

Πλήρεις Διαφορικές Εξισώσεις

$$P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = 0 \quad (1)$$

Αν ισχύει ότι

$$\frac{\partial P(x, y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q(x, y)}{\partial x}$$

τότε η δ.ε. (1) λέγεται πλήρης

π.χ

$$e^y \cdot dx + (x \cdot e^y + 2y) dy = 0 \quad \leftarrow$$
$$e^y + (x e^y + 2y) \cdot y' = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P(x, y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial (e^y)}{\partial y} = e^y$$

$$\frac{\partial Q(x, y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (x \cdot e^y + 2y)}{\partial x} = e^y$$

} πλήρης
δ.ε.

Επίλυση: Θα δούμε να βρούμε μια $F(x, y)$ τέτοια ώστε

$$\frac{\partial F(x, y)}{\partial x} = P(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial F(x, y)}{\partial y} = Q(x, y)$$

Η λύση της διαφορικής

είναι

$$F(x, y) = G$$

Επιλυση του παραδειγματος

$$P(x, y) = e^y, \quad Q(x, y) = x \cdot e^y + 2y$$

Θέλουμε να βρούμε την $F(x, y)$:

$$\bullet \frac{\partial F(x, y)}{\partial x} = P(x, y)$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial F(x, y)}{\partial y} = Q(x, y)$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial F(x, y)}{\partial x} = e^y \Rightarrow \int \frac{\partial F(x, y)}{\partial x} dx = \int e^y dx + c(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x, y) = x \cdot e^y + c(y)$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial (x \cdot e^y + \underline{c(y)})}{\partial y} = x \cdot e^y + 2y$$

$$\cancel{x \cdot e^y} + c'(y) = \cancel{x \cdot e^y} + 2y$$

$$c'(y) = 2y$$

$$\int c'(y) dy = \int 2y dy + c$$

$$c(y) = y^2 + C$$

Επομένως ,

$$x \cdot e^y + y^2 = C$$

