Curs, EDDP 06.10.2020.

Modalitate de évaluare

- maxim 10 juncte jentin activitates dun seminar Maxim 100 de junete - maxim so de juncte du lucronea de examen - 10 juncte din oficin.

Bibliografie:

1. Stefan Minica, Ec diferentiale, Ed. Univ. Bucuresti,

2. Joan Rosca, Ec. diferentrale & en denvate partrale, Ed. Fundatiei Româna de Maine.

3. Aurelian Cernea, Ec. diferentiale, Ed. Univ. Bueuresti.

ECUATII DIFERENTIALE

(A) File new. Numim ecuatie diferentrala de ordin n, o

leuasie de forma:

$$F\left(t,x,x^{(n)}\right)=0 \tag{4}$$

F.DCR×, Rx...×R
$$\longrightarrow$$
 R
 $de(n+1)$ ori
 $(x, x^{(1)}, ..., x^{(n)})$

t = variatila independenta

X = variable dependentà pentin care se cere determinarea din ematier (1).

H = X (0) (denvata de ordino este functra)

$$yt k=1, n$$
: $x'=\frac{dx}{dt}$

$$\chi^{(k)} = \frac{d^k \chi}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d\chi}{dt} \right) \left(\frac{d\chi}{dt} \right)$$

In mecanica, se foldseste $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}$, $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}$.

Exemplu de ematre déférentrala. Ec. ce descrie cadorea libera in mediu régistent: /元/=天(v), ~=x'=x I = versoul avei = mg I - m F_ (2) I マーマンニス"- X ローマニス"- X Au ec. de miseaux. m = mg-m F2(2) /: $= 9 - F_2(2) =$ =) 2-9+F2(2)=0 千(米)米、そうそ)=0. Daca, saderea libera as fi mi vid, aturci $F_n(\mathcal{X}) = 0 \implies ec, derine : \mathcal{X} = q \implies$ =) x'' = g =) (x')' = g =) $x' = gt + C_1 =)$ =) v = gt + (1) $dar v(to) = v_0 = v_0 = gto + (1 = v_0)$ => G= N; -9 80 = -> v= gt+vo-gto=) v=vo+g(t-to) Ani $\mathcal{H}' = gt + C_1 = gt^2 + C_1t + C_2$ $\mathcal{H}(t_0) = t_0$ =) $x_0 = g \frac{to^2}{2} + (v_0 - g, to) t_0 + c_2 =)$ =) C2 = 20 - 9 to - vo to + 9 to =)

$$= 3 + \frac{1}{2} + (r_0 - gto) + \frac{1}{2} + r_0 - r_0 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = x_0 + r_0(t - t_0) + \frac{1}{2}(t^2 - 2tot + t_0^2)$$

$$x = x_0 + r_0(t - t_0) + \frac{1}{2}(t - t_0)^2$$

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$$x = x_0 + r_0(t - t_0) +$$

=) $C_2 = 20 - v_0 t_0 + 9 \frac{t_0^2}{2}$

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=> (x-xo= f(to, xo) (x-to))
               Capuri particulene de senatu diferentrale de ordinal
intai intégrable
   ① Ec. diferentiale de tip primitiva: \frac{dx}{dt} = f(t) (5)
                                function of mudepuide de # => multimea volutilor
ec. (5) este multimea grimitivelor function f.
                                                                            \chi(t) = \int f(t) dt = F(t) + C_1 (6)
                                                                  Mude F, este o primitiva pt f
                                                                                                         C'este multimea functiiler constantà.
2) Éc. diferentialà cu variable separable, adica functia f
            dui ec. \chi' = f(t, \chi) se serie ca produs de 2 femérie: una depinzând de \chi:
                                                                                                                      \frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) - b(x) \tag{7}
                                                                                f(t,x) = a(t) 6(x)
                                                                                          a: ICR->R
                                                                                                                                                                                 functi continue.
                                                                                       6. JOR ->R
                        Algoritme de tregolvare à le (4):
                   Pasul 1: Se debernuna solutible stationare prin
                                                                  regolvarea ec: b(x) = 0 cu x ∈ J.
                                                                 Daca b(x) $0, 4x € J, atunci le . (7) un are volugii stationare.
                                                                 Douai exister X,..., & E J volutu pt ce.
                                                                6(7)=0) atunci er. (7) are solutible stationare:

