

Yüksek Mertebeden Dif Denklemler

$F(x, y, y', y'' \dots y^{(n)}) = 0$ ($n \geq 2$) şeklindeki diferansiyel denklemlere n . mertebeden dif denklem denir.

$G(x, y, c_1, c_2 \dots c_n) = 0$ genel çözümdür. (merteye kadar keyfi sabit içerir.)

n . mertebeden Dif Denklemler

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

$i = 0, 1, 2 \dots n$ $a_i(x)$; katsayılar

$a_i(x) = a_i \Rightarrow$ sabit katsayı

$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$ 2. tarafsız dif denklem (homojen dif denk)

$f(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ 2. taraflı " "

ör/ $y''' + 3y'' + y = 0$ sabit katsayılı
 $x^2y'' + xy' + y = 0$ Değişken " dif denk.

n . mertebeden sabit katsayılı lineer Dif Denklemler

$$a_0 y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + a_2 y^{(n-2)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = f(x)$$

$i = 0, 1, 2 \dots n$ $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$

Önce 2. tarafsız denklem çözülür. Sonra 2. taraflı diferansiyel denklem çözülür. 2 farklı yöntem vardır.

2. tarafsız Dif Denklem (Homojen dif denk)

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

Teorem; (*) dif denkleminin çözümü $y = e^{rx}$ şeklindedir.

$$y' + y = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -y \quad \text{Integre edelim.}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -y \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -1 dx$$

$$\ln y = -x + \ln c$$

$$\ln \frac{y}{c} = -x \Rightarrow \frac{y}{c} = e^{-x} \quad y = c e^{-x}$$

$$y = e^{rx}, \quad y' = r e^{rx}, \quad y'' = r^2 e^{rx} \dots y^{(n)} = r^n e^{rx}$$

Dif denklemde yerlerine yazılırsa

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

$$a_0 r^n e^{rx} + a_1 r^{n-1} e^{rx} + \dots + a_{n-1} r e^{rx} + a_n e^{rx} = 0$$

$$e^{rx} (a_0 r^n + a_1 r^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} r + a_n) = 0$$

$$e^{rx} \neq 0$$

$$a_0 r^n + a_1 r^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} r + a_n = 0$$

Karakteristik polinom

n tane kökü var.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r=r_1 \Rightarrow y_1 = e^{r_1 x} \\ r=r_2 \Rightarrow y_2 = e^{r_2 x} \\ \vdots \\ r=r_n \Rightarrow y_n = e^{r_n x} \end{array} \right\}$$

mertebe sayısı kadar
çözüm çıkacak

* dif denkleminin genel çözümü

$$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n \text{ şeklindedir.}$$

n. mertebeden lineer dif denklemin genel çözümü

$y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$ ayrı ayrı çözüm fonksiyonları olmak

üzere $y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n$ şeklindedir.

Bu ifadenin genel çözüm olabilmesi için

gerek ve yeter şart $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$ fonksiyonlarının

lineer bağımsız olmasıdır.

Lineer bağımlılık - Bağımsızlık

$c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$ sabitler olmak üzere eğer $c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n = 0$ eşitliği $c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_n = 0$ olduğunda gerçekleniyorsa $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$ fonksiyonlarına lineer bağımsız denir. Aksi halde lineer bağımlıdır.

Teorem; n tane fonksiyonun birbirinden lineer bağımsız olmaları için gerek ve yeter şart Wronski determinantının 0 dan farklı olmasıdır.

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & \dots & y_n \\ y_1' & y_2' & \dots & y_n' \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)} & y_2^{(n-1)} & \dots & y_n^{(n-1)} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n \text{ lineer bağımsız}$$

ÖR/ $y_1 = \sin ax$ $y_2 = \cos ax$ ($a \neq 0$)

- a) Lineer bağımlı olup olmadığını araştırınız.
b) Lineer bağımsızsa bu 2 fonksiyonu çözümleri kabul eden dif denklemini kurunuz.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } W &= \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sin ax & \cos ax \\ a \cos ax & -a \sin ax \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -a \sin^2 ax - a \cos^2 ax \\ &= -a (\underbrace{\sin^2 ax + \cos^2 ax}_1) = -a \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

y_1, y_2 lineer bağımsız

$$b) \quad y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$$

$$y = c_1 \sin ax + c_2 \cos ax$$

$$y' = +ac_1 \cos ax - ac_2 \sin ax$$

$$y'' = -a^2 c_1 \sin ax - a^2 c_2 \cos ax$$

$$= -a^2 \underbrace{(c_1 \sin ax + c_2 \cos ax)}_y$$

$$y'' = -a^2 y \Rightarrow y'' + a^2 y = 0 \text{ dif denk elde edilir.}$$

$$\text{ör/} \quad y''' - 3y'' + 2y' = 0$$

$$y = e^{rx}$$

$$y' = r e^{rx}$$

$$y'' = r^2 e^{rx}$$

$$y''' = r^3 e^{rx}$$

$$r^3 e^{rx} - 3r^2 e^{rx} + 2r e^{rx} = 0$$

$$e^{rx} (r^3 - 3r^2 + 2r) = 0$$

$$e^{rx} \neq 0 \quad r^3 - 3r^2 + 2r = 0 \text{ karakteristik pol.}$$

$$r_1 = 0 \quad r_2 = 1 \quad r_3 = 2$$

$$y_1 = e^{r_1 x} = e^{0x} = 1$$

$$y_2 = e^{r_2 x} = e^{1 \cdot x} = e^x$$

$$y_3 = e^{r_3 x} = e^{2x} = e^{2x}$$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & e^x & e^{2x} \\ 0 & e^x & 2e^{2x} \\ 0 & e^x & 4e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & 2e^{2x} \\ e^x & 4e^{2x} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 4e^{3x} - 2e^{3x} = 2e^{3x} \neq 0$$

y_1, y_2, y_3 lineer bağımsız

$$y = c_1 e^{0x} + c_2 e^{1x} + c_3 e^{2x}$$

$$y = c_1 + c_2 e^x + c_3 e^{2x} \text{ genel çözdür.}$$

ÖR/ $y'' + y' - 6y = 0$ dif denk çözünüz.

$$y = e^{rx} \quad y' = re^{rx} \quad y'' = r^2 e^{rx}$$

$$r^2 e^{rx} + re^{rx} - 6e^{rx} = 0$$

$$e^{rx} (r^2 + r - 6) = 0$$

$$r^2 + r - 6 = 0 \quad \text{karakteristik polinom}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 2 \quad -3 \end{array}$$

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

$$y_1 = e^{2x} \quad y_2 = e^{-3x}$$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} e^{2x} & e^{-3x} \\ 2e^{2x} & -3e^{-3x} \end{vmatrix} = -3e^{-x} - 2e^{-x} \\ = -5e^{-x} \neq 0$$

y_1, y_2 lineer bağımsız

$y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-3x}$ dif denklemin
çözümüdür.

Köklerin durumuna göre homojen diferansiyel denklemin (yani 2. tarafsız denklemin) genel çözümünü bulunur.

Karakteristik denklemin kökleri;

1. durum; $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n$ birbirinden farklı reel kökler ise

$y = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x} + \dots + c_n e^{r_n x}$ diferansiyel denklemin genel çözümüdür.

ÖR/ $y'' + y' - 2y = 0$ dif denkleminin genel çözümünü bulunuz.

$$r^2 + r - 2 = 0 \quad r_1 = 1 \quad r_2 = -2$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-2x}$$

ÖR/ $y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0$ dif denkleminin genel çözümünü bulunuz.

$$r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0 \quad r_1 = 2 \quad r_2 = 3$$

$$y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{3x}$$

ÖR/ $y''' - 2y'' - y' + 2y = 0$ dif denkleminin genel çözümünü bulunuz.

$$r^3 - 2r^2 - r + 2 = 0$$

$$r^2(r-2) - (r-2) = 0 \quad (r^2-1)(r-2) = 0$$

$$r_1 = 1 \quad r_2 = -1 \quad r_3 = 2$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + c_3 e^{2x}$$

2. durum; köklerin katlı (esit) kök olması

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

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-b}{2a} = r$$

$$y = k(x) e^{rx}$$

$$y' = k' e^{rx} + k r e^{rx}$$

$$y'' = k'' e^{rx} + \underbrace{rk' e^{rx} + k' r e^{rx}}_{2rk' e^{rx}} + kr^2 e^{rx}$$

Dif denklemde yenne yazılırsa

$$a(k''e^{rx} + 2k're^{rx} + kr^2e^{rx}) + b(k'e^{rx} + kre^{rx}) + cke^{rx} = 0$$

$$e^{rx} [a(k'' + 2k'r + kr^2) + b(k' + kr) + ck] = 0$$

$$e^{rx} \neq 0$$

$$ak'' + 2k'ar + akr^2 + bk' + bkr + ck = 0$$

$$ak'' + k'(\underbrace{2ar + b}_0) + k(\underbrace{ar^2 + br + c}_0) = 0$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = r \Rightarrow 2ar + b = 0, \quad ar^2 + br + c = 0$$

$$ak'' = 0 \quad a \neq 0$$

$$k'' = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2k}{dx^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dk}{dx} \right) = 0$$

$$\int d\left(\frac{dk}{dx}\right) = \int 0 \cdot dx$$

$$\underline{y = (c_1 x + c_2) e^{rx}}$$

$$\frac{dk}{dx} = c_1$$

$$\int dk = \int c_1 dx$$

$$k(x) = c_1 x + c_2$$

$r_1 = r_2 = \dots = r_k$ (k katli kök) şeklindeyse

homojen dif denklemin çözümü katlılık derecesinden bir düşük polinom ile e^{rx} in çarpımından oluşur.

$$y = (c_1 + c_2 x + \dots + c_k x^{k-1}) e^{rx} \text{ dir.}$$

ör/ $y'' + 6y' + 9y = 0$ dif denk çözümü2

$$r^2 + 6r + 9 = 0 \quad (r+3)^2 = 0 \quad r_{1,2} = -3 \text{ (2 katli kök)}$$

$$y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-3x}$$

ör/ $4y'' + 4y' + y = 0 \quad 4r^2 + 4r + 1 = 0 \quad (2r+1)^2 = 0 \quad r_{1,2} = -1/2$

$$y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-1/2 x}$$

ör/ $y^{IV} + 3y''' + 3y'' + y' = 0$

$$r^4 + 3r^3 + 3r^2 + r = 0$$

$$r(r^3 + 3r^2 + 3r + 1) = 0$$

$$r(r+1)^3 = 0$$

$$r_1 = 0 \quad r_2 = r_3 = r_4 = -1 \text{ (3 katli kök)}$$

$$y = c_1 + (c_2 + c_3 x + c_4 x^2) e^{-x}$$

3. durum Kompleks kök durumu

$$r_{1,2} = \alpha \mp i\beta \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac < 0$$

kökler kompleks kök olur.

