

1. Differential Equation

2. Ordinary Differential Equation

ODE နမ်စာဝိစုစုပေါင်းတို့မှာ

3. Partial Differential Equation

PDE နမ်စာဝိစုစုပေါင်းတို့၏

ODE ၁ တို့မှာ

PDE တို့မှာ မှတ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် ၁ တို့

4. ଯର୍ତ୍ତନରେ

5. ଯର୍ତ୍ତନରେଟୁର୍ ଏକ ସମୀକ୍ଷା  
Explicit sol $\equiv$

6. ଯର୍ତ୍ତନରେପରିଦେଶୀ ଏକ Implicit sol $\equiv$

Explicit sol $\equiv$   $y = f(x)$

Implicit sol $\equiv$   $f(x, y) = c$

7. ଯର୍ତ୍ତନରେଟୁର୍ ଏକ General sol $\equiv$

(ବିନା C)

8. ଯର୍ତ୍ତନରେଟୁର୍ ଏକ Particular sol $\equiv$

ସହିନି C

- a. ប្រចាំណាក់សិរី Initial Valueed Prob.
- DE (សមសូលុយនឹង)
  - Initial Condition (ផ្លូវតារាធិរឿង)
- សមសូលុយឱ្យឲ្យ (simple equation)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)$$

$$y = \int f(x) dx + C$$

- នូវមធបីសេរាបៀនកែវ separable equation

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

- សុមតុលាបីជុំ homogeneous equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\text{ឱ្យ } v = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = vx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = f(v)$$

# สมการเชิงเส้น

สำหรับรูปแบบทั่วไปของสมการเชิงอนุพันธ์อันดับที่หนึ่ง

เชิงเส้น (first order linear differential equation) คือ

$$a_1(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + a_0(x)y = b(x), \quad (2.19)$$

เมื่อ  $a_1(x) \neq 0$ .

หรือ

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

# ตัวอย่างสมการเชิงอนุพันธ์อันดับที่หนึ่งเชิงเส้น

- $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = e^{-x}, ( a_1(x) = 1, a_0(x) = 1, b(x) = e^{-x} )$
  - $x y' + x^2 y = x^3 ( a_1(x) = x, a_0(x) = x^2, b(x) = x^3 )$
  - $\frac{dy}{dx} + (\sin x) y = \tan x, ( a_1(x) = 1, a_0(x) = \sin x, b(x) = \tan x )$
  - $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2, ( a_1(x) = 1, a_0(x) = 0, b(x) = x^2 )$
  - $\frac{dy}{dx} + x^2 y = 0, ( a_1(x) = 1, a_0(x) = x^2, b(x) = 0 )$
- $\frac{dy}{dx} = -x^2 y$
- $\frac{dy}{dx} = -x^2 dx$
- $y' = 2xy + 3x^2 e^{x^2}$ ,  $y(0) = 5 \Rightarrow y' - 2xy = 3x^2 e^{x^2}$

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

$$e^{\int p(x)dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y \right) = e^{\int p(x)dx} q(x)$$

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[ e^{\int p(x)dx} y \right] = e^{\int p(x)dx} q(x)$$

$$y = \int e^{\int p(x)dx} q(x) dx + C$$

$$y = e^{-\int p(x)dx} \left[ \int e^{\int p(x)dx} q(x) dx + C \right]$$

## ທຖາງວິບທ 2.2. ພລເແລຍຂອງສມກາຣເຊີງອນໆພັນນົມເຊີງເສັ້ນ

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

ຄືອ

$$y = e^{-\int p(x) dx} \left[ \int q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} dx + c \right],$$

ເນື່ອ  $c$  ເປັນຄ່າຄອງຕົວໃດໆ

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + P y = q_f$$

$$\int P dx$$

$$y = e^{-\int P dx} \left( \int q_f e^{\int P dx} dx + C \right)$$

## ທຖച្ជវិបាល 2.2. លទ្ធផលនៃសមារម្បងនូវផែនក្នុងផែនតំបន់

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

គឺទៅ

$$y = e^{-\int p(x)dx} \left[ \int q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} dx + c \right],$$

