$ ដោយប្រើប្រាស់ ច្បាប់ផលគុណ:
 $x y' + y = 2x$
 $\frac{d}{dx}(x y) = 2x$

ឆាប់ \Rightarrow $\int \text{Id}(x y) = \int 2x dx$

$\Rightarrow x y = \frac{2x^2}{2} + C$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{1}{x} (x^2 + C)}$ ឆាប់:

key idea: រក $\mu(x)$ ដើម្បី រកដេរីវេនៃ ផលគុណ $\mu(x)y$ ដោយប្រើប្រាស់ ច្បាប់ផលគុណ.

\Rightarrow សរសេរ ជា $y' + P(x)y = Q(x)$

រក $\mu(x)$ ឆាប់ $\Rightarrow \boxed{\mu(x)y' + \mu(x)P(x)y} = \mu(x)Q(x)$

ដេរីវេនៃ ផលគុណ $\mu(x)y$ ដោយប្រើប្រាស់ ច្បាប់ផលគុណ. អនុគមន៍ $\mu(x)$!

$\boxed{\frac{d}{dx}(\mu(x) \cdot y)}$

check: $\frac{d}{dx}(u(x) \cdot y) = \underbrace{u(x)}_{\text{①}} y' + \left[\frac{d}{dx} u(x) \right] y.$

⇒ $\frac{d}{dx} u(x) = P(x)$

$u(x)$ constant

$$\frac{d}{dx} u = u(x) \cdot P(x) \quad \text{②}$$

in $u(x)$ formula
constant.

$$\int \frac{1}{u} du = \int P(x) dx$$

$$\ln |u| = \int P(x) dx$$

in e^{-x}
($x+1$)

$$u(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx}$$

in $u(x)$
constant.

⇒ constant

$$y' + P(x)y = Q(x) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

in

$$u(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx}$$

in $u(x)$
constant

$$u(x) [y' + P(x)y] = u(x) Q(x)$$

in

$$\frac{d}{dx}(u(x)y) = u(x)Q(x)$$

in $u(x)$
constant

$$\int d(u(x)y) = \int u(x)Q(x) dx$$

⇒

$$u(x)y = \int u(x)Q(x) dx$$

מאזן גודל

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{u(x)} \int u(x) Q(x) dx$$

צ"ל: מאזן גודל. $y' + \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_{P(x)} y = \underbrace{2}_{Q(x)}$

\Rightarrow $u(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx} = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{\ln x} = \underline{\underline{x}}$

\Rightarrow אולי $u(x) = x$ מאזן גודל

$$x \left(y' + \frac{1}{x} y \right) = 2x$$

$$\int d(x \cdot y) = \int 2x dx$$

$\Rightarrow xy = \int 2x dx$

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x} \left(\int 2x dx \right) = \frac{1}{x} (x^2 + \underline{\underline{C}})$ \square

צ"ל: $y' + \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_{P(x)} y = \underbrace{2}_{Q(x)}$ $u(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx}$

$\Rightarrow u(x) = x$ זכור! אולי מאזן גודל.

צ"ל: $\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{u(x)} \int u(x) Q(x) dx$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \int x \cdot 2 dx = \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) (x^2 + \underline{\underline{C}})$$
 \square

Ex: $ay' + by = c$ a, b, c constant $a \neq 0$ $c \neq 0$

1.) $\frac{dy}{dx} + \underbrace{3x^2}_P(x) y = \underbrace{6x^2}_Q(x)$ $ay' + by = c$

$\mu(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx} = e^{\int 3x^2 dx} = e^{x^3}$

multiply both sides $\mu(x)$ \times y'

$$e^{x^3} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} + (3x^2)y \right) = e^{x^3} \cdot (6x^2)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (e^{x^3} \cdot y) = e^{x^3} \cdot (6x^2)$$

integrate. $\int d(e^{x^3} \cdot y) = \int e^{x^3} \cdot 6x^2 dx$

$$\Rightarrow e^{x^3} \cdot y = 2e^{x^3} + C$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 2 \int e^{x^3} \cdot 6x^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{2x^2} \\ = 2e^{x^3} + C \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{1}{e^{x^3}} \cdot [2e^{x^3} + C]$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y(x) = 2 + Ce^{-x^3}}$$

Ex: $x \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + 3y$.

פתרון: $\frac{dy}{dx} + \underbrace{\left(-\frac{3}{x}\right)y} = \underbrace{x}_{Q(x)}$

$P(x)$
 $\int P(x) dx$

\Rightarrow מ. $\mu(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx} = e^{\int -\frac{3}{x} dx} = e^{-3 \ln|x|} = x^{-3}$

נצטרך $\mu(x) = x^{-3}$

\Rightarrow נכפול את המשוואה ב- x^{-3}

$y(x) = \frac{1}{\mu(x)} \int \mu(x) Q(x) dx$

$= \frac{1}{x^{-3}} \int x^{-3} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{-2}} dx$

$= x^3 \left(-x^{-1} + \underline{\underline{C}} \right)$

זכרו! C זה קבוע!
C זה קבוע!

פתרון:

$\Rightarrow y(x) = -x^2 + Cx^3$

Ex: מצאנו את $3xy' - y = \ln x + 1, x > 0$.

Solⁿ: $y' + \underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{3x}\right)}_{P(x)} y = \underbrace{\frac{\ln x + 1}{3x}}_{Q(x)}$

\Rightarrow int. $\mu(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx} = e^{\int -\frac{1}{3x} dx}$
 $= e^{-\frac{1}{3} \ln|x|} = e^{-\frac{1}{3} \ln|x|} = x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

$\Rightarrow \mu(x) = x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

\Rightarrow solⁿ. $y = \frac{1}{\mu(x)} \int \mu(x) \cdot Q(x) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{x^{-\frac{1}{3}}} \int x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(\frac{\ln x + 1}{3x}\right) dx$

① $= x^{\frac{1}{3}} \int \frac{1}{3} \cdot x^{-\frac{4}{3}} \cdot \ln x + \frac{x^{-\frac{4}{3}}}{3} dx$

we know: $\frac{1}{3} \int x^{-\frac{4}{3}} \cdot \ln x dx$

by parts $= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\ln x \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{(-\frac{1}{3})} - \int \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{(-\frac{1}{3})} d(\ln x) \right)$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \\ \int dv = \int x^{-\frac{4}{3}} dx \\ v = \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{(-\frac{1}{3})} \end{array} \right\}$

$$= -\ln x (x^{-\frac{1}{3}}) + \int x^{-\frac{4}{3}} dx$$

$$= -\ln x (x^{-\frac{1}{3}}) + (-3) \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

\Rightarrow ကေလ်ဒုလ်း (၆) ကေလ်ဒုလ်း (၆) - ၆

\Rightarrow အဖြေ; ကေလ်ဒုလ်း (၆) ကေလ်ဒုလ်း (၆) - ၆

$$x^2 y' + xy = 1, \quad x > 0, \quad y(1) = 2$$