

3. Differential equations with linear coefficients.

Consider the D.E.

$$(ax + by + c)dx + (\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma)dy = 0 \dots (1)$$

where $a, b, c, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$ are constants.

we note the coefficients are linear functions w.r.t. x, y , then for this reason the D.E. (1) is called D.E. with linear coefficients.

we can ^{تحويل} transform D.E. (1) to the homogenous D.E.

if the eqs. $ax + by + c = 0$, $\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma = 0 \dots (2)$

have solution i.e. it is ^{تمثل} represent two lines and these lines may be intersect or be parallel.

1. If the lines (2) ^{يتقاطعان} intersect in the point (h, k) , here we suppose $x = x_1 + h$, $y = y_1 + k$ in eq (1) and the D.E. (1) become homogenous for x_1, y_1

2. If the lines (2) are ^{متوازيات} parallel, then D.E. (1) become equation with separation of variables.

Notes

1. If $m_1 \neq m_2$, then the two lines are ^{يتقاطعان} intersect
or $m_1 = -\frac{1}{m_2}$

2. If $m_1 = m_2$, then the two lines are ^{متوازيات} parallel

where $m_1 = -\frac{a}{b}$, $m_2 = -\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$

Example (18): solve the D.E.

(20)

$$(2x - 3y + 4) dx + (3x + 2y + 1) dy = 0$$

Solution: we note $m_1 = \frac{-2}{-3} = \frac{2}{3}$, $m_2 = \frac{-3}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}$

i.e. $m_1 \cdot m_2 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot -\frac{3}{2} = -1$, this means that the two lines
(مقاطعتان متعامدتان) are intersect

Now, we find the point of intersection (h, k) from the eqs.

$$\begin{array}{ll} 2x - 3y + 4 = 0 & \text{multiply by (3)} \\ 3x + 2y + 1 = 0 & \text{multiply by (2)} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{نجد تقاطع المستقيمتين} \\ (h, k) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow 4x - 6y + 8 = 0 \\ 9x + 6y + 3 = 0 \\ \hline 13x + 11 = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{بالجمع} \\ \Rightarrow x = -\frac{11}{13} \end{array}$$

by substituting, we find $y = \frac{10}{13}$

$\therefore$ The point of intersection $\left(-\frac{11}{13}, \frac{10}{13}\right)$

$$\text{Let } x = x_1 - \frac{11}{13} \Rightarrow dx = dx_1$$

$$y = y_1 + \frac{10}{13} \Rightarrow dy = dy_1$$

$$\text{نفرض } x = x_1 + h, y = y_1 + k$$

نضوفن بالعاملات الأولية

$$\left[2\left(x_1 - \frac{11}{13}\right) - 3\left(y_1 + \frac{10}{13}\right) + 4\right] dx_1 + \left[3\left(x_1 - \frac{11}{13}\right) + 2\left(y_1 + \frac{10}{13}\right) + 1\right] dy_1 = 0$$

بالتبسيط نجد

$$(2x_1 - 3y_1) dx_1 + (3x_1 + 2y_1) dy_1 = 0 \quad \text{معادلة تفاضلية متجانسة}$$

Let $y_1 = vx_1$, $dy_1 = v dx_1 + x_1 dv$ (21)
 معوض بالعادلة الأولى

$$(2x_1 - 3vx_1)dx_1 + (3x_1 + 2vx_1)(v dx_1 + x_1 dv) = 0$$

$$2x_1 dx_1 - 3vx_1 dx_1 + 3x_1 v dx_1 + 3x_1^2 dv + 2v^2 x_1 dx_1 + 2vx_1^2 dv = 0$$

$$(2x_1 + 2v^2 x_1)dx_1 + (3x_1^2 + 2vx_1^2)dv = 0$$

$$2x_1(1+v^2)dx_1 + x_1^2(3+2v)dv = 0 \quad \text{divide by } x_1 \neq 0$$

$$2(1+v^2)dx_1 + x_1(3+2v)dv = 0 \quad \text{معادلة تفاضلية متجانسة للخط$$

dividing by $x_1(1+v^2)$ we find.

$$\frac{2}{x_1} dx_1 + \frac{3+2v}{1+v^2} dv = 0$$

$$2 \frac{dx_1}{x_1} + \frac{3}{1+v^2} dv + \frac{2v}{1+v^2} dv = 0$$

بكام

$$2 \ln|x_1| + 3 \tan^{-1} v + \ln|1+v^2| = \ln c$$

$$2 \ln|x_1| + 3 \tan^{-1} \frac{y_1}{x_1} + \ln\left|1 + \frac{y_1^2}{x_1^2}\right| = \ln c \quad \text{نرجع } v = \frac{y_1}{x_1}$$

$$y_1 = y - \frac{10}{13} , \quad x_1 = x + \frac{11}{13} \quad \text{نرجع}$$

$$2 \ln\left|x + \frac{11}{13}\right| + 3 \tan^{-1} \frac{y - 10/13}{x + 11/13} + \ln\left|1 + \frac{(y - 10/13)^2}{(x + 11/13)^2}\right| = \ln c$$

نلاحظ ان المعادلة لا تحتوي على x و y .

