

Halaman 77 no 29.

$$y' = ry - ky^2, r > 0 \text{ \& } k > 0. \dots (i)$$

Pilih $r=1, k=1$, maka didapat

$$y' = y - y^2 \dots (ii)$$

Persamaan (ii) dapat dipandang sbg separable diff eqs tetapi juga merupakan persamaan Bernoulli dgn $n=2$.

Selanjutnya akan kita selesai persamaan (ii) sebagai separable diff eqs sbg:

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y - y^2, \quad y' = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y - y^2} = dt$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y - y^2} = t + c$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y(1-y)} = t + c$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} + \int \frac{dy}{1-y} = t + c$$

$$\ln|y| - \ln|1-y| = t + c$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{y}{1-y} \right| = t + c$$

$$\left| \frac{y}{1-y} \right| = e^t \cdot e^c$$

$$\frac{y}{1-y} = \pm e^c \cdot e^t$$

$$\text{atau } \frac{y}{1-y} = k e^t$$

$$y = k e^t - k e^t y$$

$$(1 + k e^t) y = k e^t$$

$$y = \frac{k e^t}{1 + k e^t}$$

$$\text{atau } y = \frac{e^t}{k + e^t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{y(1-y)} &= \frac{A}{y} + \frac{B}{1-y} \\ &= \frac{A(1-y) + By}{y(1-y)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{y(1-y)} = \frac{(B-A)y + A}{y(1-y)}$$

$$B-A=0, A=1$$

$$\text{shg } B=1$$

dua

Sebarang $y' = y - y^2$ kita pandang sbg persamaan Bernoulli:

$$y' - y = -y^2 \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{(iii)}$$

Misalkan $v = y^{1-2} = y^{-1}$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = -y^{-2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -y^2 \frac{dv}{dt}$$

Disubstitusikan ke (iii) diperoleh

$$\frac{-y^2 \frac{dv}{dt} - y}{-y^2} = -y^2 \cdot (-y^{-2})$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} + y^{-1} = 1$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} + v = 1 \quad \dots \dots \text{(iv)}$$

Dari persamaan (iv) $p(t) = 1$ sbg $\mu(t) = e^{\int p(t) dt} = e^{\int 1 dt} = e^t$

Solusi dari (iv)

$$e^t \cdot v = \int 1 \cdot e^t dt + c$$

$$e^t v = e^t + c$$

$$v = \frac{e^t + c}{e^t}$$

Karena $v = y^{-1}$ maka

$$y^{-1} = \frac{e^t + c}{e^t}$$

$$y = \frac{e^t}{e^t + c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & y' + p(t)y = q(t) \\ & \downarrow \\ & \mu y = \int \mu \cdot q(t) dt + c \\ & \text{dengan } \mu = e^{\int p(t) dt} \end{aligned}$$