

Bernoulliho rovnice

$$y' + a(x)y = b(x) \cdot y^r$$

$r \in \mathbb{R}$: subst. $u = y^{1-r} \rightarrow \text{LODR 1}$

$r = 0 \sim \text{LODR 1 - nehomog}$

$r = 1 \sim \text{LODR 1 - homog}$

(Pr) $y' + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{x-1}{2} y^3$ (-2y³)

subst: $u = y^{-2}$ (y ≠ 0: y' = 0 je řešením)

ex + jdm: $f(x,y) = \frac{-y}{2} + \frac{x-1}{2} \cdot y^3$ $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3(x-1)}{2} y^2$$

$$\rightarrow u' = -2y^3 \cdot y'$$

$$y' + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{x-1}{2} y^3 \quad / \cdot (-2y^3)$$

$$-2y^3 y' - y^2 = 1-x$$

$$u' - u = 1-x$$

① Předpokládá homogenní rovnice:

$$u' - u = 0$$

char. pol. $\lambda - 1 = 0$; $\lambda = 1 \sim u_1 = e^x$

$$u_h = C \cdot e^x$$

② metoda neurčitých koeficientů

$f(x) = 1-x$: $U_p = Ax + B$ 1-polynom 1. stupně

$U_p' = A$ dosadíme do nehomog. LODR:

$$U_p' - U_p = 1-x$$

$$A - (Ax + B) = 1-x$$

$$x^1: -A = -1 \Rightarrow A = 1$$

$$x^0: A - B = 1 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$U_p = x$$

$$U = U_h + U_p = C e^x + x$$

zkontroluj substituce: $y^{-2} = C e^x + x$
 $y^2 = \frac{1}{C e^x + x}$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{C e^x + x}} ; C \in \mathbb{R}$$

