

9.1. Millised antud funktsioonidest $y = f(x)$ on diferentsiaalvõrrandi

$$y' = 2x$$
 lahendid?

$$\text{a)} y = x^2 \quad \text{b)} y = x^2 + 1 \quad \text{c)} y = x^2 - 0,5 \quad \text{d)} y = 5x^2$$

9.2. Näidata, et funktsioon $y = x^2 + C$, kus C on üksik konstant, on diferentsiaalvõrrandi $y' = 2x$ lahend. Joonestada mõned integraaljooned.

$$y' = 3y' + 2y = 0$$
 lahendid?

$$\text{a)} y = e^x \quad \text{b)} y = e^{-x} \quad \text{c)} y = 3^x \quad \text{d)} y = e^{0,5x}$$

$$\text{e)} y = e^x + 4 \quad \text{f)} y = 4e^x \quad \text{g)} y = -7e^x \quad \text{h)} y = 0,3e^x$$

9.4. Millised antud funktsioonidest $y = f(x)$ on diferentsiaalvõrrandi $y' - 3y' + 2y = 0$ lahendid?

$$\text{a)} y = e^{2x} \quad \text{b)} y = e^{-2x} \quad \text{c)} y = e^{2x} - 3 \quad \text{d)} y = 5e^{2x}$$

$$\text{e)} y = e^x + e^{2x} \quad \text{f)} y = 2e^x - e^{2x} \quad \text{g)} y = 0,4e^x + 4e^{2x}$$

9.5. Näidata, et funktsioon $y = C_1e^{2x} + C_2e^{4x}$, kus C_1 ja C_2 on üksikad konstantid, on diferentsiaalvõrrandi $y' - 3y' + 2y = 0$ lahend. Joonestada mõned integraaljooned.

9.6. Leida antud eralduvate muutujatega diferentsiaalvõrrandi üldlahend. Joonestada mõned integraaljooned.

$$\text{a)} dy = 2dx \quad \text{b)} dy = \cos x dx \quad \text{c)} dy = \frac{dx}{x} \quad \text{d)} dy = e^x dx$$

9.7. Leida antud eralduvate muutujatega diferentsiaalvõrrandi üldlahend.

$$\text{a)} \frac{1}{x^2}y' = 1 \quad \text{b)} yy' = x - 5 \quad \text{c)} xy' = x + 1 \quad \text{d)} y' = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\text{e)} y' = 2\sqrt{y} \quad \text{f)} xy' = y + 1 \quad \text{g)} y' = e^x + 1 = 0 \quad \text{h)} e^{2x}y' - x = 0$$

9.8. Leida diferentsiaalvõrrandi $y' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ erilahend, mis rahuuldatab algtingimust $y(-1) = 0$.

9.9. Leida diferentsiaalvõrrandi $y' = y'$ erilahend, mis rahuuldatab algtingimust $y(2) = 1$.

9.10. Leida diferentsiaalvõrrandi $(1+x^2)dy + y dx = 0$ erilahend, mis rahuuldatab algtingimust $y(1) = 1$.

9.11. Leida antud homogeense diferentsiaalvõrrandi üldlahend.

$$\text{a)} y' = 4 + \frac{y}{x} \quad \text{b)} \hat{x}y' = x + 2y \quad \text{c)} (x^2 + 2xy)dx + x^2dy = 0$$

9.12. Leida diferentsiaalvõrrandi $xy dy = (x^2 + y^2)dx$ erilahend, mis rahuuldatab algtingimust $y(0) = 0$.

9.13. Leida antud lineaarse diferentsiaalvõrrandi üldlahend.

$$\text{a)} y' - y = 1 \quad \text{b)} y' + 3x^2y = 2x e^{-x^2} \quad \text{c)} y' - y \sin x = \sin x$$

9.14. Leida järgmine diferentsiaalvõrrandi $(1+x^2)y' + y = e^{-x^2}$ erilahend, mis rahuuldatab algtingimust $y(0) = -0,5$.

9.15. Leida antud differentsiaalvõrrandi üldlahend.

$$\text{a)} y'' = \cos x \quad \text{b)} y' = 2x - e^x \quad \text{c)} y'' = x^{-3}$$

9.16. Leida antud differentsiaalvõrrandi üldlahend.

$$\text{a)} y'' - y' = 0 \quad \text{b)} xy'' = y' \quad \text{c)} y'' = 2y' = 4$$

9.17. Leida diferentsiaalvõrrandi $y''' = \sqrt{x}$ erilahend algtingimustel $y(0) = 0,3$, $y'(0) = -2$, $y''(0) = 1$.

9.18. Leida diferentsiaalvõrrandi $y' = x^2 - 2$ erilahend algtingimustel $y(1) = 1$, $y'(1) = 0$.

Näidata, et toodud suvalistest konstantidest sõltuvad funktsioonid rahuulavad vastavaid diferentsiaalvõrrandeid:

- 1. $y = \sin x - 1 + C e^{-\sin x}$
- 2. $y = Cx + C - C^2$

$$3. y^2 = 2Cx + C^2.$$

$$y \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0.$$

Integreerida järgmised homogeensed diferentsiaalvõrraudid.

