

2. יש לפתור את המשוואה הדיפרנציאלית, כאשר $p(1) = 5\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{dp}{dt} - \frac{1}{t}p = t^2 + 3t - 2$, 50 נק'.

על ציפי' ס'נאחא נסח I

$$y' + p(x)y = Q(x)$$

$$\text{פתרון: } y = \left[C + \int Q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} dx \right] e^{-\int p(x) dx}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} - \frac{1}{t}p = t^2 + 3t - 2 \quad P_{(t)} = -\frac{1}{t}, \quad Q_{(t)} = t^2 + 3t - 2$$

$$p_{(t)} = \left[C + \int (t^2 + 3t - 2) e^{-\int \frac{1}{t} dt} dt \right] e^{\int \frac{1}{t} dt}$$

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$$p_{(t)} = \left[C + \int (t^2 + 3t - 2) e^{-\ln t} dt \right] e^{\ln t}$$

$$p_{(t)} = \left[C + \int (t^2 + 3t - 2) t^{-1} dt \right] t$$

$$p_{(t)} = t \left[C + \int \left(t + 3 - \frac{2}{t} \right) dt \right]$$

$$p_{(t)} = t \left[C + \frac{t^2}{2} + 3t - 2 \ln t \right]$$

$$p_{(t)} = \frac{t^3}{2} + 3t^2 + Ct - 2t \ln t, \quad p_{(1)} = 5\frac{1}{2}$$

$$5\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + 3 + C + 0 \Rightarrow C = 2$$

$$p_{(t)} = \frac{t^3}{2} + 3t^2 + 2t - 2t \ln t$$