

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x' = \left(1 + \frac{x-1}{2t}\right)^2$$

$$x' = \left(\frac{2t+x-1}{2t}\right)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} 2t+x-1=0 \\ 2t=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} t=0 \\ x=1 \end{matrix}$$

$$(\alpha, \beta) = (0, 1)$$

$$t = u$$

$$x = v+1$$

$$\frac{dv}{du} = \left(\frac{2u+v+1-1}{2u}\right)^2$$

$$z+u \frac{dz}{du} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}z\right)^2$$

$$z+u \frac{dz}{du} = 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{4}$$

$$\bullet \frac{dv}{du} = \left(1 + \frac{v}{2u}\right)^2 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$z = \frac{v}{u}, \quad z = z(u)$$

$$v = uz$$

$$\frac{dv}{du} = z + u \frac{dz}{du}$$

$$\bullet \frac{dz}{du} = \left(1 + \frac{z^2}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{u} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{z^2+4} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dy}{u} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{z}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \ln |u| + C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x-1}{2t} = \frac{1}{4} \ln |t| + C} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \underbrace{e^t(t+1)}_P dt + \underbrace{(xe^x - te^t)}_Q dx = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} = -e^t - te^t$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \omega = x$$

$$\frac{-t - te^t}{e^t(t+1)} = -1 \quad \mu = Ce^{-\int \frac{1}{t+1} dt} = Ce^{-\ln|t+1|} = C e^{-\ln|t+1|}$$

$$\boxed{\mu = e^{-x}} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\bullet e^{t-x}(t+1) dt + (x - te^{t-x}) dx = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = e^{t-x}(t+1) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = x - te^{t-x} \end{cases} \rightarrow F = \int e^{t-x}(t+1) dt = \begin{cases} u' = e^{t-x} \\ v = t+1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} u = e^{t-x} \\ v' = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= e^{t-x}(t+1) - e^{t-x} = te^{t-x} + \psi(x)$$

$$F = te^{t-x} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$-te^{t-x} + \psi'(x) = x - te^{t-x} \quad \psi(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\boxed{te^{t-x} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 = C} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\boxed{1} \quad x - x' \cot t = x^2 (1 - \tan t) \cot t$$

$$x' \cot t = x - x^2 (1 - \tan t) \cot t$$

$$x' = \frac{1}{\cot t} x - (1 - \tan t) x^2 / \cdot x^{-2} \quad - \text{Bernoulli}$$

$$1^0 \quad \boxed{x(t) \equiv 0} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$2^0 \quad x \neq 0$$

$$x' x^{-2} = \frac{1}{\cot t} x^{-1} - (1 - \tan t)$$

$$y = x^{-1}, \quad y' = -x^{-2} x'$$

$$-y' = \frac{1}{\cot t} y - (1 - \tan t)$$

$$\bullet \quad y' = -\frac{1}{\cot t} y + (1 - \tan t) \quad (1)$$

$$y_f = C e^{-\int \frac{dt}{\cot t}} = \dots$$

$$-\int \frac{dt}{\cot t} = \int \frac{\cot t \, dt}{1 - \tan^2 t} \quad \begin{matrix} u = \tan t \\ du = \cot t \, dt \end{matrix} = -\int \frac{du}{1 - u^2} = \int \frac{du}{u^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u-1}{u+1} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 - \tan t}{1 + \tan t} \right)$$

$$y_f = C e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 - \tan t}{1 + \tan t} \right)} = C \sqrt{\frac{1 - \tan t}{1 + \tan t}} = C \frac{|\cot t|}{1 + \tan t}$$

$$y_f = C \frac{\cot t}{1 + \tan t} \quad (2)$$

$$y_h = C(t) \frac{\cot t}{1 + \tan t}$$

$$y_h = \frac{\tan t \cot t}{1 + \tan t}$$

$$C'(t) \frac{\cot t}{1 + \tan t} = 1 - \tan t$$

$$C'(t) = \cot t, \quad C(t) = \tan t$$

$$y = \frac{(C + \tan t) \cot t}{1 + \tan t} \quad (1)$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{1 + \tan t}{(C + \tan t) \cot t}} \quad (1)$$