Burada $i = \sqrt{-1}$ $\alpha = \frac{-b}{2a}$ ve $\beta = \frac{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}}{2a}$ dir.

Şimdi y_1 ve y_2 çözümlerine bakalım.

$$y_1 = e^{(\alpha + i\beta)x} = e^{\alpha x} \cdot e^{i\beta x}$$

$$y_2 = e^{(\alpha - i\beta)x} = e^{\alpha x} \cdot e^{-i\beta x}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e^{-ix} &= \cos x - i \sin x \\ e^{ix} &= \cos x + i \sin x \end{aligned} \right\} \text{den}$$

$$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 = c_1 e^{\alpha x} \cdot e^{i\beta x} + c_2 e^{\alpha x} \cdot e^{-i\beta x}$$
$$y = e^{\alpha x} [c_1 e^{i\beta x} + c_2 e^{-i\beta x}]$$

$$y = e^{\alpha x} [c_1 (\cos \beta x + i \sin \beta x) + c_2 (\cos \beta x - i \sin \beta x)]$$

$$y = e^{\alpha x} \left[\underbrace{(c_1 + c_2)}_{c_1} \cos \beta x + \underbrace{(c_1 i - c_2 i)}_{c_2} \sin \beta x \right]$$

$$y = e^{\alpha x} [c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x]$$

$\left. \begin{aligned} c_1 + c_2 \\ c_1 i - c_2 i \end{aligned} \right\} \text{sabit}$

veya

$$y = e^{\alpha x} [c_1 \sin \beta x + c_2 \cos \beta x] \text{ olarak genel}$$

çözüm bulunur.

ÖR/ $y'' - 2y' + 3y = 0$ dif denklemini çözünüz

$$r^2 - 2r + 3 = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}}{2}$$

$$r_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}i$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad \beta = \sqrt{2}$$

$$y = e^x (c_1 \cos \sqrt{2}x + c_2 \sin \sqrt{2}x) \text{ bulunur.}$$

ÖR/ $y^{IV} + 9y'' = 0$

$$r^4 + 9r^2 = 0$$

$$r^2(r^2 + 9) = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = 0 \quad r^2 + 9 = 0$$

$$r_{3,4} = \pm 3i$$

$$\alpha = 0 \quad \beta = 3$$

$$y = (c_1 x + c_2) \underbrace{e^{0x}}_1 + \underbrace{e^{0x}}_1 (c_3 \sin 3x + c_4 \cos 3x)$$

Bazen kompleks kökler : katlı olabilir.

Bu durumda

$$r_{1,2} = r_{3,4} = \alpha \pm i\beta \text{ ise çözüm}$$

$$y = e^{\alpha x} ((c_1 + c_2 x) \sin \beta x + (c_3 + c_4 x) \cos \beta x)$$

şeklinde yazılmalıdır.

ör/

$$y^{IV} + 2y'' + y = 0 \quad \text{dif denklemini çözüyoruz.}$$

$$r^4 + 2r^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(r^2 + 1)^2 = 0 \quad r_{1,2} = \pm i \quad (2 \text{ kat kök})$$

$$r_{1,2} = \pm i \quad r_{3,4} = \pm i$$

$$\alpha = 0 \quad \beta = 1$$

$$y_h = y = e^{0x} \left[(c_1 x + c_2) \cos x + (c_3 x + c_4) \sin x \right]$$

n . mertebeden sabit katsayılı lineer diferansiyel denklemlerde 2. taraflı diferansiyel denklemin çözümü:

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

$$f(x) \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad \text{homojen kısmın çözümü} \rightarrow y_h$$

$$f(x) \neq 0 \quad 2. \text{ taraflı dif denk çözümü } y_0 \text{ (y özel)}$$

$$\boxed{y = y_h + y_0} \quad \text{Genel Çözüm}$$

3 tane yöntem vardır

Belirsiz katsayılar Yöntemi

Sabitlerin değişimi //

Türev Operatörü //

Belirsiz Katsayılar Yöntemi

$x^n, e^{\alpha x}, \sin \beta x, \cos \beta x$ bu fonksiyonlar varsa bu yöntem kullanılır.

$$n \geq 0 \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \alpha \neq 0 \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$f(x)$	$\underbrace{\text{ÇÖZÜM TABLOSU}}_{\text{Karakteristik denklemin kökü değilse}}$	y_0
1) k (sabit)	0	A
2) x^n	0	$A_0 x^n + A_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + A_n$
3) $e^{\alpha x}$	α	$A e^{\alpha x}$
4) $x^n e^{\alpha x}$	α	$(A_0 x^n + \dots + A_n) e^{\alpha x}$
5) $\left. \begin{matrix} \sin \beta x \\ \cos \beta x \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\mp i\beta$	$A \cos \beta x + B \sin \beta x$
6) $\left. \begin{matrix} e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x \\ e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\alpha \mp i\beta$	$e^{\alpha x} (A \cos \beta x + B \sin \beta x)$
7) $\left. \begin{matrix} x^n \sin \beta x \\ x^n \cos \beta x \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\mp i\beta$	$(A_0 x^n + \dots + A_n) \cos \beta x + (B_0 x^n + \dots + B_n) \sin \beta x$

Not: Tablodaki 2. sütunda yer alan $0, \alpha, \mp i\beta, \alpha \mp i\beta$ değerleri karakteristik denklemin k katlı kökü ise 3. sütundaki ifadeler x^k ile çarpılır.

ÖR / $y''' - y'' - y' + y = \underbrace{5e^x}_{y_{\hat{0}_1}} + \underbrace{6x^2e^{-x}}_{y_{\hat{0}_2}} - \underbrace{e^x \cos x}_{y_{\hat{0}_3}}$

$$r^3 - r^2 - r + 1 = 0$$

$$r^2(r-1) - (r-1) = 0$$

$$(r^2-1)(r-1) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{r_{1,2} = 1}_{2 \text{ katlı kök}} \quad r_3 = -1$$

2 katlı kök

$$f_1(x) = 5e^x \text{ için } (\alpha = 1) (2 \text{ katlı kök})$$

$$\underline{y_{\hat{0}_1} = x^2 \cdot Ae^x} \quad (\text{özel durum})$$

$$f_2(x) = 6x^2e^{-x} \quad \alpha = -1 \quad (\text{tek katlı kök})$$

$$y_{\hat{0}_2} = x \cdot (a_0x^2 + a_1x + a_2)e^{-x} \quad (\text{özel durum})$$

$$f_3(x) = -e^x \cos x$$

$$y_{\hat{0}_3} = e^x (A \cos x + B \sin x)$$

ÖR / $y''' - 3y'' + 4y' - 12y = 3e^{-2x} - 5 \sin 3x + 7x \cos 2x$

$$r^3 - 3r^2 + 4r - 12 = 0$$

$$r^2(r-3) + 4(r-3) = 0$$

$$(r^2+4)(r-3) = 0$$

$$r^2 = -4 \quad r_{1,2} = \mp 2i$$

$$r_3 = 3$$

$$y_{\hat{0}_1} = Ae^{-2x}$$

$$y_{\hat{0}_2} = A \sin 3x + B \cos 3x$$

$$y_{\hat{0}_3} = [(a_0x + b_0) \cos 2x + (a_1x + b_1) \sin 2x] \cdot x$$

özel durum

ör/ $y'' + 4y' + 29y = 4e^{-2x} - 4e^{-2x} \sin 5x + x^2 - 5$

$$r^2 + 4r + 29 = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 29}}{2}$$

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{-100}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 10i}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2 + 5i \\ -2 - 5i \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r_1 &= -2 + 5i \\ r_2 &= -2 - 5i \end{aligned} \right\} y_h = e^{-2x} (C_1 \sin 5x + C_2 \cos 5x)$$

$$y_{o1} = Ae^{-2x}$$

$$y_{o2} = e^{-2x} (A_0 \sin 5x + B_0 \cos 5x) \cdot x$$

$$y_{o3} = ax^2 + bx + c$$

ör/ $y'' + y' - 2y = x^2 - 1$ dif denklemini çözünüz.

