

(1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = xy^2$

a) triv. Lösung $y = 0$

b) $y^{-2} dy = x dx$

$-\frac{1}{y} dy = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C$

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

$\begin{cases} y = \frac{2}{k - x^2} & k = 2C \in \mathbb{R} \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$

(2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin x}{y^2}$

a) triv. Lösung $y = 0$

b) $y^2 dy = \sin x dx$

$\frac{1}{3} y^3 = -\cos x + C$

$y^3 = k - 3 \cos x \quad k = 3C \in \mathbb{R}$

(3) $\frac{dy}{dx} = x\sqrt{y}$

a) triv. Lösung $y = 0$

b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} dy = x dx$

$\begin{cases} 2\sqrt{y} = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C & C \in \mathbb{R} \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$

(4) $\frac{dy}{dt} = t \cdot e^y$ a) bestmögliche triv. Lösung

b) $e^{-y} dy = t dt$

$-e^{-y} = \frac{1}{2} t^2 + C$

$C \in \mathbb{R}$

$e^{-y} = k - \frac{1}{2} t^2$

$k = -C \in \mathbb{R}$

(5) $\frac{dx}{dt} = x^2 - x^2 t^3$ a) konstante r'ien $x=0$
 $= x^2(1-t^3)$

b) $x^{-2} dx = (1-t^3) dt$
 $-x^{-1} = t - \frac{1}{4}t^4 + C$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} = t + \frac{1}{4}t^4 - t & t = -C \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

(6) $\frac{dy}{dx} = x\sqrt{y}$
 $y(0) = 1$

od(3): $2\sqrt{y} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$
 $2 \cdot \sqrt{1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0^2 + C$
 $C = 2$

~~$y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 1$~~ $2\sqrt{y} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2$

(7) $\frac{dy}{dx} = (xy)^2 = x^2 y^2$ $y(0) = -1$

a) konstante r'ien $y=0$ bzw. "Null" "Null"

b) $y^{-2} dy = x^2 dx$

Method 1. $-y^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$
 $+1 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0^3 + C$
 $C = +1$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 1$$

Method 2.

$$\int_{-1}^x t^2 dt = \int_0^x t^2 dt$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{3}t^{-1}\right]_{-1}^x = \left[\frac{1}{3}t^3\right]_0^x$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} + 1 = \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = -1 - \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

$$(8) \quad \frac{dr}{dt} = k \cdot r^2$$

$$r(0) = r_0$$

$$t^{-1} dr = k dt$$

$$\int_{r_0}^r r^{-2} ds = k \int_0^t ds$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2} r^{-2} \right]_{r_0}^r = k \cdot t$$

$$-\frac{1}{2r^2} + \frac{1}{2r_0^2} = k t$$

$$(9) \quad \frac{dm}{dt} = m+2 \quad m(0) = 0$$

$$\frac{dm}{m+2} = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$\int_0^m \frac{ds}{s+2} = \int_0^t ds$$

$$\left[\ln |s+2| \right]_0^m = t$$

$$\ln(m+2) - \ln 2 = t$$

$$\ln(m+2) = t + \ln 2$$

$$m+2 = e^t \cdot e^{\ln 2} = 2e^t$$

$$m = -2 + 2e^t$$

$$(10) \quad \frac{dm}{dt} = m+2 \quad m(0) = -2$$

$$m(t) = -2$$

Norduz

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = k_1 \cdot \sqrt{h}$$

a) Valbe : $V = k_2 \cdot h$ ($V = \pi r^2 \cdot h$)

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = k_2 \frac{dh}{dt}$$

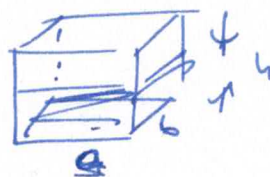
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = k_2 \frac{dh}{dt} = k_1 \sqrt{h}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} \cdot \sqrt{h}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = k \cdot \sqrt{h}$$



b) Kuboid $V = a \cdot b \cdot h = k_2 h$
Slohu (ob a)



c) Kuzel $V = k_3 \cdot h^3$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 3k_3 h^2 \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 3k_3 h^2 \frac{dh}{dt} = k_1 \sqrt{h}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{k_1}{3k_3} \cdot h^{-3/2}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = k \cdot h^{-3/2}$$



Stuedung : a) r ... vjehlet prirog priroci $\sim \text{m}^2/\text{hod}$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = r - k \cdot V^{2/3}$$

$$f(V) = r - k \cdot V^{2/3}$$

stabilni tocki $V = \left(\frac{r}{k}\right)^{3/2}$

$$f(V)=0 \Rightarrow V^{2/3} = \frac{r}{k} \Rightarrow V = \left(\frac{r}{k}\right)^{3/2}$$

$$\frac{df}{dV} = -\frac{2}{3} k \cdot V^{-1/3} < 0$$

Popa: $r \dots$ polomer $t \dots$ čas

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{k}{r^2} \Rightarrow r^2 dr = k \cdot dt \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} r^3 = k \cdot t + c$$

Učeni: $L \dots$ objem naučeno loitby
 $M \dots$ maximum
 $t \dots$ čas

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = k(M-L)$$

Chemická snov: $V = 20 + 2t \dots$ objem snova

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -k \cdot \frac{y}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = -k \frac{y}{20+2t}$$

Bunta: a) $f_1 = k_1 S = \alpha V^{2/3}$
yboj: $f_2 = \beta \cdot V$ } rozdíl: $f_1 - f_2 = \alpha V^{2/3} - \beta V$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = k(\alpha V^{2/3} - \beta V) \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = a V^{2/3} - b V$$

b) $f_1 = k_1 S = \tilde{\alpha} r^2$
yboj: $f_2 = \beta V = \tilde{\beta} r^3$ } rozdíl: $f_1 - f_2 = \tilde{\alpha} r^2 - \tilde{\beta} r^3$

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 3r^2 \frac{dr}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = k(f_1 - f_2)$$

$$4\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt} = k(\tilde{\alpha} r^2 - \tilde{\beta} r^3)$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{k\tilde{\alpha}}{4\pi} - \frac{k\tilde{\beta}}{4\pi} r$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = A - Br, \quad \frac{dr}{dt} = 0 \text{ pro } r = \frac{A}{B} \dots \text{ konstantní řešení}$$

$$\frac{d}{dr}(A - Br) = -B < 0 \dots \text{ konstantní řešení je stabilní}$$