

ตรวจสอบ

① $y' = y$
(สมมติฐาน
สมมติฐาน)

check $y = e^x + 5$ ไม่ผ่าน

$y' = e^x$

$y' = e^x \neq e^x + 5$

$\therefore y = e^x + 5$ ไม่ผ่าน $y' = y$

$y = 5e^x$

$\rightarrow y' = 5e^x$

$\therefore y' = 5e^x = y$ ผ่าน $y' = y$

First order equation

② สมการ Separable eqⁿ
(แยกตัวแปรได้)

Ex 8.4 จุด (0,3) $\rightarrow$ (1,2)

สมการเชิงอนุพันธ์

First order Linear Equation

$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$
หรือ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$

Separable:

$h(y) \frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)$

differentiate:

$h(y) dy = g(x) dx$

$\int h(y) dy = \int g(x) dx$

Ex สมการ

$\frac{dy}{dx} + x^2 y = e^x$

$y' - 3e^x y = e^x$

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

$xy' + 2y = 4x^2$

$\frac{dy}{dx} + y = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$

Linear Form

$\frac{dy}{dx} + x^2 y = e^x$

$y' - 3e^x y = e^x$

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

$y' + \frac{2}{x} y = 4x$

$\frac{dy}{dx} + y = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$

$p(x)$

x^2

$-3e^x$

0

$\frac{2}{x}$

1

$q(x)$

e^x

e^x

$\frac{1}{x}$

$4x$

$\frac{1}{1+e^x}$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)} \quad \text{--- (*)}$$

ឯកសារ (x) ដែលអាច separable គឺជា q(x) គឺជា $\mu(x)$

$$\mu(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + \mu(x)p(x)y = \mu(x)q(x)$$

ដោយ

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\mu(x) \cdot y] = \mu(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + y \frac{d\mu(x)}{dx}$$

Set:

$$\mu(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + \mu(x)p(x)y = \frac{d}{dx} [\mu(x) \cdot y] = \mu(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + y \frac{d\mu(x)}{dx}$$

ឯកសារដែល $\mu(x)$ គឺជា $\frac{1}{\mu(x)}$

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dx} [\mu(x)y] = \mu(x)q(x)} \quad \text{--- **}$$

$$\therefore \mu(x)p(x)y = y \frac{d\mu(x)}{dx}$$

$$\mu(x)p(x) = \frac{d\mu(x)}{dx}$$

$$\therefore p(x)dx = \frac{1}{\mu(x)} d\mu(x)$$

$$\int p(x)dx = \int \frac{1}{\mu(x)} d\mu(x)$$

$$\int p(x)dx = \ln |\mu(x)|$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\mu(x) = e^{\int p(x)dx}}$$

← ឯកសារ
ឯកសារ
(integrating factor)

ឧទាហរណ៍ ① ឯកសារ DE ឯកសារ $\rightarrow$ ឯកសារឯកសារ

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

② ឬ $\mu(x) = e^{\int p(x)dx}$

③ ឯកសារ (2) ឯកសារ $\mu(x)$ ឯកសារ (2) ឯកសារ

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\mu(x)y] = \mu(x)q(x) \quad \text{④ ឯកសារ separable.}$$

Ex 8.4

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

$$\Rightarrow p(x) = -1$$

$$\mu(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx}$$

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

$$\boxed{\mu(x) = e^{-x}}$$

$$\therefore e^{-x} \left[\frac{dy}{dx} - y \right] = e^{-x} \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [e^{-x} y] = e^x$$

$$d(e^{-x} y) = e^x dx$$

$$\int d(e^{-x} y) = \int e^x dx$$

$$e^{-x} y = e^x + C$$

$$\therefore y = (e^x) \cdot e^x + C e^x$$

$$\boxed{y = e^{2x} + C e^x}$$

บวก C หน่อย!
ถ้าไม่มี
คำตอบ=ผิด

Ex 8.5

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

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)}$$

1 $\therefore \boxed{\frac{dy}{dx}} + \frac{2}{x} y = x - 1 + \frac{1}{x}$ 😊

$$\mu(x) = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = e^{2 \ln |x|} = e^{\ln x^2} = x^2$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\mu(x) = x^2}$$