$$r^2 + r - 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} & \swarrow \searrow \\ -2 & 1 \\ r_1 = -2 & r_2 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x$$

$$y_o = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$y_o' = 2ax + b$$

$$y_o'' = 2a$$

$$2a + 2ax + b - 2ax^2 - 2bx - 2c = x^2 - 1$$

$$-2a = 1 \quad a = -1/2$$

$$2a - 2b = 0 \quad 2a = 2b$$

$$b = -1/2$$

$$2a - 2c + b = -1$$

$$2(-1/2) - 2c - 1/2 = -1 \quad c = -1/4$$

$$y_o = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-1 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 2c$$

$$-2 - 1 + 2 = 2c$$

$$c = -1/4$$

$$y = y_h + y_o$$

$$y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

ör / $y'' - y' = 2x + 1$

$$r^2 - r = 0 \quad r(r-1) = 0 \quad r_1 = 0 \quad r_2 = 1$$

$$\underline{y_h = c_1 + c_2 e^x}$$

$$y_ö = (ax+b)x = ax^2 + bx$$

$$y_ö' = 2ax + b$$

$$y_ö'' = 2a$$

$$2a - 2ax - b = 2x + 1$$

$$-2ax + 2a - b = 2x + 1$$

$$-2a = 2 \quad a = -1$$

$$2a - b = 1 \Rightarrow -b = 1 - 2a$$

$$-b = 1 - 2(-1)$$

$$-b = 3 \quad b = -3$$

$$\underline{y_ö = -x^2 - 3x}$$

$$y = y_h + y_ö = c_1 + c_2 e^x - x^2 - 3x$$

ör / $y'' - 4y' + 3y = 4e^{2x}$ dif denklemini çözünüz.

$$r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} / \quad \backslash \\ 3 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$r_1 = 3$$

$$r_2 = 1$$

$$\underline{y_h = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^x}$$

$$y_ö = Ae^{2x}$$

$$y_ö' = 2Ae^{2x}$$

$$y_ö'' = 4Ae^{2x}$$

$$4Ae^{2x} - 8Ae^{2x} + 3Ae^{2x} = 4e^{2x}$$

$$-A = 4 \quad A = -4$$

$$\underline{y_ö = -4e^{2x}}$$

$$y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^x - 4e^{2x}$$

$$\text{OR/ } y'' - 5y' + 6y = 5e^{2x}$$

$$r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \diagup \diagdown \\ 2 \quad 3 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} r_1 = 2 \\ r_2 = 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\underline{y_h = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{3x}}$$

$\alpha = 2$ karakteristik denklemin kökü (tek katlı kök)

$$y_{\text{ö}} = A e^{2x} \cdot x \quad (\text{özel durum})$$

$$y_{\text{ö}}' = 2A e^{2x} \cdot x + A e^{2x}$$

$$y_{\text{ö}}'' = 4A e^{2x} \cdot x + 2A e^{2x} + 2A e^{2x}$$

$$y_{\text{ö}}'' = 4A e^{2x} \cdot x + 4A e^{2x}$$

$$4A e^{2x} \cdot x + 4A e^{2x} - 10A e^{2x} \cdot x - 5A e^{2x} + 6A e^{2x} \cdot x = 5e^{2x}$$

$$-A e^{2x} = 5e^{2x} \quad A = -5$$

$$\underline{y_{\text{ö}} = -5x e^{2x}}$$

$$y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{3x} - 5x e^{2x}$$

* Karakteristik polinomun kökleri şöyle olsa idi

$$r_1 = r_2 = 2 \quad r_3 = 3$$

$$y_{\text{ö}} = A e^{2x} \cdot \underline{\underline{x^2}}$$

($\alpha = 2$ karakteristik denklemin)
2 katlı kökü

OR / $y'' + 5y' + 6y = 2\cos x$ dif denklemini çöz.

$$r^2 + 5r + 6 = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \diagup \\ -3 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \diagdown \\ -2 \end{matrix} \quad r_1 = -3 \quad r_2 = -2 \quad \underline{y_h = c_1 e^{-3x} + c_2 e^{-2x}}$$

$$y_0 = A \cos x + B \sin x$$

$$y_0' = -A \sin x + B \cos x$$

$$y_0'' = -A \cos x - B \sin x$$

$$-A \cos x - B \sin x + 5(-A \sin x + B \cos x) + 6(A \cos x + B \sin x) = 2 \cos x$$

$$-A \cos x - B \sin x - 5A \sin x + 5B \cos x + 6A \cos x + 6B \sin x = 2 \cos x$$

$$(5A + 5B) \cos x + (5B - 5A) \sin x = 2 \cos x$$

$$\begin{cases} 5A + 5B = 2 \\ 5B - 5A = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 10B = 2 \\ B = 1/5 \end{cases} \quad A = 1/5$$

$$\underline{y_0 = \frac{1}{5} \cos x + \frac{1}{5} \sin x}$$

$$y = y_h + y_0 = c_1 e^{-3x} + c_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{5} \cos x + \frac{1}{5} \sin x$$

OR /

$$y'' + 4y = \sin 2x \quad \text{dif denkleme çöz.}$$

$$r^2 + 4 = 0 \quad r_{1,2} = \pm 2i \quad \alpha = 0 \quad \beta = 2$$

$$y_h = \underline{c_1 \sin 2x + c_2 \cos 2x}$$

$$y_0 = (A \sin 2x + B \cos 2x) \cdot \underline{x} \quad \text{özel durum}$$

$$y_0 = Ax \sin 2x + Bx \cos 2x$$

$$y_0' = A \sin 2x + 2Ax \cos 2x + B \cos 2x - 2Bx \sin 2x$$

$$y_0'' = \underbrace{2A \cos 2x + 2A \cos 2x - 4Ax \sin 2x - 2B \sin 2x - 2B \sin 2x - 4Bx \cos 2x}$$

$$y_0'' = 4A \cos 2x - 4B \sin 2x - 4Ax \sin 2x - 4Bx \cos 2x$$

$$4A \cos 2x - 4B \sin 2x - 4Ax \sin 2x - 4Bx \cos 2x + 4Ax \sin 2x + 4Bx \cos 2x = \sin 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4A &= 0 & -4B &= 1 \\ A &= 0 & B &= -1/4 \end{aligned}$$

$$y_0 = \underline{-\frac{1}{4} x \cos 2x}$$

$$y = c_1 \sin 2x + c_2 \cos 2x - \frac{x}{4} \cos 2x$$

OR / $y'' - 2y' + 2y = xe^x$ dif denkleme çöz.

$$r^2 - 2r + 2 = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = 1 \pm i \quad r_1 = 1 + i \quad r_2 = 1 - i$$

$$y_h = \underline{e^x (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x)}$$

$$y_0 = (ax + b)e^x = axe^x + be^x$$

$$y_0' = ae^x + axe^x + be^x$$

$$y_0'' = ae^x + ae^x + axe^x + be^x = 2ae^x + axe^x + be^x$$

$$\cancel{2ae^x} + \cancel{axe^x} + \cancel{be^x} - \cancel{2ae^x} - \cancel{2axe^x} - \cancel{2be^x} + \cancel{2axe^x} + \cancel{2be^x} = xe^x$$

$$axe^x + be^x = xe^x \quad a = 1 \quad b = 0$$

$$\underline{y_0 = xe^x}$$

$$y = y_h + y_0 \quad y = e^x (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x) + xe^x$$

ör/ $y'' + y = e^{-x} \cos x$ dif denkleme.

$$r^2 + 1 = 0 \quad r_{1,2} = \pm i$$

$$\underline{y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x}$$

$$y_0 = e^{-x} (A \cos x + B \sin x)$$

$$y_0 = e^{-x} A \cos x + e^{-x} B \sin x$$

$$y_0' = -e^{-x} A \cos x - e^{-x} A \sin x - e^{-x} B \sin x + e^{-x} B \cos x$$

$$y_0'' = e^{-x} A \cos x + e^{-x} A \sin x + e^{-x} A \sin x - e^{-x} A \cos x + e^{-x} B \sin x - e^{-x} B \cos x - e^{-x} B \sin x$$

$$y_0'' = 2Ae^{-x} \sin x - 2Be^{-x} \cos x$$

$$2Ae^{-x} \sin x - 2Be^{-x} \cos x + e^{-x} A \cos x + e^{-x} B \sin x = e^{-x} \cos x$$

$$(2A+B)e^{-x} \sin x + (-2B+A)e^{-x} \cos x = e^{-x} \cos x$$

$$\begin{cases} 2A+B=0 \\ -2B+A=1 \end{cases} \quad A = 1/5 \quad B = -2/5$$

$$\underline{y_0 = e^{-x} \left(\frac{1}{5} \cos x - \frac{2}{5} \sin x \right)}$$

$$y = y_h + y_0 = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + e^{-x} \left(\frac{1}{5} \cos x - \frac{2}{5} \sin x \right)$$

ör/ $y'' + y = \sin^2 x$ dif denk çöz.

$$r^2 + 1 = 0 \quad r_{1,2} = \pm i$$

$$y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$$

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

$$y'' + y = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{y_{\text{ö}_1}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x}_{y_{\text{ö}_2}}$$

$$y_{\text{ö}_1} = A$$

$$y_{\text{ö}_2} = A_0 \cos 2x + B \sin 2x$$

ör/ $y'' + 4y = x \sin x$ dif denk çöz.

