Seria 34, Curs (9), EDDP, 27.10.2020

Fonation diferentiale de orden k, k>2, in IR
integrabile plus reducerea ordinului
E dif. de ordin k, in R este de forma generala:
$F(\pm, \chi, \chi^{(1)}, \chi^{(2)},, \chi^{(k)}) = 0$ (1)
Caguri porticulare pentin (1) in care se poate
ordinul;
D'In (1) lipsese deuvatele lui # panai la ordinal
m < e;
$F(t, x^{(m)}, x^{(m+1)}, \dots, x^{(k)}) = 0$
Prin schimbores de variable (x(m)=y)
$(t, x) \frac{(x^{(m)}(t) = y(t))}{(x^{(m)}(t) = y(t))} (t, y)$
Arem: $\chi^{(m+1)}(t) = \chi^{(1)}(t)$
Areu. $\chi^{(m+1)}(t) = \chi^{(1)}(t)$ $\chi^{(m+2)}(t) = \chi^{(2)}(t)$
(k) $(k-m)$
\star $(\star) = \gamma (\star)$
$\chi^{(k)}(t) = \chi^{(k-m)}(t)$ De ci, ec. (2) devine o ec. û (t,y) de orden $k-m$:
$f(t, y, y'), \dots, y^{(k-w)} = 0$.
Exemple: (1), \(\pi^{(1)}, \pi^{(2)} = 2 \left(\pi^{(2)}\right)^2
$= \chi^{(3)} - 2(\chi^{(2)})^2 = 0.$
k=3; m=1
$(t,x) \xrightarrow{(x^{(1)}=y)} (t,y) $ $ \begin{array}{c} k=3 \text{ ; } m=1 \\ \chi^{(1)}(x)=y(x)=y(x) \\ \chi^{(2)}=y^{(1)} \text{ ; } \chi^{(3)}=y^{(2)} \\ \chi$
(0,1,) apare in ecuatre.
/ [= ordinul ecuatiei; al mai mare ordin
E. denne: $(y, y^2) - 2(y^0)^2 = 0$.

$$2 \times (2) \times (4) - 3 \times (2)^{3} = 0.$$

le de ordin $k = 4$

ordin

ordin

ordin

ordin

ordin

ordin

Dacer lipseste \star din emasse, explicit, ec. (1) re perue: $F(\mathfrak{X},\mathfrak{X}^{(1)},\mathfrak{X}^{(2)},\ldots,\mathfrak{X}^{(k)})=0$. (3)

of prin schimhorea de vaniable $x^{(1)}(t) = y(x(t))$

adica:

 $\frac{(\chi^{(1)}(x)=\chi(\chi(x)))}{(\chi(x))}$ variable siderendenta

ordinul ecuatrei de reduce en s. Calculano denvatelo:

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi^{(2)} &= y \\
\chi^{(2)} &= \frac{d'}{dt} \left(\frac{d\chi}{dt} \right) - \frac{d}{dt} \left(y(\chi(t)) \right) = \\
&= \frac{dy}{d\chi} (\chi(t)) \cdot \frac{d\chi}{dt} (t) = y \\
\chi^{(2)} &= y^{(1)} y ;
\end{aligned}$$

$$\chi^{(3)}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\chi^{(2)}\right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\chi^{(1)}y\right) =$$

$$= \chi^{(2)} \cdot \chi^{(1)} \cdot y + \chi^{(1)} \cdot \chi^{(1)} \cdot \chi^{(1)} =$$

$$\chi^{(3)}(t) = \chi^{(2)} \cdot \chi^{(1)} \cdot y + \chi^{(1)} \cdot \chi^{(1)} \cdot \chi^{(1)} =$$

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Ec.(3) devoke:

F(x)y, y(1)y, y(2)y2+(y(1))2y, ---)=0 =) $G(x, y, y^{(1)}, ..., y^{(k-1)}) = 0$ le de ordin (k-1).

 $2.2^{(3)} + 32^{(1)} + 32^{(2)} = 0$ > F(.X, X(1), X(2), X(3)) -0.

$$\frac{2^{(2)}}{2^{(2)}} = y^{(1)}y^{(2)} + y^{(1)}(x,y) \Big|_{x^{(3)}} + y^{(1)}y^{(2)} + y^{(1)}y^{(2)} + y^{(1)}y^{(2)} + y^{(1)}y^{(2)} + y^{(1)}y^{(2)} + y^{(2)}y^{(2)} + y^{($$

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= \frac{\chi^{(3)}}{\chi} = \chi^{(2)} + 3yy^{(1)} + y^{3}
  Ec. (4) derrue: F(\pm_1, y) y^2 + y^{(1)} y^{(2)} + 3yy^{(1)} + y^3 > ....) = 0.
             => G(t, y, y(1)) ---, y(k-1)) =0
                        ec. de ordu (k-1)
Tremple: X"tx+(x1)2++3xx=0.
                       F(x,x,x',x") =0.
        Obs cà (200) este volute pt cai ventocai en:
                     \mathcal{X}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{X}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow 0.t.0 + 0^{2}.t + 3.0.0 = 0