$$39. (y - x)dx + (y + x)dy = 0. \quad \text{Vast. } y^2 + 2xy - x^2 = C.$$

$$40. (x + y)dx + x dy = 0. \quad \text{Vast. } x^2 + 2xy = C.$$

$$41. (x + y)dx + (y - x)dy = 0. \quad \text{Vast. } \ln(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \arctan \frac{y}{x} = C.$$

$$42. \frac{xdy}{dx} + y^2 = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x^2} dx. \quad \text{Vast. } 1 + 2Cx - Cx^2 = 0.$$

$$43. (sy + 10x)dx + (3y + 7x)dy = 0. \quad \text{Vast. } (x + y)^2(2x + y)^3 = C.$$

$$44. (2\sqrt{xy} - y)dx + t ds = 0. \quad \text{Vast. } t \sqrt{\frac{s}{t}} = C \quad \text{või } s = t \ln^2 \frac{C}{t}.$$

$$45. (\hat{t} - s)dt + t ds = 0. \quad \text{Vast. } t \cdot \frac{s}{\hat{t}} = C \quad \text{või } s = t \ln \frac{C}{t}.$$

$$46. x y^2 dx = (x^3 - 1 - y^2)dy. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x \sqrt[3]{3 \ln Cx}.$$

$$47. x \cos \frac{y}{x} (y dx + x dy) = y \sin \frac{y}{x} (x dy - y dx). \quad \text{Vast. } xy \cos \frac{y}{x} = C.$$

$$48. (3y - 7x + 7)dx - (3x - 7y - 3)dy = 0. \quad \text{Vast. } (x + y - 1)^6 (x - y - 1)^2 = C.$$

$$49. (x + 2y + 1)dx - (2x + 4y + 3)dy = 0. \quad \text{Vast. } \ln(4x + 8y + 5) + 8y - 4x = C.$$

$$50. (x + 2y + 1)dx - (2x + 3)dy = 0. \quad \text{Vast. } \ln(2x - 3) - \frac{4y + 5}{2x - 3} = C.$$

$$\text{Integreerida järgmised lineaarsed diferentsiaalvõrraudid.}$$

$$51. y' = \frac{1}{x^2} - 2x \quad \text{Vast. } y = \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

$$52. y' = \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^3. \quad \text{Vast. } 2y = (x+1)^4 + C(x+1)^2.$$

$$53. y' = \frac{x^2}{x+1} = \frac{x+1-1}{x+1}. \quad \text{Vast. } y = Cx + \frac{x}{1-a} - \frac{1}{a}.$$

$$54. (x - x^3)y' + (2x^2 - 1)y - ux^3 = 0. \quad \text{Vast. } y = ux + C(x+1)^2.$$

$$55. y' - \frac{a}{x}y = \frac{x+1}{x}. \quad \text{Vast. } y = Cx + \frac{x}{1-a} - \frac{1}{a}.$$

$$56. \frac{ds}{dt} \cos t + s \sin t = 1. \quad \text{Vast. } s = \sin t + C \cos t.$$

$$57. \frac{ds}{dt} + s \cos t = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t. \quad \text{Vast. } s = \sin t - 1 + Ce^{-\sin t}.$$

$$58. y' - \frac{a}{x}y = e^{xy}. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x^a (e^x - 1 - C).$$

$$59. (x - x^3)y' + (2x^2 - 1)y - ux^3 = 0. \quad \text{Vast. } y = ux + C(x+1)^2.$$

$$60. \frac{ds}{dt} \cos t + s \sin t = 1. \quad \text{Vast. } s = \sin t + C \cos t.$$

$$61. \frac{ds}{dt} + s \cos t = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t. \quad \text{Vast. } s = \sin t - 1 + Ce^{-\sin t}.$$

$$62. y' - \frac{a}{x}y = e^{xy}. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x^a (e^x - 1 - C).$$

$$63. y' + \frac{a}{x}y = \frac{a}{x^n}. \quad \text{Vast. } x^n y = ax + C.$$

$$64. y' \cdot t \cdot y = \frac{1}{x^3}. \quad \text{Vast. } e^y = x^{-1} + C.$$

$$65. y' + \frac{1-2x}{x^2}y - 1 = 0. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x^2(1 + Ce^{\frac{1}{x}}).$$

$$66. \frac{dy}{dx} = 1. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x + C.$$

$$67. \frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{y^2}{2} = \ln|x-1|. \quad \text{Vast. } y = \sqrt{|x-1|} + C.$$

$$68. y^2 - x^2 = C. \quad \text{Vast. } y = \frac{1}{1+Cx}.$$

$$69. (y-1)(x+1) = Cxy. \quad \text{Vast. } y^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{y} \right).$$

$$70. y^2 = \frac{2}{3}(x^2 - 1). \quad \text{Vast. } x^2 + y^2 = C.$$

$$71. y^2 = \frac{2}{3}(x^2 - 1). \quad \text{Vast. } x^2 + y^2 = C.$$

$$72. y^2 = \frac{2}{3}(x^2 - 1). \quad \text{Vast. } x^2 + y^2 = C.$$

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$$94. y^2 = \frac{2}{3}(x^2 - 1). \quad \text{Vast. } x^2 + y^2 = C.$$

Ülesandeis 1151–1155 näidata, et funktsioon on antud diferentsiaalvõrrandi lahend.