$$r^2 + 4 = 0 \quad r_{1,2} = \pm 2i \quad y_h = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x$$

$$y_{\text{ö}} = (ax+b) \cos x + (cx+d) \sin x$$

$$y_{\text{ö}}' = a \cos x - (ax+b) \sin x + c \sin x + (cx+d) \cos x$$

$$y_{\text{ö}}'' = -2a \sin x - (ax+b) \cos x + 2c \cos x - (cx+d) \sin x$$

$$-2a \sin x - (ax+b) \cos x + 2c \cos x - (cx+d) \sin x + 4(ax+b) \cos x + 4(cx+d) \sin x = x \sin x$$

$$(3ax+3b+2c) \cos x + (-2a+3cx+3d) \sin x = x \sin x$$

$$3ax \cos x + (3b+2c) \cos x + (-2a+3d) \sin x + 3cx \sin x = x \sin x$$

$$3c = 1 \quad c = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3a = 0 \quad a = 0$$

$$3b+2c = 0 \quad b = -\frac{2}{9}$$

$$-2a+3d = 0 \quad d = 0$$

$$y_{\text{ö}} = \underline{-\frac{2}{9} \cos x + \frac{1}{3} x \sin x}$$

$$y = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x - \frac{2}{9} \cos x + \frac{x}{3} \sin x$$

$$\text{ör/ } y''' - 2y'' = xe^{2x}$$

$$r^3 - 2r^2 = 0$$

$$r^2(r-2)=0 \quad r_{1,2}=0 \quad r_3=2$$

$$y_h = \underline{c_1 x + c_2 + c_3 e^{2x}}$$

$$y_ö = (ax+b)e^{2x} \cdot \underline{x}$$

özel durum

$$y_ö = (ax^2 + bx)e^{2x}$$

$$y_ö' = (2ax+b)e^{2x} + 2(ax^2+bx)e^{2x}$$

$$y_ö'' = 2ae^{2x} + 2(2ax+b)e^{2x} + 2(2ax+b)e^{2x} + 2(ax^2+bx) \cdot 2e^{2x}$$

$$y_ö'' = 2ae^{2x} + 4(2ax+b)e^{2x} + 4e^{2x}(ax^2+bx)$$

$$y_ö''' = 4ae^{2x} + 8a \cdot e^{2x} + 8(2ax+b)e^{2x} + 8e^{2x}(ax^2+bx) + 4e^{2x}(2ax+b)$$

$$y_ö''' = 4ae^{2x} + 8ae^{2x} + 12(2ax+b)e^{2x} + 8e^{2x}(ax^2+bx)$$

$$4ae^{2x} + 8ae^{2x} + 12(2ax+b)e^{2x} + 8e^{2x}(ax^2+bx) - 4ae^{2x} - 8(2ax+b)e^{2x}$$

$$- 8e^{2x}(ax^2+bx) = xe^{2x}$$

$$e^{2x}(\underline{12a + 24ax + 12b + 8ax^2 + 8bx} - \underline{4a - 16ax - 8b - 8ax^2 - 8bx}) = xe^{2x}$$

$$8ax + 8a + 4b = x$$

$$8a = 1 \quad a = 1/8$$

$$8a + 4b = 0 \quad b = -1/4$$

$$y_ö = \underline{\left(\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{x}{4}\right)e^{2x}}$$

$$y = c_1 x + c_2 + c_3 e^{2x} + \left(\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{x}{4}\right)e^{2x}$$

$$y^{IV} + 2y'' + y = 0 \quad \text{dif denkleminin } \checkmark \text{ çözümü.}$$

$$r^4 + 2r^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$r^2 = t$$

$$t^2 + 2t + 1 = 0$$

$$(t+1)^2 = 0$$

$$t_1 = t_2 = -1$$

$$t_1 = -1 = r^2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_1 = i \\ r_2 = -i \end{array} \right. \quad r_{1,2} = \pm i$$

$$t_1 = -1 = r^2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_3 = i \\ r_4 = -i \end{array} \right. \quad r_{3,4} = \pm i$$

$$r_{1,2} = \pm i \quad r_{3,4} = \pm i \quad (2 \text{ katlı köktür})$$

$$y = e^{0x} [(c_1 + c_2 x) \sin x + (c_3 + c_4 x) \cos x] \text{ bulunur.}$$

İkinci Taraflı dif denklemin çözümü

Homojen dif denklemin (ikinci taraflı)

genel çözümünün nasıl bulunacağını öğrendik.

Şimdi ikinci taraflı dif denklemin y_ö

özel çözümünü bulacağız. Buradan sabit

katsayılı dif denklemin genel çözümünü

$$y = y_h + y_o \quad \text{olarak elde edilir.}$$

Homojen olmayan denklemler;

Belirsiz Katsayılar Yöntemi

Homojen olmayan bir diferansiyel denklemi

çözmenin en basit yolu belirsiz katsayılar yöntemidir.

$$a_0 y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + a_2 y^{(n-2)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = R(x)$$

diff denklemini için $R(x)$ in alacağı bazı haller için bu yöntem son derece kullanışlıdır.

1) İkinci taraf n . dereceden bir polinom ise;

y_0 , n . dereceden bir polinom seçilir.

ör/ $y'' + y' - 2y = x^2 - 1$ diff denklemini çözünüz.

$$r^2 + r - 2 = 0 \quad r_1 = -2 \quad r_2 = 1$$

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

$$y_0 = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$y_0' = 2ax + b \quad y_0'' = 2a$$

$$2a + 2ax + b - 2ax^2 - 2bx + 2c = x^2 - 1$$

$$-2a = 1 \quad 2a - 2b = 0$$

$$2a + b - 2c = -1$$

$$a = -1/2 \quad b = -1/2 \quad c = -1/4$$

$$y_0 = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = y_h + y_0 = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4}$$

Özel durum: Karakteristik denklemin köklerinde 0 varsa (yani $r^k (r_{+}^{n-k} \dots)$ şeklinde ise) önerilen özel çözüm $x^k ()$ şeklindedir. k , sıfırın katılığıdır.

ör/ $y^{(iv)} = x + 2$ dif denkleminin genel çözümünü bulunuz.

$$r^4 = 0 \quad r_1 = r_2 = r_3 = r_4 = 0 \quad (0, 4 \text{ katlı kök})$$

$$y_h = (c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2 + c_4 x^3) \underline{e^{0x}}$$

$$\underline{y_h = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2 + c_4 x^3} \quad (\text{ikinci tarafsız denklemin genel çözümü})$$

$$y_g = x^4 \cdot (Ax + B) = Ax^5 + Bx^4$$

$$y_g' = 5Ax^4 + 4Bx^3$$

$$y_g'' = 20Ax^3 + 12Bx^2$$

$$y_g''' = 60Ax^2 + 24Bx$$

$$y_g^{(iv)} = 120Ax + 24B$$

$$y^{(iv)} = x + 2$$

$$120Ax + 24B = x + 2$$

$$120A = 1$$

$$A = 1/120$$

$$24B = 2$$

$$B = 1/12$$

$$\underline{y_g = \frac{1}{120} x^5 + \frac{1}{12} x^4}$$

(ikinci tarafı denklemin özel çözümü)

$$y = y_h + y_g$$

$$y = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2 + c_4 x^3 + \frac{1}{120} x^5 + \frac{1}{12} x^4$$

2) ikinci taraf $R(x) = M e^{\alpha x}$ şeklinde ise

$$y_0 = k e^{\alpha x} \text{ seçilir.}$$

ör $y'' - 4y = 10e^{3x}$ dif denklemini çözüyoruz.

$$r^2 - 4 = 0 \quad r^2 = 4 \quad r_1 = 2 \quad r_2 = -2$$

$$\underline{y_h = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x}}$$

$$y_0 = k e^{3x} \quad y_0' = 3k e^{3x} \quad y_0'' = 9k e^{3x}$$

$$9k e^{3x} - 4k e^{3x} = 10e^{3x}$$

$$5k e^{3x} = 10e^{3x} \quad 5k = 10$$

$$\underline{k = 2}$$

$$\underline{y_0 = 2e^{3x}}$$

$$y = y_h + y_0 = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x} + 2e^{3x}$$

özel durum:

Karakteristik denklemin kökü $r = \alpha$ durumunda ise r nm katlılığına göre seçilen y_0 , x^k ile çarpılır.

ör/ $y''' - y'' - 4y = e^{2x}$ dif denk çözüyoruz.

$$r^3 - r^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$r_1 = 2 \quad r_{2,3} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} i$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$y_h = c_1 e^{2x} + e^{-1/2 x} \left(c_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} x + c_3 \sin \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} x \right)$$

$$y_0'' = x (k e^{2x})$$

$$y_0'' = k [x e^{2x}]$$

$$y_0' = k [e^{2x} + 2x e^{2x}]$$

$$y_0' = k e^{2x} + 2x k e^{2x}$$

$$y_0'' = 2k e^{2x} + 2k e^{2x} + 4x k e^{2x}$$

$$y_0'' = 4k e^{2x} + 4x k e^{2x}$$

$$y_0''' = \underbrace{8k e^{2x} + 4k e^{2x}}_{12k e^{2x}} + 8x k e^{2x}$$

$$y''' - y'' - 4y = e^{2x}$$

$$12k e^{2x} + \cancel{8x k e^{2x}} - 4k e^{2x} - \cancel{4x k e^{2x}} - 4x k e^{2x} = e^{2x}$$

$$8k e^{2x} = e^{2x} \quad \therefore 8k = 1 \quad k = 1/8$$

$$y_0'' = \frac{1}{8} x e^{2x}$$

$$y = y_h + y_0$$

$$y = c_1 e^{2x} + e^{-1/2 x} \left(c_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} x + c_3 \sin \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} x \right) + \frac{1}{8} x e^{2x}$$

3) İkinci taraf $f(x) = M \cos \lambda x + N \sin \lambda x$
ise

$$y_0 = A \cos \lambda x + B \sin \lambda x \text{ seçilir.}$$

ÖR/ $y'' + 2y' + y = 2 \sin x + 4 \cos x$ dif denk göz.

$$r^2 + 2r + 1 = 0 \quad r_1 = r_2 = -1$$

$$y_h = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-x}$$

$$y_0 = A \cos x + B \sin x \text{ seçilir.}$$

$$y_0' = -A \sin x + B \cos x$$

$$y_0'' = -A \cos x - B \sin x$$

$$-A \cos x - B \sin x - 2A \sin x + 2B \cos x + A \cos x + B \sin x = 2 \sin x + 4 \cos x$$

$$-2A = 2 \quad A = -1$$

$$2B = 4 \quad B = 2$$

$$y_0 = -\cos x + 2 \sin x$$

$$y = y_h + y_0$$

$$y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-x} - \cos x + 2 \sin x$$

bulur.