ដើម្បី  $c$  ជាកំណត់ត្រាដូច

ឧបាទលទ្ធផលនៃសមារម្បង  $y' + 3y = 2xe^{-3x}$

$$p = 3 \quad q = 2xe^{-3x}$$

$$\int pdx = \int 3dx = 3x$$

$$P = 3 \quad q_f = 2x e^{-3x}$$

$$\int pdx = \int 3dx = 3x$$

$$y = e^{-\int pdx} \left[ \int q_f \cdot e^{\int pdx} dx + C \right]$$

$$y = e^{-3x} \left[ \int 2x \left[ e^{-3x} \cdot e^{3x} \right] dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{-3x} \left[ \int 2x dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{-3x} \left[ \frac{2x^2}{2} + C \right] = e^{-3x} \left[ x^2 + C \right]$$

$$y = e^{-3x} \cdot x^2 + C e^{-3x}$$

จงหาผลเฉลยของสมการ  $\frac{dy}{dx} - 2xy = 6xe^{x^2}$

$$P = -2x \quad q = 6xe^{x^2}$$

$$\int P dx = \int (-2x) dx = -x^2$$

$$y = e^{-\int P dx} \left[ \int q \cdot e^{\int P dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$y = e^{-(-x^2)} \left[ \int 6xe^{x^2} \cdot e^{-x^2} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{x^2} \left[ \int 6x dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{x^2} \left[ \cancel{6x} \frac{x^2}{2} + C \right] = e^{x^2} [3x^2 + C]$$

จงหาผลเฉลยของสมการเชิงอนุพันธ์ต่อไปนี้

$$x^2 y' - 3xy - 2y^2 = 0$$

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

นำเข้ารูปแบบ

$$x^2 y' = 2y^2 + 3xy$$

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

$$= 2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$v = \frac{y}{x}$$

รูปแบบ  
อินฟินิตี้

จงหาผลเฉลยของปัญหาค่าตั้งต้นต่อไปนี้

$$xy' - y = x^2 \cos x$$

$$y(\pi) = \pi$$

$$\frac{xy' - y}{x} = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{x}$$

$$y' - \frac{1}{x}y = x \cos x$$

$$P = -\frac{1}{x} \quad q_f = x \cos x$$

$$\int P dx = \int \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) dx = -\ln x$$

$$y = e^{-\int P dx} \left[ \int q_f \cdot e^{\int P dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$\int pdx = \int \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) dx = -\ln x$$

$$y = e^{-\int pdx} \left[ \int q \cdot e^{\int pdx} dx + C \right]$$

$$e^{-\int pdx} = e^{-(-\ln x)} = e^{\ln x} = x$$

$$e^{\int pdx} = e^{-\ln x} = e^{\ln(x^{-1})} = x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = x \left[ \int \cancel{x} \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{x}} dx + C \right]$$

$$= x \left[ \int \cos x dx + C \right]$$

$$= x [\sin x + C] = x \cdot \sin x + C$$

$$y = x [\sin x + C] = x \cdot \sin x + x \cdot C$$

என  $y(\pi) = \pi$  ( $x = \pi, y = \pi$ )

$$\pi = \pi [\sin \cancel{\pi} + C]$$

$$C = \frac{\pi}{\pi} = 1$$

$$y = x [\sin x + 1]$$

இந்தெண்ணுடைய மூலம் கிடைத்தப்படுகிறது

จงหาผลเฉลยของปัญหาค่าตั้งต้นต่อไปนี้

$$y - x + xy \cot x + xy' = 0$$

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$xy' + y + xy \cot x = x$$

$$\underset{=}{{\cancel{x}}}\, y' + \underset{=}{{\cancel{(1 + x \cot x)}}}\, y = \underset{=}{{\cancel{x}}}$$

$$y' + \left(\frac{1}{x} + \cot x\right)y = 1$$

$$P = \frac{1}{x} + \cot x \quad q_b = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int P dx &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \cot x\right) dx = \ln x + \ln(\sin x) \\ &= \ln(x \sin x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= e^{-\int p dx} \left[ \int q \cdot e^{\int p dx} dx + C \right] \\
 &= e^{-\ln(x \cdot \sin x)} \left[ \int 1 \cdot e^{\ln(x \cdot \sin x)} dx + C \right] \\
 &= e^{\ln((x \cdot \sin x)^{-1})} \left[ \int x \sin x dx + C \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{x \cdot \sin x} \left[ \int x \sin x dx + C \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int x \sin x dx &\quad \text{9. u = } x \quad dv = \sin x dx \\
 &\quad du = dx \quad v = -\cos x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int u dv &= u \cdot v - \int v du \\
 &= x(-\cos x) - \int (-\cos x) dx \\
 &= -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int u dv &= u \cdot v - \int v du \\
 &= x(-\cos x) - \int (-\cos x) dx \\
 &= -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx \\
 &= -x \cos x + \sin x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x \sin x} \left[ -x \cos x + \sin x + C \right]$$

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \quad (x = \frac{\pi}{2}, y = 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + C \right] \\
 C &= -1
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$y = \frac{1}{x \sin x} \left[ -x \cos x + \sin x - 1 \right]$$