

УРАВНЕНИЯ, ДОПУСКАЮЩИЕ ПОНИЖЕНИЯ ПОРЯДКА

Решить уравнения, преобразовав их к такому виду, чтобы обе части уравнения были полными производными.

1) $yy''' = y'y''$ |: $y''y$

$$\bullet \frac{y'''}{y''} = \frac{y'}{y} \Rightarrow (\ln y''')' = (\ln y)' \Rightarrow \ln y'' = \ln y + \ln C_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = C_1 y$$

$$y' = p(y) \Rightarrow y'' = pp'$$

$$pp' = C_1 y \Rightarrow pdp = C_1 y dy \Rightarrow p^2 = C_1 y^2 + C_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \pm \sqrt{C_1 y^2 + C_2} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{\sqrt{C_1} \cdot \sqrt{y^2 + \frac{C_2}{C_1}}} = \pm dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{C_1}} \ln \left| y + \sqrt{y^2 + \frac{C_2}{C_1}} \right| = \pm x + C_3 \bullet$$

2) $yy'' + y'^2 = 1$

$$\bullet (yy')' = (x)' \Rightarrow yy' = x + C_1 \Rightarrow ydy = (x + C_1)dx \Rightarrow$$

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

3) $yy'' = y'(y'+1)$ |: $(y'+1):y$

$$\bullet \frac{y''}{y'+1} = \frac{y'}{y} \Rightarrow (\ln|y'+1|)' = (\ln|y|)' \Rightarrow y'+1 = C_1 y \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{C_1 y - 1} = dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{C_1} \ln \left| y - \frac{1}{C_1} \right| = x + C_2 \bullet$$

4) $y'y''' = 2y''^2$

$$\bullet \frac{y'''}{y''} = 2 \frac{y''}{y'} \Rightarrow (\ln|y''|)' = (2 \ln|y'|)' \Rightarrow y'' = y'^2 \cdot C_1;$$

$$y' = p(x) \Rightarrow y'' = p'$$

$$p' = p^2 C_1 \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p^2} = C_1 dx \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{p} = C_1 x + C_2 \Rightarrow p = -\frac{1}{C_1 x + C_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = -\frac{1}{C_1 x + C_2} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{C_1} \ln|C_1 x + C_2| + C_3 \bullet$$

$$\text{S 5) } 5y'''^2 - 3y''y^{IV} = 0$$

$$\bullet 5 \frac{y'''}{y''} = 3 \frac{y^{IV}}{y'''} \Rightarrow 5(\ln|y''|)' = 3(\ln|y'''|)' \Rightarrow (y'')^5 = (y''')^3 \cdot C_1;$$

$$y'' = p(x)$$

$$p^5 = (p')^3 C_1 \Rightarrow p' = C_1^{\frac{1}{3}} p^{\frac{5}{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p^{\frac{5}{3}}} = C_1^{\frac{1}{3}} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) p^{-\frac{2}{3}} = C_1^{\frac{1}{3}} x + C_2 \Rightarrow p^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \overline{C_1} x + \overline{C_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = (\overline{C_1} x + \overline{C_2})^{-\frac{3}{2}} \Rightarrow y' = (\overline{C_1} x + \overline{C_2})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(-\frac{2}{\overline{C_1}}\right) + C_3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{4}{(\overline{C_1})^2} (\overline{C_1} x + \overline{C_2})^{\frac{1}{2}} + C_3 x + C_4 \bullet$$

Понизить порядок дифференциальных уравнений используя их однородность и решить.

$$\text{6) } xyy'' - xy'^2 = yy'$$

$$\bullet y = e^{\int z dx} \Rightarrow y' = e^{\int z dx} \cdot z \Rightarrow y'' = (e^{\int z dx} \cdot z)' = e^{\int z dx} \cdot z^2 + e^{\int z dx} \cdot z';$$

$$x(z^2 + z') - xz^2 = z \Rightarrow xz' = z \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln z = \ln x + \ln C_1 \Rightarrow z = C_1 x;$$

$$y = e^{\int C_1 x dx} = e^{\frac{C_1}{2} x^2 + C_2} \bullet$$

$$\text{7) } (x^2 + 1)(y'^2 - yy'') = xyy'$$

$$\bullet y = e^{\int z dx}$$

$$(x^2 + 1)(z^2 - (z^2 + z')) = xz \Rightarrow -(x^2 + 1)z' = xz \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{z} = -\frac{x dx}{x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|z| = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + 1| + \ln C_1 \Rightarrow y = e^{\int C_1 (x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx} = e^{C_1 \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}| + C_2} \bullet$$