Özel durum; ikinci taraf $M \cos \lambda x + N \sin \lambda x$ şeklinde ve karakteristik denklemin köklerinde $\mp \lambda i$ varsa katılığına göre x^k ile özel çözüm yapılır.

ör/ $y'' + 9y = \cos 3x$ dif. denklemini çözüyoruz.

$$r^2 + 9 = 0 \quad r_{1,2} = \mp 3i \quad \alpha = 0 \quad \beta = 3 = \lambda$$

$$y_h = e^{0x} (c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x)$$

$$y_o = x(A \cos 3x + B \sin 3x) \quad \text{özel durum var}$$

$$y_o' = A \cos 3x + B \sin 3x + x(-3A \sin 3x + 3B \cos 3x)$$

$$y_o'' = -3A \sin 3x + 3B \cos 3x - 3A \sin 3x + 3B \cos 3x + x(-8A \cos 3x - 9B \sin 3x)$$

$$y_o'' = -6A \sin 3x + 6B \cos 3x + x(-8A \cos 3x - 9B \sin 3x)$$

$$-6A \sin 3x + 6B \cos 3x - 8Ax \cos 3x - 9Bx \sin 3x + 8Ax \cos 3x + 9Bx \sin 3x = \cos 3x$$

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

$$y_o = \frac{1}{6} x \sin 3x$$

$$y = c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x + \frac{1}{6} x \sin 3x$$

ÖR/ $y^{IV} + 2y'' + y = \sin x$ dif denkleminin özel çöz yazınız.

$$r^4 + 2r^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(r^2 + 1)^2 = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = r_{3,4} = \pm i \quad (2 \text{ katlı kök})$$

$$y_0 = x^2 (A \cos x + B \sin x)$$

$\lambda = 1 = \beta$
özel durum

ÖR/ $y'' + y' + 1 = \cos 2x + \sin 2x$ dif denkleminin özel çöz yaz.

$$r^2 + r + 1 = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

özel durum yok

$\alpha = 0$ değil $\lambda \neq \beta$

$$y_0 = A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x \text{ seçilir.}$$

ÖR/ $y^{IV} + 2y'' + y = \cos 2x$

$$r_{1,2} = r_{3,4} = \pm i$$

$$\alpha = 0 \text{ ama } \lambda = 2 \neq \beta = 1$$

özel durum yok

$$y_0 = A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x \text{ seçilir.}$$

4) İkinci tarafta $M(x)e^{\alpha x}$ şeklinde ise,

$$y_0 = u(x)e^{\alpha x} \text{ seçilir.}$$

ör/ $y'' - 5y' + 6y = xe^x$ dif denklemini çöz.

$$r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0 \quad r_1 = 2 \quad r_2 = 3 \quad y_h = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{3x}$$

$$y_0 = u(x)e^x \quad y_0' = u'e^x + ue^x \quad y_0'' = u''e^x + u'e^x + u'e^x + ue^x$$
$$y_0'' = u''e^x + 2u'e^x + ue^x$$

$$y'' - 5y' + 6y = xe^x$$

$$u''e^x + 2u'e^x + ue^x - 5(u'e^x + ue^x) + 6ue^x = xe^x$$

$$u''e^x - 3u'e^x + 2ue^x = xe^x$$

$$u'' - 3u' + 2u = x$$

$$u = ax + b \quad u' = a \quad u'' = 0$$

$$0 - 3a + 2ax + 2b = x$$

$$2a = 1 \quad a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-3a + 2b = 0$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} = -2b$$

$$b = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$y_0 = \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{4}\right)e^x$$

$$y = y_h + y_0 = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{3x} + \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{4}\right)e^x$$

5. İkinci taraf $M(x)\sin \lambda x + N(x)\cos \lambda x$ şeklinde ise

$$\begin{array}{l} M(x) \rightarrow m. \text{ dereceden polinom} \\ N(x) \rightarrow n. \text{ dereceden polinom} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{derecesi büyük} \\ \text{olan polinoma} \\ \text{göre} \end{array} \right.$$

ÖR/ $y'' + 2y' + y = 2x\sin x + \cos x$ dif denklemini gözünüz.

$$r^2 + 2r + 1 = 0$$

$$(r+1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = -1 \quad y_h = (c_1 + c_2 x)e^{-x}$$

$$y_0 = (ax+b)\sin x + (cx+d)\cos x$$

$$y_0' = a\sin x + (ax+b)\cos x + c\cos x + (cx+d)(-\sin x)$$

$$y_0'' = a\cos x + a\cos x + (ax+b)(-\sin x) - c\sin x + c(-\sin x) + (cx+d)(-\cos x)$$

$$y_0'' = 2a\cos x - 2c\sin x + (ax+b)(-\sin x) + (cx+d)(-\cos x)$$

$$y'' + 2y' + y = 2x\sin x + \cos x$$

$$2a\cos x - 2c\sin x - ax\sin x - b\sin x - cx\cos x - d\cos x + 2a\sin x$$

$$+ 2ax\cos x + 2b\cos x + 2c\cos x - 2cx\sin x - 2d\sin x$$

$$+ ax\sin x + b\sin x + cx\cos x + d\cos x = 2x\sin x + \cos x$$

$$\sin x[-2c + 2a - 2d] + \cos x[2a + 2b + 2c] + 2ax\cos x -$$

$$2cx\sin x = 2x\sin x + \cos x$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -2c + 2a - 2d &= 0 \\ 2a + 2b + 2c &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \begin{aligned} 2a + 2b + 2c &= 1 \\ 2 \cdot 0 + 2b + 2 \cdot 1 &= 1 \\ 2b &= 1 - 2 \\ 2b &= -1 \\ b &= -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2c &= 2 & c &= 1 \checkmark \\ 2a &= 0 & a &= 0 \checkmark \\ & & b &= -\frac{1}{2} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2c + 2a - 2d &= 0 \\ -2 - 2d &= 0 \Rightarrow -2 = 2d \quad d = -1 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$y_0'' = -\frac{1}{2} \sin x + (x-1) \cos x$$

$$y = y_h + y_0''$$

$$y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin x + (x-1) \cos x$$

ör/ $y'' - 2y' + 2y = \cos x \cdot e^x$ dif denk gözünüz.

$$r^2 - 2r + 2 = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2} = 1 \pm i \quad \alpha = 1 \quad \beta = 1$$

$$y_h = e^x (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x)$$

$$y_0'' = u(x) e^x$$

$$y_0'' = u' e^x + u e^x$$

$$y_0'' = u'' e^x + u' e^x + u' e^x + u e^x$$

$$y_0'' = u'' e^x + 2u' e^x + u e^x$$

$$y'' - 2y' + 2y = \cos x e^x$$

$$u'' e^x + \underline{2u' e^x} + u e^x - \underline{2u' e^x} - \underline{2u e^x} + \underline{2u e^x} = \cos x \cdot e^x$$

$$u'' e^x + u e^x = \cos x \cdot e^x$$

$$u'' + u = \cos x \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{burada karakteristik} \\ \text{polinom köküne bak} \\ \text{özel çözüm varmı?} \end{array} \right.$$

$$r^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = \pm i \quad \text{özel durum var.}$$

$$\alpha = 0 \quad \beta = 1 = \lambda$$

$$u = x \cdot (A \cos x + B \sin x)$$

$$u' = A \cos x + B \sin x + x(-A \sin x + B \cos x)$$

$$u'' = -A \sin x + B \cos x - A \sin x + B \cos x + x(-A \cos x - B \sin x)$$

$$u'' = -2A \sin x + 2B \cos x - Ax \cos x - Bx \sin x$$

$$u'' + u = \sin x$$

$$-2A \sin x + 2B \cos x - Ax \cos x - Bx \sin x + Ax \cos x + Bx \sin x = \cos x$$

$$-2A = 0 \quad A = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} 2B = 1 \\ B = 1/2 \end{array}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} x \sin x$$

$$y_0 = u(x) e^x = \frac{1}{2} x \sin x \cdot e^x$$

$$y = e^x (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x) + \frac{1}{2} x \sin x \cdot e^x$$

6) $R(x)$ ayrı cinsten birkaç fonksiyonun toplamı ise herbiri için ayrı y_h bulunur.