\mathcal{X}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow 0.t.0 + 0^{2}.t + 3.0.0 = 0
         Pt. X = 0 imparfin ec. pt x2:
              \frac{\mathcal{X}'' \star \mathcal{X}}{\mathcal{X}^{2}} + \frac{(\mathcal{X}')^{2} t}{\mathcal{X}^{2}} + \frac{3\mathcal{X} \mathcal{X}'}{\mathcal{X}^{2}} = 0.
           \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\mathcal{Z}^{1}}{\mathcal{Z}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\mathcal{Z}^{1}}{\mathcal{Z}}\right)^{2} + 3\left(\frac{\mathcal{Z}^{1}}{\mathcal{Z}}\right)^{2} = 0.
                      F1(t) (*) (*) (*) 20.
              se face schimbanc de variable: = y
                  (t,x) (x'=y) (t,y)
         Se obtine: 3t" = y2+y1
           of ec. derine:
                        (y2+y1) x + y2x + 3y = 0
                        y2t + y/t + y2t + 3y 20
                             y'= -2 y2t - 3y =) dy = 3 y -2y2
         Fix y(t) tol generala pt ec Bernoulli =) pt x
          aveux de integrat o ec. limina omogenai:
                                 x'=y(t)x=) x(t)=c.e/(t).
                               unde Y este primitiva pl y
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(4) Ecuation Euler: $F(x, tx^{(1)}, t^2x^{(2)}, ..., t^kx^{(h)}) = 0$ Se reduce la ec. (3) san (4) prin schimbona de romàtile: 141-05 = 1-1111 (1) 1x1=es = s= fult = s(x). (X(x) = y(1(x))) (X,y) $\chi^{(1)}(x) = (\gamma(\Lambda(t)))^{(1)} = \gamma^{(1)}(\Lambda(x)) \cdot \Lambda^{(1)}(t)$ $\Delta(t) = \ln |t| = \int -\ln t, t = 0$ $(\ln(-t), t < 0) = \int \frac{1}{t}, t = 0$ $(-t) = \frac{1}{t}, t = \frac{1}{$ → s(1)(t)= ± ·→ x(1)(t) = y(1)(s(t)) · ± |· t =) toth= y(1) denvata in saportens $\chi^{(1)} = \chi^{(0)}$ dentate in raport cu t. $\chi^{(2)} = (y^{(1)}, 1) = \chi^{(2)} = y^{(2)} \Lambda^{(1)}(t) + y^{(1)}(\frac{-1}{t^2}) =$ $\Rightarrow x^{(2)} = y^{(2)}, \frac{1}{t^2} - y^{(1)}. \frac{1}{t^2} = y^{(2)} - y^{(1)}$ $\Rightarrow t^2 x^{(2)} = y^{(2)} - y^{(1)}$ $f(y, y^{(1)}, y^{(2)}, y^{(3)}, \dots) = 0$, = sec. de ordin k, care un depuide explicit de at. Poate fi incadiata jeutin reducere ordinului la tipul (3), adica : se face schimbone de y(1)(t) = 2(y(t)) (4,2) Daca forma ec. (6) permite sa fie aranjata

mb forma F(yo), y(2), y(2) =0., atmer reducem

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ordinul prui s.v: $\frac{y^{(1)}}{y} = 2(t)$ Exemple: $\pm 2 \times 1 - 4 \times 1 + 6 \times = 0$ F(x, tx', fx") = ec. Tuler. Arem tx' = y' + x' + x'' = y'' - y' = x'' + x'' = x'' - y' = x'' + x'' x''y"-y'-1y'+6y=0 y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0. pt y=0, impartine ary y = 5 y + 6 =0. 22-52+6y=0 $2 = \frac{52 - 6y}{7}$ $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$ Fr in (0,2) este: 22+21-52+6=0. 9'= -522+52-6 $\frac{d\lambda}{d\lambda} = -\lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 6$ 2(y) = W(y) a(1)=1 6(2)=-2+526 (5) Ec omogena de ordin k (4) $F(£, x^{(1)}, tx^{(2)}, t^2x^{(3)}, \dots, t^{k-1}(t)) = 0$

0135: Pet k=1=) $F(\frac{x}{t}, x^{(1)}) = 0$ in formai explicition $f(\frac{x}{t}) = g(\frac{x}{t})$

ochimbaria de variabla = y se ajunge Pour och in la south taler it = y (+, y) / = y(+) $\frac{x = xy}{x^{(1)} = y + xy^{(1)} + xy^{(1)} + xy^{(2)}}$ $x^{(2)} = y^{(1)} + y^{(1)} + xy^{(2)} + xy^{(2)} + xy^{(2)}$ $(x^{(3)}) = (2y^{(1)} + ty^{(2)})^{1} = 2y^{(2)} + ty^{(2)} + ty^{(3)} | \cdot t^{2}$ $\left[\pm \frac{2}{9} {\binom{3}{3}} = 3 \pm \frac{2}{9} {\binom{2}{2}} + \pm \frac{3}{9} {\binom{3}{3}} \right]$ Te-in (t_1y) este ec. Tuler: $F(y_1y+ty^{(1)}, 2ty^{(1)}+t^2y^{(2)}, 3t^2y^{(2)}+t^3y^{(3)}, ...)=0$ = G(y, ty(1), t2y(2), t3y(8), ..., t2y(k))=0.

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