1151. $y = Cx^2 e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} + x^2. \quad \text{Vast. } x \frac{dy}{dx} + (1 - 2x)y = 0.$

1152. $y = \frac{x^3}{6} - \sin x + C_1 x + C_2. \quad \text{Vast. } y'' = x + \sin x.$

1153. $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 x - \frac{x^3}{2}. \quad \text{Vast. } y'' - y' = x.$

1154. $y = C \sin x - 1. \quad \text{Vast. } y \tan x - y = 1.$

1155. $y = x e^{x^2 + t}, \quad xy' = y \ln \frac{y}{x}.$

Ülesandeis 1156–1165 leida eralduvate muutujatega diferentsiaalvõrraudid, mis rahuuldatub algtingimustel $y(1) = 1$.

1156. $xy' + 1 = x^2 - x. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x^2 - x + C.$

1157. $y' - \frac{1}{x}y = 1. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x + C.$

1158. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x + C.$

1159. $y^2 + x^2 = C. \quad \text{Vast. } y = \pm \sqrt{C - x^2}.$

1160. $y \frac{dy}{dx} - x = 0. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x + C.$

1161. $x(y' - x+1) = -1. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x^2(1 + Ce^{\frac{1}{x}}).$

1162. $x(x+1) \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^3. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x^2 + C.$

1163. $x(yy' - x+1) = -1. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x^2 - 1.$

1164. $(x+1)dy + (2-y)dx = 0. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x^2(1 + Ce^{\frac{1}{x}}).$

1165. $2y' \cos x = 1. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x^2 + C.$

Ülesandeis 1166–1170 leida eralduvate muutujatega diferentsiaalvõrraudid, mis rahuuldatub algtingimustel $y(2) = -1$.

1166. $y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2x = 1, \quad y(2) = -1. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x^2 - x + C.$

1167. $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x+y}, \quad y(0) = 0. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x^2 + C.$

1168. $y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2x = 1, \quad y(2) = -1. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x^2 - x + C.$

1169. $xy \frac{dy}{dx} + (x^2 - 1)dx = 0, \quad y(1) = 0. \quad \text{Vast. } y = x^2 - x + C.$

1170. $y' = \frac{1+y^2}{1+x^2}, \quad y(0) = 1. \quad \text{Vast. } y = \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^2}.$

$$9.11. \text{a)} y = x(\ln x^4 + C) \quad \text{b)} y = Cx^3 - x \quad \text{c)} \ln[C(x+y) + \frac{x}{x+y}] = 0$$

$$9.12. y^2 = x^3 \ln x^2 + C \quad \text{Vast. } y = \sqrt{x^3 \ln x^2 + C}.$$

$$9.13. \text{a)} y = Ce^{-x} - 1 \quad \text{b)} y = e^{-x^2}(x^2 + C) \quad \text{c)} y = Ce^{-\cos x} - 1$$

$$9.14. y = (\arctan x - 0,5)e^{-\arctan x}$$

$$9.15. \text{a)} y = -\cos x + C_1 x + C_2 \quad \text{b)} y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - e^x + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$\text{c)} y = \frac{1}{2}(\ln|x| + C_1 x^2) + C_2 x + C_3$$

$$9.16. \text{a)} y = e^{x+C_1} + C_2 \quad \text{b)} y = C_1 x^3 + C_2 x + C_3 \quad \text{c)} y = C_1 e^{2x} - 2x + C_2$$

$$9.17. y = \frac{8}{105}x^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{2} - 2x + 0,3$$

$$9.18. y = \frac{1}{12}x^4 - x^3 + \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$9.19. \text{Leida diferentsiaalvõrrandi } y''' = \sqrt{x} \text{ erilahend algtingimustel } y(0) = 0,3, y'(0) = -2, y''(0) = 1.$$

$$9.20. \text{Leida diferentsiaalvõrrandi } y' = x^2 - 2 \text{ erilahend algtingimustel } y(1) = 1, y'(1) = 0.$$

$$9.21. \text{Näidata, et toodud suvalistest konstantidest sõltuvad funktsioonid rahuulavad vastavaid diferentsiaalvõrrandeid.}$$

$$1. \quad \text{Funktsioon } y = Cx + C - C^2.$$

$$2. \quad \text{Funktsioon } y = Cx + C - C^2.$$

$$3. \quad \text{Funktsioon } y = Cx + C^2.$$

$$4. \quad \text{Funktsioon } y = Cx^2 - \frac{d^2C}{dx^2}.$$

$$5. \quad \text{Funktsioon } y = C_1 x + \frac{C_2}{x} + C_3.$$

$$6. \quad \text{Funktsioon } y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{$$