ÖR/ $y'' + 2y' - 4y = 8x^2 - 3x + 1 + 2\sin x + 4\cos x - 6e^{2x}$
dif denklemini gözünüz.

$$r^2 + 2r - 4 = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-4)}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$r_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$y_h = c_1 e^{(-1-\sqrt{5})x} + c_2 e^{(-1+\sqrt{5})x}$$

$$R_1(x) = 8x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$y_{\hat{o}_1} = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$y_{\hat{o}_1}' = 2ax + b \quad y_{\hat{o}_1}'' = 2a$$

$$2a + 4ax + 2b - 4ax^2 - 4bx - 4c = 8x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$-4a = 8$$

$$a = -2 \checkmark$$

$$4a - 4b = -3$$

$$-4b = -3 - 4a$$

$$-4b = -3 - 4 \cdot (-2)$$

$$-4b = 5 \quad b = -\frac{5}{4} \checkmark$$

$$2a + 2b - 4c = 1$$

$$2a + 2b - 4c = 1$$

$$-4 - \frac{10}{4} - 1 = 4c$$

$$\frac{-16 - 10 - 4}{4} = 4c$$

$$-\frac{30}{4} = 4c$$

$$-30 = 16c$$

$$c = -\frac{30}{16}$$

$$c = -\frac{15}{8}$$

$$y_{\hat{o}_1} = -2x^2 - \frac{5}{4}x - \frac{15}{8}$$

$$y_{\delta_2} = A \sin x + B \cos x$$

$$R_2(x) = 2 \sin x + 4 \cos x$$

$$y_{\delta_2}' = A \cos x - B \sin x$$

$$y_{\delta_2}'' = -A \sin x - B \cos x$$

$$y'' + 2y' - 4y = 2 \sin x + 4 \cos x$$

$$-A \sin x - B \cos x + 2A \cos x - 2B \sin x - 4A \sin x - 4B \cos x = 2 \sin x + 4 \cos x$$

$$-5A \sin x - 5B \cos x + 2A \cos x - 2B \sin x = 2 \sin x + 4 \cos x$$

$$(-5A - 2B) \sin x + (2A - 5B) \cos x = 2 \sin x + 4 \cos x$$

$$2 / -5A - 2B = 2$$

$$-10A - 4B = 4$$

$$5 / 2A - 5B = 4$$

$$10A - 25B = 20$$

$$-29B = 24$$

$$B = -24/29$$

$$2A - 5B = 4$$

$$2A = 4 + 5B = 4 + 5 \cdot \left(-\frac{24}{29}\right)$$

$$2A = 4 - \frac{120}{29} = \frac{116 - 120}{29} = -\frac{4}{29}$$

$$2A = -4/29 \quad A = -\frac{2}{29}$$

$$y_{\delta_2} = -\frac{2}{29} \sin x - \frac{24}{29} \cos x$$

$$R_3(x) = -6e^{2x}$$

$$y_{\delta_3} = ke^{2x} \quad y_{\delta_3}' = 2ke^{2x} \quad y_{\delta_3}'' = 4ke^{2x}$$

$$y'' + 2y' - 4y = -6e^{2x}$$

$$4ke^{2x} + 4ke^{2x} - 4ke^{2x} = -6e^{2x} \quad 4k = -6 \quad k = -3/2$$

$$y_{\delta_3} = -\frac{3}{2} e^{2x}$$

$$y = c_1 e^{(-1-\sqrt{5})x} + c_2 e^{(-1+\sqrt{5})x} - 2x^2 - \frac{5}{4}x - \frac{15}{8} - \frac{2}{29} \sin x - \frac{24}{29} \cos x - \frac{3}{2} e^{2x}$$

ÖR/ $y'' - 4y' + 8y = 1 - e^{2x} \sin x$ dif denkle çözümünü bulunuz.

$$r^2 - 4r + 8 = 0 \quad r_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 8}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2}$$

$$\underline{y_h = e^{2x} (c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x)}$$

$$r_{1,2} = 2 \pm 2i$$

$f_1(x) = 1$ için

$$y_{\ddot{o}_1} = A \quad y_{\ddot{o}_1}' = 0 \quad y_{\ddot{o}_1}'' = 0$$

$$y'' - 4y' + 8y = 1$$

$$0 - 4 \cdot 0 + 8 \cdot A = 1$$

$$A = 1/8$$

$$\underline{y_{\ddot{o}_1} = \frac{1}{8}}$$

$f_2(x) = -e^{2x} \sin x$ için

$$y_{\ddot{o}_2} = u(x) e^{2x}$$

$$y_{\ddot{o}_2}' = u' e^{2x} + 2u e^{2x}$$

$$y_{\ddot{o}_2}'' = u'' e^{2x} + 2u' e^{2x} + 2u' e^{2x} + 4u e^{2x}$$

$$y_{\ddot{o}_2}'' = u'' e^{2x} + 4u' e^{2x} + 4u e^{2x}$$

$$y'' - 4y' + 8y = -e^{2x} \sin x$$

$$u'' e^{2x} + 4u' e^{2x} + 4u e^{2x} - 4u' e^{2x} - 8u e^{2x} + 8u e^{2x} = -e^{2x} \sin x$$

$$u'' + 4u = -\sin x$$

$$r^2 + 4 = 0 \quad r_{1,2} = \pm 2i \quad \text{özel durum yok}$$

$$u_{\ddot{o}} = A \sin x + B \cos x$$

$$u_{\ddot{o}}' = A \cos x - B \sin x$$

$$u_{\ddot{o}}'' = -A \sin x - B \cos x$$

$$u'' + 4u = -\sin x$$

$$-A \sin x - B \cos x + 4A \sin x + 4B \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$3A = -1$$

$$3B = 0$$

$$B = 0$$

$$A = -1/3$$

$$\underline{u_{\ddot{o}} = u = -1/3 \sin x}$$

$$y = y_h + y_{\ddot{o}_1} + y_{\ddot{o}_2}$$

$$\underline{y_{\ddot{o}_2} = -\frac{1}{3} \sin x e^{2x}}$$

$$y = e^{2x} (c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x) + \frac{1}{8} + \left(-\frac{1}{3} \sin x\right) e^{2x}$$

SABİTİN DEĞİŞİMİ YÖNTEMİ (LAGRANGE YÖNTEMİ)

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

sabit katsayılı diferansiyel denkleminin 2. taraflarını
denklemden karakteristik denklem yazılır.

Diferansiyel denklemin genel çözümü

$$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n \text{ şeklindedir.}$$

$$c_1' y_1 + c_2' y_2 + \dots + c_n' y_n = 0$$

$$c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' + \dots + c_n' y_n' = 0$$

$$c_1' y_1'' + c_2' y_2'' + \dots + c_n' y_n'' = 0$$

$$\vdots$$
$$c_1' y_1^{(n-1)} + c_2' y_2^{(n-1)} + \dots + c_n' y_n^{(n-1)} = \frac{f(x)}{a_0}$$

den $c_1', c_2', \dots, c_n'$ ler bulunur.

$$c_1' = \frac{dc_1}{dx}, \quad c_2' = \frac{dc_2}{dx}, \quad \dots \quad c_n' = \frac{dc_n}{dx} \text{ olduğundan}$$

$c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$ leri bulduktan sonra

$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n$ de yerine yazılarak diferansiyel denklemin çözümü bulunur.

ör/ $y'' + y = \sec^3 x$ dif denk çözünüz.

$$r^2 + 1 = 0 \quad r_{1,2} = \pm i$$

$$y = e^{0x} (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x)$$

$$\underline{y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} c_1' \cos x + c_2' \sin x &= 0 \\ -c_1' \sin x + c_2' \cos x &= \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_1' \cos x \cdot \sin x + c_2' \sin^2 x &= 0 \\ -c_1' \sin x \cdot \cos x + c_2' \cos^2 x &= \frac{\cos x}{\cos^3 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$c_2' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \Rightarrow \frac{dc_2}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\int dc_2 = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$c_2 = \int \sec^2 x dx$$

$$c_2 = \tan x + k_2$$

$$c_1' \cos x + c_2' \sin x = 0$$

$$c_1' \cos x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \sin x = 0$$

$$c_1' \cos x = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$c_1' = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x \cdot \cos^2 x} = -\tan x \cdot \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{dc_1}{dx} = -\tan x \cdot \sec^2 x \quad \int dc_1 = \int \underbrace{-\tan x}_u \underbrace{\sec^2 x}_{du} dx$$

$$c_1 = -\frac{u^2}{2} \quad c_1 = -\frac{\tan^2 x}{2} + k_1$$

$$y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$$

$$y = \left(-\frac{\tan^2 x}{2} + k_1 \right) \cos x + (\tan x + k_2) \sin x$$

$$y = k_1 \cos x + k_2 \sin x - \frac{\tan^2 x}{2} \cos x + \tan x \sin x \quad \text{bulunur}$$

ÖR/ $y'' - 2y' + y = xe^x$ dif den k çözünüz.

$$r^2 - 2r + 1 = 0$$

$$r_1 = r_2 = 1$$

$$y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^x$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x$$

$$c_1' e^x + c_2' x e^x = 0$$

$$- \underline{c_1' e^x + c_2' (e^x + x e^x) = x e^x}$$

$$- c_2' e^x = -x e^x$$

$$c_2' = x$$

$$\int dc_2 = \int e^x dx$$
$$c_2 = e^x + k_2$$

$$c_1' e^x + c_2' x e^x = 0$$

$$c_1' e^x - x \cdot x e^x = 0$$

$$c_1' e^x = x^2 e^x$$

$$c_1' = x^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\int dc_1 = \int x^2 dx$$

$$c_1 = \frac{x^3}{3} + k_1$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x$$

$$y = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + k_1 \right] e^x + \left[e^x + k_2 \right] x e^x$$

$$y = \underbrace{k_1 e^x + k_2 x e^x}_{y_h} + \underbrace{\frac{x^3}{3} e^x + x e^{2x}}_{y_p}$$

y_h

y_p

ör / $y'' - 6y' + 9y = \frac{e^{3x}}{x^2}$ dif denk çözünüz.