$$[4] \quad x' = x^2 + b(t)x + c(t) \quad , \quad b, c - \text{cgy.}$$

$$x_1, x_2$$

$$\frac{x_2' - x_1'}{x_2 - x_1} = x_1 + x_2 + b(t)$$

$$x_1' = x_1^2 + b(t)x_1 + c(t)$$

$$x_2' = x_2^2 + b(t)x_2 + c(t)$$

$$x_2' - x_1' = x_2^2 - x_1^2 + b(t)(x_2 - x_1) \quad / : (x_2 - x_1) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Bo wi\kern-1pt} \text{nie od} \\ \text{zero } \forall t \in \bar{I} \\ \text{zjednoczonych} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{x_2' - x_1'}{x_2 - x_1} = x_1 + x_2 + b(t) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{x_2(t) - x_1(t)}{x_2(t) + x_1(t)} = \left[\ln (x_2(t) - x_1(t)) \right]' \quad , \quad t \in \bar{I} \quad (2)$$

$$[3] \quad u x' = u + x'' - (x'')^2$$

$$y = x' \quad , \quad y = y(t)$$

$$x'' = y'$$

$$u y = u + y' - (y')^2$$

$$y = t y' - \frac{1}{4} (y')^2 \quad - \text{dowied\kern-1pt} \quad (1)$$

$$y' = y' + t y'' - \frac{1}{2} y' y''$$

$$y'' = 0 \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} t - \frac{1}{2} y' = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y' = C \quad \begin{cases} y = t y' - \frac{1}{4} (y')^2 \end{cases}$$

$$y = Ct - \frac{1}{4} C^2$$

$$x' = Ct - \frac{1}{4} C^2$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{1}{2} C t^2 - \frac{1}{4} C^2 t + D} \quad (2)$$

$$y' = p$$

$$\begin{cases} t = \frac{1}{2} p \\ y = t p - \frac{1}{4} p^2 \end{cases}$$

$$p = 2t$$

$$y = 2t^2 - \frac{1}{4} (2t)^2 = t^2$$

$$y = t^2$$

$$x' = t^2$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{1}{3} t^3 + C} \quad (2)$$

④

$$x' = a(t)x^2 + b(t)x + c(t)$$

$$y = x - x_1$$

$$y' = x' - x_1'$$

$$y' + x_1' = a(t) \cdot (y + x_1)^2 + b(t) \cdot (y + x_1) + c(t)$$

$$y' + x_1' = a(t)y^2 + 2a(t)yx_1 + a(t)x_1^2 + b(t)y + b(t)x_1 + c(t)$$

$$y' = a(t)y^2 + (2a(t)x_1 + b(t))y$$

⑤

☒

$$(2) \quad (t \sin x + x) dt + (t^2 \cos x + t \ln t) dx = 0$$

$$P_x = t \cos x + 1, \quad Q_t = 2t \cos x + \ln t + 1 \quad P_x \neq Q_t$$

$$w = t? \quad \frac{Q_x - P_t}{w_x P - w_t Q} = \frac{2t \cos x + \ln t + 1 - t \cos x - 1}{-t^2 \cos x - t \ln t} = \frac{t \cos x + \ln t}{-t(t \cos x + \ln t)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{t} = \psi(t) \quad - \text{OK}$$

$$u = C e^{-\int \frac{dt}{t}} = C e^{-\ln t} = C \cdot \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\boxed{u = \frac{1}{t}} \quad (1)$$

$$(t \sin x + \frac{x}{t}) dt + (t \cos x + \ln t) dx = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = t \sin x + \frac{x}{t} \Rightarrow F = \int (t \sin x + \frac{x}{t}) dt = t^2 \sin x + x \ln t + \varphi(x) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = t \cos x + \ln t \end{cases}$$

$$t \cos x + \ln t + \varphi'(x) = t \cos x + \ln t$$

$$\varphi'(x) = 0, \quad \underline{\varphi(x) = 0}$$

$$F = t^2 \sin x + x \ln t$$

(3)

$$\boxed{t^2 \sin x + x \ln t = C} \quad (1)$$



$$(3) \quad x \cdot x'' - (x')^2 = x^2 \cdot x'$$

$$y = x', \quad y = y(x)$$

$$x'' = y' x' = y y'$$

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

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

$$y \neq 0 \quad y' = \frac{1}{x} y + x^2 \quad (1)$$

$$y' = c e^{\int \frac{1}{x}} = c e^{\ln|x|} = c \cdot x$$

$$y = c(x) \cdot x$$

$$c'(x) x = x$$

$$c'(x) = 1$$

$$c(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$y = Cx + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{1}{x(C+x)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{C+x}$$

$$1 = A(C+x) + Bx$$

$$\begin{cases} AC + B = 1 \\ A + B = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$B = -A$$

$$\text{Addition}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{C}, \quad B = -\frac{1}{C}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} \int \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{C} \int \frac{dx}{C+x} = \frac{1}{C} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{C} \ln|C+x|$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{C} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{C} \ln|C+x| = t + C_1 \right] \quad (2)$$

