

## Équation de Bernoulli:

$$y' + a(x)y + b(x)y^\alpha = 0 \quad \dots (1)$$

on pose que  $z = \frac{1}{y^{\alpha-1}} \Rightarrow z' = (1-\alpha) \frac{y'}{y^\alpha}$

$y' = \frac{y^\alpha z'}{1-\alpha}$  on remplace dans (1). on obtient

$$\frac{y^\alpha z'}{1-\alpha} + a(x)y + b(x)y^\alpha = 0.$$

en

$$\frac{z'}{1-\alpha} + a(x) \frac{y}{y^\alpha} + b(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{z'}{1-\alpha} + a(x) \frac{1}{y^{\alpha-1}} + b(x) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{z'}{1-\alpha} + a(x)z + b(x) = 0$  c'est une eq diff. d'ordre 1.

$$\frac{z'}{1-\alpha} + a(x)z = -b(x)$$

Exo31

①  $x^2 y' = x y - y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 y' - x y + y^2 = 0$  eq Ber

avec  $\alpha = 2$ .

$x^2 \frac{y'}{y^2} - x \frac{y}{y^2} + 1 = 0$  on pose  $z = \frac{1}{y} = y^{-1}$   
 $z' = -y' y^{-2} = -\frac{y'}{y^2}$

$$-x^2 z' - x z + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 z' + x z = 1.$$

~~$$x^2 z' - x z = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 z' + x z = 1.$$~~

$$x^2 z' + x z = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 z' = -x z$$

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{dz}{dx} = -z \Rightarrow \int \frac{dz}{z} = - \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln |z| = -\ln |x| + C$$

(1)