$$r^2 - 6r + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = 3$$

$$y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 x e^{3x}$$

$$c_1' e^{3x} + c_2' x e^{3x} = 0$$

$$-c_1' e^{3x} + c_2' [e^{3x} + 3x e^{3x}] = \frac{e^{3x}}{x^2}$$

$$-c_2' e^{3x} = -\frac{e^{3x}}{x^2}$$

$$c_2' = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$c_2 = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$c_2 = -\frac{1}{x} + k_2$$

$$c_1' e^{3x} + c_2' x e^{3x} = 0$$

$$c_1' e^{3x} + \frac{1}{x^2} x e^{3x} = 0$$

$$c_1' e^{3x} + \frac{e^{3x}}{x} = 0$$

$$c_1' e^{3x} = -\frac{e^{3x}}{x}$$

$$c_1' = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$c_1 = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$c_1 = -\ln x + k_1$$

$$y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 x e^{3x}$$

$$y = [-\ln x + k_1] e^{3x} + \left[-\frac{1}{x} + k_2\right] x e^{3x}$$

$$y = k_1 e^{3x} + k_2 x e^{3x} - (1 + \ln x) e^{3x}$$

ÖR/ $y'' - 2y' + y = \frac{e^x}{x}$ dif denk çözünüz.

$$r^2 - 2r + 1 = 0$$

$$r_1 = r_2 = 1$$

$$y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^x$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x$$

$$c_1' e^x + c_2' x e^x = 0$$

$$c_1' e^x + c_2' [e^x + x e^x] = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

$$c_1' e^x + c_2' x e^x = 0$$

$$-c_1' e^x - c_2' e^x - c_2' x e^x = -\frac{e^x}{x}$$

$$+ \frac{-c_1' e^x - c_2' e^x - c_2' x e^x}{-c_2' \cdot e^x} = -\frac{e^x}{x} \Rightarrow c_2' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{dc_2}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int dc_2 = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$c_2 = \ln x + k_2$$

$$c_1' e^x + c_2' x e^x = 0$$

$$c_1' e^x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot x e^x = 0$$

$$c_1' e^x = -e^x$$

$$c_1' = -1$$

$$\frac{dc_1}{dx} = -1 \quad \int dc_1 = \int -dx \Rightarrow c_1 = -x + k_1$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x$$

$$y = (-x + k_1) e^x + (\ln x + k_2) x e^x$$

$$y = \underbrace{k_1 e^x + k_2 x e^x}_{y_h} - \underbrace{x e^x + \ln x \cdot x \cdot e^x}_{y_p}$$

Değişken katsayılı lineer Dif Denklemler

Şimdiye kadar sabit katsayılı lineer denklemler üzerinde durduk. Katsayıların değişken olması durumunda dönüşümle diferansiyel denklem sabit katsayılı lineer bir denkleme dönüşür.

Euler (Euler-Cauchy) Denklemini

$$a_0 x^n \cdot y^{(n)} + a_1 x^{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} x y' + a_n y = f(x)$$

formunda verilir. $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ sabitlerdir.

$x = e^t$ dönüşümü yapılır.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{e^t}$$

$$1) \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \cdot \left(e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$= \left(-e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt} + e^{-t} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} e^t$$

$$= \left(-e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt} + e^{-t} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \right) \cdot e^t$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = e^{-2t} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

$$3) \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = e^{-3t} \left(\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

Türevleri türev operatörü ile ifade edersek $\frac{d}{dt} = D$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-t} D y$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = e^{-2t} (D^2 y - D y) = e^{-2t} [D(D-1)] y$$

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = e^{-3t} [D(D-1)(D-2)] y$$

$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = e^{-nt} [D(D-1)(D-2) \dots (D-(n-1))] y$$

bu dönüşümle değişken katsayılı dif denklem sabit katsayılı dif denkleme dönüşür.

ÖR/ $x^2 y'' - 2xy' + 2y = x^5 \ln x$ dif denk çözünüz.

$$x = e^t$$

$$e^{2t} \cdot e^{-2t} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) - 2e^t e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = e^{5t} \cdot \frac{\ln e^t}{t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 3 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = t e^{5t}$$

$$r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0 \quad r_1 = 1 \quad r_2 = 2$$

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

$f_1(t) = te^{5t}$ $\alpha = 5$ karakteristik polinomun
 $y_0 = (at+b)e^{5t}$ kökü olmadığından

$$y_0' = ae^{5t} + (at+b) \cdot 5e^{5t} = ae^{5t} + 5be^{5t} + 5ate^{5t}$$

$$y_0'' = 5ae^{5t} + 25be^{5t} + 5ae^{5t} + 25ate^{5t}$$

$$y_0'' = 10ae^{5t} + 25be^{5t} + 25ate^{5t}$$

$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = te^{5t}$$

$$10ae^{5t} + 25be^{5t} + 25ate^{5t} - 3ae^{5t} - 15be^{5t} - 15ate^{5t} + 2ate^{5t} + 2be^{5t} = te^{5t}$$

$$7ae^{5t} + 12be^{5t} + 12ate^{5t} = te^{5t}$$

$$12a = 1 \quad a = \frac{1}{12} \checkmark$$

$$7a + 12b = 0$$

$$7 \cdot \frac{1}{12} = -12b$$

$$b = -\frac{7}{144} \checkmark$$

$$y_0 = \left(\frac{1}{12} t - \frac{7}{144} \right) e^{5t}$$

$$x = e^t$$

$$t = \ln x$$

$$y = y_h + y_0$$

$$y = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{2t} + \left(\frac{t}{12} - \frac{7}{144} \right) e^{5t}$$

$$y = c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + \left(\frac{\ln x}{12} - \frac{7}{144} \right) x^5$$

ÖR/ $x^2 y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 2x \ln x$ dif denklemini çözünüz.

$$x = e^t$$

$$y' = e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$y'' = e^{-2t} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

$$\underbrace{e^{2t} e^{-2t}}_1 \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) - \underbrace{2e^t e^{-t}}_1 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 2t \cdot e^t$$

$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = 2te^t$$

$$r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 2 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$r_1 = 2 \quad r_2 = 1$$

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

$$y_0 = (at + b)e^t \cdot \underline{t} \quad \alpha = 1 = r_2$$

$$y_0 = at^2 e^t + bte^t$$

$$y_0' = 2ate^t + at^2 e^t + be^t + bte^t$$

$$y_0'' = 2ae^t + \underbrace{2ate^t + 2ate^t}_{4ate^t} + \underbrace{at^2 e^t + be^t + be^t + bte^t}_{at^2 e^t + bte^t + 2be^t}$$

$$y_0'' = 2ae^t + 4ate^t + 2be^t + at^2 e^t + bte^t$$

$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = 2te^t$$

$$2ae^t + 4ate^t + 2be^t + \cancel{at^2 e^t} + \cancel{bte^t} - \cancel{bate^t} - 3\cancel{at^2 e^t} - 3\cancel{bte^t} - 3\cancel{be^t} - 3\cancel{ate^t} = 2te^t$$

$$+ 2\cancel{at^2 e^t} + 2\cancel{bte^t} = 2te^t$$

$$2ae^t - 2ate^t - be^t = 2te^t$$

$$-2a = 2 \quad a = -1$$

$$2a - b = 0$$

$$2a = b \quad b = -2$$

$$2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = b$$

$$y_0 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}t^2 - 2t\right)e^t$$

$$y = y_h + y_0 = c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^t - \frac{1}{2}t^2 e^t - 2te^t$$

$$y = c_1 x^2 + c_2 x - x(\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x$$

OR /

$x^3 y''' + x^2 y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 2x^4$ dif denk genel çözümünü bulunuz.

$$x = e^t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt} \quad y'' = e^{-2t} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

$$y''' = e^{-3t} \left(\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

$$e^{3t} e^{-3t} \left(\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} \right) + e^{2t} e^{-2t} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) - 2 e^t e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 2e^{4t}$$

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} - 2 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 2e^{4t}$$

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - 2 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 2e^{4t}$$

$$r^3 - 2r^2 - r + 2 = 0 \quad r_1 = 1 \quad r_2 = -1 \quad r_3 = 2$$

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

$$y_o = Ae^{4t} \quad y_o' = 4Ae^{4t} \quad y_o'' = 16Ae^{4t} \quad y_o''' = 64Ae^{4t}$$

$$64Ae^{4t} - 32Ae^{4t} - 4Ae^{4t} + 2Ae^{4t} = 2e^{4t}$$

$$30Ae^{4t} = 2e^{4t}$$

$$A = 1/15 \quad y_o = \frac{1}{15} e^{4t}$$

$$y = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t} + c_3 e^{2t} + \frac{1}{15} e^{4t}$$

$$y = c_1 x + \frac{c_2}{x} + c_3 x^2 + \frac{1}{15} x^4$$

ÖR/ $x^3 y'' + 4x^2 y' = -1$ dif denkle çözünüz

$$\frac{x^3 y'' + 4x^2 y'}{x} = \frac{-1}{x} \Rightarrow \underline{x^2 y'' + 4xy' = -\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$x^2 y'' + 4xy' = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$x = e^t$$

$$e^{2t} e^{-2t} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) + 4e^t e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt} = -e^{-t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 3 \frac{dy}{dt} = -e^{-t}$$

$$r^2 + 3r = 0 \quad r(r+3) = 0 \quad r_1 = 0 \quad r_2 = -3$$

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

$$y_o = A e^{-t} \quad y_o' = -A e^{-t} \quad y_o'' = A e^{-t}$$

$$A e^{-t} + 3(-A e^{-t}) = -e^{-t}$$

$$-2A = -1 \quad A = 1/2$$

$$y_o = \frac{1}{2} e^{-t}$$

$$y = y_h + y_o = C_1 + C_2 e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-t}$$

$$y = C_1 + \frac{C_2}{x^3} + \frac{1}{2x}$$

Yüksek Mer tebeden Lineer olmayan dif denklemler.