2

3

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 \left[\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2}{x} y \right] = x^2 \left[x - 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right] \\ \boxed{\frac{d}{dx} [x^2 y]} = x^3 - x^2 + x \end{array} \right.$$

$\frac{d}{dx} [\mu(x)y]$

4

$$d(x^2 y) = (x^3 - x^2 + x) dx$$

$$\int d(x^2 y) = \int (x^3 - x^2 + x) dx$$

$$x^2 y = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$y = \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{C}{x^2}$$

*

Ex 8.6

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = x \quad ; \quad y(1) = 2 \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)}$$

①

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 1 \quad \text{☺} \quad p(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$$

②

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{\int -\frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{-\ln|x|} \\ &= e^{\ln|x|^{-1}} = \frac{1}{|x|} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\mu(x) = \frac{1}{x}}$$

③

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\mu(x)y] = \mu(x)1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{x}y\right) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$d\left(\frac{1}{x}y\right) = \frac{1}{x}dx$$

$$\frac{1}{x}y = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\therefore \boxed{y = x \ln|x| + Cx}$$

$$\boxed{y(1) = 2}$$

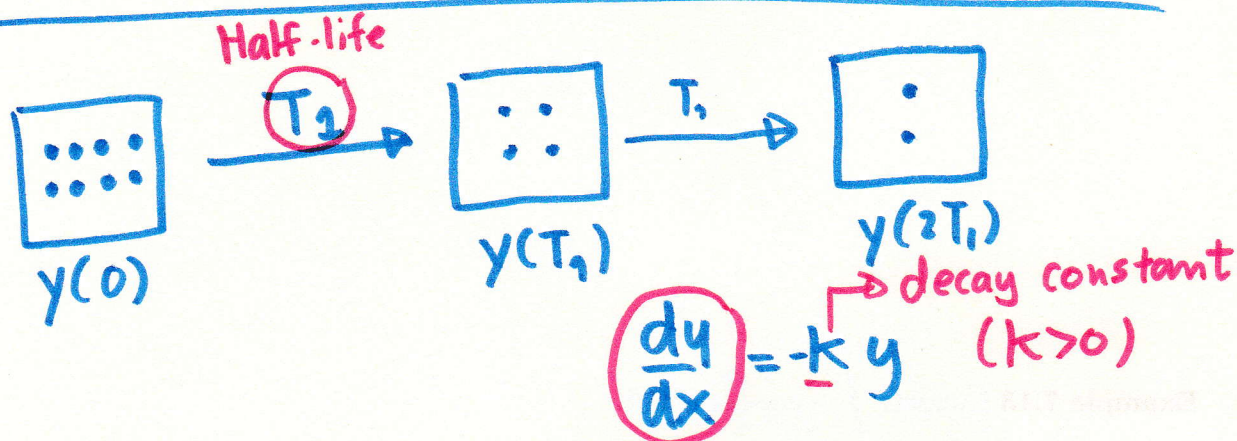
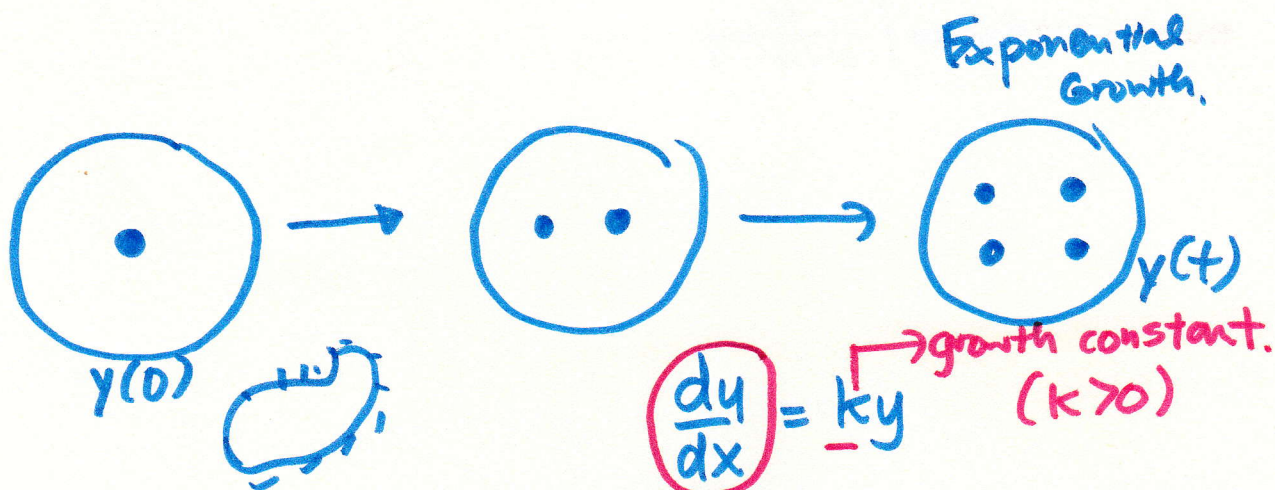
$$2 = 1 \ln 1 + C \cdot 1 \Rightarrow C = 2$$