$$\text{8) } xyy'' + xy'^2 = 2yy'$$

$$\bullet y = e^{\int z dx}$$

$$x(z^2 + z') + xz^2 = 2z \Rightarrow x(z' + 2z^2) = 2z \Rightarrow \frac{z' + 2z^2}{2z} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{z'}{2z} + z = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow z' + 2z^2 = \frac{2z}{x};$$

$$z = uv$$

$$u'v + uv' + 2u^2v^2 = \frac{2uv}{x};$$

$$u' = \frac{2u}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{u} = \frac{2dx}{x} \Rightarrow \underline{u = x^2};$$

$$x^2v' + 2x^4v^2 = 0 \Rightarrow v' + 2x^2v^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{v^2} = -2x^2dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{v} = -\frac{2}{3}x^3 - C_1 \Rightarrow v = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}x^3 + C_1};$$

$$z = \frac{x^2}{\frac{2}{3}x^3 + C_1}; \quad y = e^{\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\frac{2}{3}x^3 + C_1}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln|x^3 + C_1 \cdot \frac{3}{2}|} + C_2 \bullet$$

- 1) $yy'' = y'^2 + 15y^2\sqrt{x}$; 3) $y''^2 - y'y''' = \left(\frac{y'}{x}\right)^2 \ln(y')^2$;
 2) $x^2yy'' = (y - xy')^2$; 4) $y'^2 + 2xyy'' = 0$.

В задачах **463—480** понизить порядок данных уравнений, пользуясь их однородностью, и решить эти уравнения.

463. $xyy'' - xy'^2 = yy'$. **464.** $yy'' = y'^2 + 15y^2\sqrt{x}$.

465. $(x^2 + 1)(y'^2 - yy'') = xyy'$.

466. $xyy'' + xy'^2 = 2yy'$. **467.** $x^2yy'' = (y - xy')^2$.

$$468. y'' + \frac{y'}{x} + \frac{y}{x^2} = \frac{y'^2}{y}.$$

$$469. y(xy'' + y') = xy'^2(1 - x).$$

$$470. x^2yy'' + y'^2 = 0.$$

$$471. x^2(y'^2 - 2yy'') = y^2.$$

$$472. xyy'' = y'(y + y').$$

$$473. 4x^2y^3y'' = x^2 - y^4.$$

$$474. x^3y'' = (y - xy')(y - xy' - x).$$

$$475. \frac{y^2}{x^2} + y'^2 = 3xy'' + \frac{2yy'}{x}.$$

$$476. y'' = \left(2xy - \frac{5}{x}\right)y' + 4y^2 - \frac{4y}{x^2}.$$

$$477. x^2(2yy'' - y'^2) = 1 - 2xyy'.$$

$$478. x^2(yy'' - y'^2) + xyy' = (2xy' - 3y)\sqrt{x^3}.$$

$$479. x^4(y'^2 - 2yy'') = 4x^3yy' + 1.$$

$$480. yy' + xyy'' - xy'^2 = x^3.$$

В задачах 481—500, понизив порядок данных уравнений, свести их к уравнениям первого порядка.

$$481. y''(3 + yy'^2) = y'^4. \quad 482. y''^2 - y'y''' = \left(\frac{y'}{x}\right)^2.$$

$$483. yy' + 2x^2y'' = xy'^2. \quad 484. y'^2 + 2xyy'' = 0.$$

$$485. 2xy^2(xy'' + y') + 1 = 0.$$

$$486. x(y'' + y'^2) = y'^2 + y'.$$

$$487. y^2(y'y''' - 2y''^2) = y'^4.$$

$$488. y(2xy'' + y') = xy'^2 + 1.$$

$$489. y'' + 2yy'^2 = \left(2x + \frac{1}{x}\right)y'.$$

$$490. y'y''' = y''^2 + y'^2y''. \quad 491. yy'' = y'^2 + 2xy^2.$$

$$492. y''^4 = y'^5 - yy'^3y''. \quad 493. 2yy''' = y'.$$

$$494. y''''y'^2 = 1. \quad 495. y^2y''' = y'^3.$$

$$496. x^2yy'' + 1 = (1 - y)xy'.$$

$$497. yy'y''' + 2y'^2y'' = 3yy''^2.$$

498. $(y'y''' - 3y''^2)y = y'^5$.

499. $y^2(y'y''' - 2y''^2) = yy'^2y'' + 2y'^4$.

500. $x^2(y^2y''' - y'^3) = 2y^2y' - 3xyy'^2$.