$$F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} x \text{ bağımsız değişken} \\ y \text{ bağımlı değişken} \end{array}$$

a) Bağımlı değişken içermeyenler (y içermeyen)

$$F(x, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0 \quad (y \text{ yok})$$

$$y' = t \quad y'' = t'$$

En düşük türev t diyonz.

$$F(x, t, t', \dots, t^{(n-1)}) = 0$$

$$t = \varphi(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n-1}) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n-1})$$

$$y = \Phi(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n-1})$$

Genel Çözüm

ör/ $y''' - (y'')^2 = 0$ dif denk gözünüz.

$$y'' = t \quad y''' = t'$$

$$t' - t^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = t^2$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = t^2$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \int dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{t} = x + c_1$$

$$\int \ln u du = u \ln u - u + c$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{x + c_1}$$

$$y'' = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{x + c_1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = -\frac{1}{x + c_1}$$

$$\int d \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \int -\frac{1}{x + c_1} dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\ln(x + c_1) + c_2$$

$$\int dy = \int (-\ln(x + c_1) + c_2) dx$$

$$y = -(x + c_1) \ln(x + c_1) + x + c_1 + c_2 x + c_3$$

^u
OR/ $x y^{IV} - 4 y''' = 0$ dif denk çözünüz.

$$y''' = t$$

$$y^{IV} = t'$$

$$x t' - 4 t = 0$$

$$x \frac{dt}{dx} = 4t$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{t} = 4 \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln t = 4 \ln x + \ln c_1$$

$$t = c_1 x^4$$

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = c_1 x^4$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right) = c_1 x^4$$

$$\int d \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right) = \int c_1 x^4 dx$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = c_1 \frac{x^5}{5} + c_2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = c_1 \frac{x^5}{5} + c_2$$

$$\int d \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \int \left(c_1 \frac{x^5}{5} + c_2 \right) dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = c_1 \frac{x^6}{30} + c_2 x + c_3$$

$$\int dy = \int \left(c_1 \frac{x^6}{30} + c_2 x + c_3 \right) dx$$

$$y = c_1 \frac{x^7}{210} + c_2 \frac{x^2}{2} + c_3 x + c_4$$

ör/

$$xy'' - y' = \sqrt{x^2 + (y')^2} \text{ dif denk çözüyoruz.}$$

$$y' = t \quad y'' = t'$$

$$x t' - t = \sqrt{x^2 + t^2}$$

$$x t' = t + \sqrt{x^2 + t^2}$$

$$t' = \frac{t}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + t^2}{x^2}}$$

$$t' = \frac{t}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + t^2}{x^2}} = \frac{t}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{x}\right)^2}$$

$$t' = \frac{t}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{x}\right)^2} \text{ homojen dif denk}$$

$$\frac{t}{x} = u \quad t = xu$$

$$t' = u + xu'$$

$$u + xu' = u + \sqrt{1 + u^2}$$

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = \sqrt{1 + u^2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 + u^2}} \Rightarrow \ln x + \ln c_1 = \ln(u + \sqrt{1 + u^2})$$

$$\ln x c_1 = \ln(u + \sqrt{1 + u^2})$$

$$x c_1 = u + \sqrt{1 + u^2}$$

$$(x c_1 - u)^2 = (\sqrt{1 + u^2})^2$$

$$c_1^2 x^2 - 2x c_1 u + u^2 = 1 + u^2$$

$$u = \frac{c_1^2 x^2 - 1}{2 c_1 x}$$

$$\frac{t}{x} = \frac{c_1^2 x^2 - 1}{2 c_1 x}$$

$$t = \frac{c_1^2 x^2 - 1}{2 c_1 x} \cdot x = \frac{c_1^2 x^2 - 1}{2 c_1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{c_1^2 x^2}{2 c_1} - \frac{1}{2 c_1}$$

$$\int dy = \int \frac{c_1^2 x^2}{2 c_1} dx - \int \frac{1}{2 c_1} dx$$

$$y = c_1 \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{x}{2 c_1} + c_2$$

$$2) f(y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$$

Bağımsız değişkeni içermeyen (x 'i içermeyen)

$$y' = p \quad y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy} \quad y''' = \underbrace{p \frac{dp}{dy} \left(\frac{dp}{dy} \right)}_{\text{bu kullanılmayacak.}}$$

OR/ $y'' - (y')^3 = 0$ dif denk aö2.

$$p \frac{dp}{dy} - p^3 = 0 \quad p \left(\frac{dp}{dy} - p^2 \right) = 0$$

$$1) p = 0 \quad y = C$$

$$2) \frac{dp}{dy} = p^2$$

$$\int \frac{dp}{p^2} = \int dy \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{p} = y + C_1$$

$$p = -\frac{1}{y + C_1}$$

$$\downarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{y + C_1}$$

$$\int dx = \int -(y + C_1) dy$$

$$x = -\frac{y^2}{2} - C_1 y + C_2$$

OR/ $yy'' = (y')^2$ dif denk aö2

$$y p \frac{dp}{dy} = p^2 \Rightarrow p \left(y \frac{dp}{dy} - p \right) = 0$$

$$1) p = 0 \quad y = C$$

$$2) y \frac{dp}{dy} = p \quad \int \frac{dp}{p} = \int \frac{dy}{y} \quad \ln p = \ln y + \ln C_1$$

$$p = y \cdot C_1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y C_1$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int C_1 dx$$

$$\ln y = C_1 x + C_2$$

$$y = e^{C_1 x + C_2}$$

$$u + \sqrt{1+u^2} = x C_1$$

OR/ $(y'' = \tan y + \tan^3 y)^2$, $y(\pi/4) = 0$, $y'(\pi/4) = 1$

x yok $1+u^2 = (x C_1 - u)^2$ dif₂ denk çözünüz.

$$y' = p \quad 1+y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$$

$$p \frac{dp}{dy} = \tan y + \tan^3 y$$

$$\int p dp = \int (\tan y + \tan^3 y) dy = \int \tan y (1 + \tan^2 y) dy$$

$$\frac{p^2}{2} = \frac{\tan^2 y}{2} + \frac{C_1}{2}$$

$$p^2 = \tan^2 y + C_1$$

$$p = \sqrt{\tan^2 y + C_1} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{C_1^2 x^2 - 1}{2 C_1}$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\tan^2 y + C_1}$$

$x = \pi/4$ $y = 0$ $y' = 1$ $\int dy = \int \frac{C_1^2 x^2 - 1}{2 C_1} dx$

$$1 = \sqrt{\tan^2 0 + C_1} \Rightarrow C_1 = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\tan^2 y + 1} = \sec y = \frac{1}{\cos y}$$

$$\int \cos y dy = \int dx$$

$$\sin y = x + C_2$$

$x = \pi/4$ $y = 0$

$$\sin 0 = \pi/4 + C_2 \quad C_2 = -\pi/4$$

$$\sin y = x - \pi/4$$

$$y = \text{Arc Sin} (x - \pi/4)$$

ÖR/ $yy'' + 2y^2(y')^2 + (y')^2 = 0$ dif denkleminin genel çözümünü bulunuz.

X içermeyen dif denklemler

$$y' = p \quad y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$$

$$yp \frac{dp}{dy} + 2y^2 p^2 + p^2 = 0$$

$$p \left(y \frac{dp}{dy} + 2y^2 p + p \right) = 0$$

1) $p = 0 \quad y' = 0 \quad y = c$ genel çözüm

2) $y \frac{dp}{dy} + 2y^2 p + p = 0$

$$\frac{dp}{dy} + 2yp + \frac{p}{y} = 0$$

$$\frac{dp}{dy} + p \left(2y + \frac{1}{y} \right) = 0$$

$$\int \frac{dp}{p} + \int \left(2y + \frac{1}{y} \right) dy = 0$$

$$\ln p + y^2 + \ln y = \ln c_1$$

$$\frac{p \cdot y}{c_1} = e^{-y^2} \Rightarrow p = \frac{c_1 e^{-y^2}}{y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{c_1 e^{-y^2}}{y}$$

$$\int y e^{y^2} dy = \int c_1 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{y^2} = c_1 x + c_2$$

$$e^{y^2} = 2c_1 x + c_2$$

genel çözüm

OR/ $yy'' + (1+y)y'^2 = 0$ dif denkleminin genel çözümünü bulunuz.

X içermeyen dif denkleme

$$y' = p \quad y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$$

$$yp \frac{dp}{dy} + (1+y)p^2 = 0$$

$$p \left[y \frac{dp}{dy} + (1+y)p \right] = 0$$

1) $p=0 \quad y'=0 \quad y=c$ genel çözüm

2) $y \frac{dp}{dy} + (1+y)p = 0$

$$\int \frac{dp}{p} + \int \frac{1+y}{y} dy = 0$$

$$\ln p + y + \ln y = \ln c_1$$

$$\ln \frac{p \cdot y}{c_1} = -y \Rightarrow \frac{p \cdot y}{c_1} = e^{-y}$$
$$p = \frac{c_1 e^{-y}}{y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{c_1 e^{-y}}{y}$$

$$\int y e^y dy = \int c_1 dx \Rightarrow (y-1)e^y = c_1 x + c_2$$

Genel çözüm