$$\therefore \boxed{y = x \ln|x| + 2x}$$

(particular solution)

Applications

Exponential Growth & Decay Problem



Ex $k > 0$ solve $\frac{dy}{dt} = ky$; $y(0) = y_0$

variables separable eqⁿ:

$$\frac{1}{y} dy = k dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int k dt$$

$$\ln|y| = kt + C$$

$$\therefore e^{\ln|y|} = e^{kt+C}$$

$$y = e^{kt} \cdot e^C \Rightarrow y = Ce^{kt}$$

general solution
↓

an $y(0) = y_0 \Rightarrow y_0 = y(0) = C$

$$\therefore y = y_0 e^{kt}$$

not decay $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = -kt$

$$y = Ce^{-kt}$$

$y = y_0 \Rightarrow y = y_0 e^{-kt}$

Ex 8.8

Half-life : រំពឹងថា T ឆ្នាំ រ៉ាដ្យូអ៊ែម-226 ថយចុះពី 1600 ជូន K .

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -ky$$

$$\boxed{y(t) = y_0 e^{-kt}} \quad (y(0) = y_0)$$

ពេលដែលថយចុះ $y_0 \rightarrow$ រំពឹងថា T ឆ្នាំ រ៉ាដ្យូអ៊ែម-226 ថយចុះពី $\frac{y_0}{2}$

$$\therefore \frac{y_0}{2} = y(T) = y_0 e^{-kT}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} = e^{-kT}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \ln e^{-kT}$$

$$-\ln 2 = -kT$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{\ln 2}{T}$$

$$\boxed{T=1600}:$$

$$k = \frac{\ln 2}{1600}$$

Review

CH5 Integration

definite integral
- Riemann sum

indefinite integral

$$F' = f$$

• applications

CH6 Geometry

① W. n. s. 11/12/13

② Volume of solids

① Disk/washers

② Cylindrical shell

CH7

Integration techniques

① by parts u, dv
LIATE

② Trigonometric

③ Substitution

$$\sqrt{a^2 - u^2} \Rightarrow u = a \sin \theta$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + u^2} \Rightarrow u = a \tan \theta$$

$$\sqrt{u^2 - a^2} \Rightarrow u = a \sec \theta$$

④ partial fraction

⑤ Improper integral

CH8

DES

① Separable

② Separable

③ Linear Eqⁿ

④ Applications