\frac{G}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1
                 Pasul2: Pentiu b(x) ±0, adica in July, or, xx),
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se sejara vaniatilele in ce-(7)
                               \frac{dH}{b(x)} = \alpha(x) dt
     Determinam B o primitiva pt 1, adica:
               \int \frac{dx}{B(x)} = B(x) + C
      A a primitira pt a, adica:
                      Ja(4) dt = (A(4) + C
                     o multime de solutio in forma
    Se obline
implicita
                     pentiu ec (7):
                       B(X) = A(X) + C, CER, (9)
    Multimea sol, ec. (7) este francata din (8) V (9).
  OBS: Le obilei, incercom sa explicitam relata (9), adica sa exprimam je x in functive de t:

x = B^{1}(A(t) + C), C \in R, (10).

Exemples de ecuatie ou variable separable:
   Fre ematia: \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{t^2-1} (x^2-3x+2), t \in (-1,1)=I.
        Se cere multimea solutulor ec.
        Arem: a(t) = \frac{1}{t^2 - 1}; q: (-1, 1) \to \mathbb{R}
                  6(x)=x2-3x+2, 6:12 ->12.
Parul 1: Rezolvain
                     uc 6(x)=0=0
                                            x-3x+2=0
                                           1-9-8=1=11
                                            x_{1/2} = \frac{3\pm 1}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \in \mathbb{R}

x_2 = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \in \mathbb{R}
                     2 solubi statonare.
                      G: (-1,1) -> IR, (9,(+)=2
                       92: (-1,1) -> R, (2(+)=1)
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Parulz: Pt 6(x) +0 =) XER 1/1,24 $\mathcal{H} \in (-\infty, 1) \cup (1,2) \cup (2,+\infty)$ Separeine raniablele =) $\frac{dx}{x^2-3x+2} = \frac{1}{t^2-1} dt$. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \int \frac{(x-1) - (x-2)}{(x-1)(x-2)} dx =$ $= \int \frac{x/1}{(x/1)(x-2)} dx - \int \frac{x/2}{(x-1)(x/2)} dx =$ $= \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx - \left(\frac{1}{x-1} dx = \ln |x-2| - \ln |x-1| + C = \frac{1}{x-1} dx = \frac{1$ = $lm \left(\frac{x-2}{x-1} \right) + C = lm \left(\frac{x-2}{x-1} \right)$ $\int \frac{1}{t^2-1} dt = \frac{1}{2\cdot 1} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C = 0 \quad \left(A(t) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| \right)$ Multime a solutiilor in forma implicità all ec $\left|\frac{2t-2}{2t-1}\right|=\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{t-1}{t+1}\right|+C$, CER. Arem $t \in (-1,1)$ => $\left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| = \frac{9-2}{t+1}$ Din forme implicita > che $\left|\frac{x-2}{x-1}\right| = ln\left(\frac{1-t}{1+t}\right)^2 + Cq =$ notani C= lu C, =) $ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x-1} \right| = ln \left| \frac{1-t}{1+t} + ln \left(\frac{x-2}{1+t} \right) \right|$ =) $\ln \left| \frac{\chi - 2}{\chi - 1} \right| = \ln \left(\frac{1 - \chi}{1 + \chi} \right) = 0$ =) | 2-2 | - a | 1-t In loc de explicationes modulului serieur $\frac{\chi-2}{\chi-1} = \pm C_0 \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \pm C_0 \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}}$

=)
$$\chi - 2 = \chi k \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} - k \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} =)$$

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