Example (19): Solve the D.E.

$$(2x - 5y + 3)dx - (2x + 4y - 6)dy = 0$$

Solution: we note $m_1 = \frac{-2}{-5} = \frac{2}{5}$ & $m_2 = \frac{2}{-4} = -\frac{1}{2}$

i.e. $m_1 \neq m_2$, this means that the two lines are intersect

Now, we find the point of intersection (h, k) from the

eqs. $2x - 5y + 3 = 0$

$2x + 4y - 6 = 0$ بالبط

$-9y + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1$

$x = 1$

نحن انبنا

بالعوض في

$\therefore$ The point of intersection $(1, 1)$

let $x = x_1 + 1 \Rightarrow dx = dx_1$

$y = y_1 + 1 \Rightarrow dy = dy_1$

نوضن بالاعداد الاصلية

$[2(x_1 + 1) - 5(y_1 + 1) + 3]dx_1 - [2(x_1 + 1) + 4(y_1 + 1) - 6]dy_1 = 0$

بالتبسيط حصل على معادلتين

$(2x_1 - 5y_1)dx_1 - (2x_1 + 4y_1)dy_1 = 0$

let $y_1 = vx_1$, $dy_1 = vdx_1 + x_1dv$ نوضن بالاعداد الاصلية

$(2x_1 - 5vx_1)dx_1 - (2x_1 + 4vx_1)(vdx_1 + x_1dv) = 0$

$2x_1dx_1 - 5vx_1dx_1 - 2x_1vdx_1 - 2x_1^2dv - 4v^2x_1dx_1 - 4vx_1^2dv = 0$

$(2x_1 - 7vx_1 - 4v^2x_1)dx_1 - (2x_1^2 + 4vx_1^2)dv = 0$

$x_1(2 - 7v - 4v^2)dx_1 - x_1^2(2 + 4v)dv = 0 \quad \div x_1$

$(2 - 7v - 4v^2)dx_1 - x_1(2 + 4v)dv = 0$

معادلتهم كالتالي

$\frac{dx_1}{x_1} - \frac{2 + 4v}{2 - 7v - 4v^2} dv = 0$

تجليل طاقم كفض على

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx_1}{x_1} + \frac{4dv}{3(4v-1)} + \frac{2dv}{3(2+v)} = 0$$

نكامل

$$\ln|x_1| + \frac{1}{3}\ln|4v-1| + \frac{2}{3}\ln|2+v| = \ln c$$

ن عوض عنه $v = \frac{y_1}{x_1}$

$$\ln|x_1| + \frac{1}{3}\ln\left|4\frac{y_1}{x_1}-1\right| + \frac{2}{3}\ln\left|2+\frac{y_1}{x_1}\right| = \ln c$$

نرصح $x_1 = x-1$, $y_1 = y-1$ فحصلنا على الحل للمعادلة بدلالة x, y

$$\ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{3}\ln\left|\frac{4(y-1)}{x-1}-1\right| + \frac{2}{3}\ln\left|2+\frac{y-1}{x-1}\right| = \ln c$$

هنا ملاحظة: الطريقة اكد عندما يكون المشتقان متساويان

1. انب نقطة التقاطع ولكن (h, k)

2. نفرض ان

$$x = x_1 + h \Rightarrow dx = dx_1$$

$$y = y_1 + k \Rightarrow dy = dy_1$$

3. ن عوض عنه x, y, dx, dy في المعادلة لتفاضلية وبعد تبسيطهاحصلنا على معادلة تفاضلية متجانسة بتغييرين x, y ثم انب لكل المعادلات4. ن عوض عنه $y_1 = y-k$, $x_1 = x-h$ في الحل العام الناتج من الخطوة (3)منكون هو الحل العام للمعادلة التفاضلية الاصلية في المتغيرين x, y Example (20): Solve the D.E.

$$(2x-3y-1)dx + 6(2x-3y-1)dy = 0$$

$$\text{solution: } m_1 = \frac{-2}{-3} = \frac{2}{3}, m_2 = \frac{-2}{-3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

مساويان

we note $m_1 = m_2$, so the two lines are parallel