Seria 34, Curs 3, FDDP, 20.10, 2020

(5) te. diferentiale de forma:
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = g\left(\frac{a_1 t + b_1 x + c_1}{a_2 t + b_2 x + c_2}\right)$$
 (1)

Prop. 1: Presup 191+192/>0, 16,1+162/70, 191+12/>0. Fie d= 962-9261.

1) Daca
$$d=0$$
, atunci prin S.V. (schimborea de raniable) $a_1 + b_1 = y$ daca $b_1 \neq 0$ Some $a_2 + b_2 = y$ daca $b_2 \neq 0$

ec. (1) devine o ec. a variable operable.

2) Dava
$$d \neq 0$$
, a tunci prin sv :

$$\begin{cases}
1 = s + k_0 \\
(z)
\end{cases}$$

$$(x = y + k_0)$$
unde (k_0, k_0) este voludio a vistemului
$$[a_1 t + b_1 x + c_1 = 0]$$

$$[a_2 t + b_2 x + c_2 = 0]$$

devine o ec. omogenà in vanishle (s,y)

$$\frac{(t, x)}{\text{de de}} \xrightarrow{a_1 t + b_1 x = y} (t, y)$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} = \frac{y - a_1 t}{b_1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} = \frac{y - a_1 t}{b_1} = g \left(\frac{y - a_1 t}{b_1} + \frac{y}{b_1} + \frac{y}{b_2} + \frac{y}{b_1} + \frac{y}{b_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} = \frac{(y - a_1 t)}{b_1} = g \left(\frac{y - a_1 t}{b_2} + \frac{b_1}{b_2} + \frac{y}{b_2} + \frac{y}{b_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} = \frac{(y - a_1 t)}{b_1} = g \left(\frac{y - a_1 t}{b_2} + \frac{b_1}{b_2} + \frac{y}{b_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} = \frac{(y - a_1 t)}{b_1} + \frac{b_1}{b_2} + \frac{y}{b_2} + \frac{y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{8n} (y' - a_1) = g \left(\frac{(y + c_1) b_1}{t(a_1 b_1 - a_1 b_2) + b_2 y + b_1 c_2} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = a_1 + b_1 g \left(\frac{b_1 (y + c_1)}{b_2 y + b_1 c_2} \right) = 0 \quad y' = h(y) \quad \text{was sep.}$$

determinantal violenului: \ ayt+By = -C1 \ ayt+By = -C2 Cum d to =) riverual au volute unica (to, to) Z(x) = Z(s(x)) + 70. $\frac{d^{2}}{dt}(t) = \frac{d}{dt}(y(x(t)) + 70) = \frac{dy}{dx}(x(t)) \cdot x'(t) = 0$ dar S(t) = t - to = 3/(t) = 1 $=) \frac{dx}{dt}(t) = \frac{dy}{ds}(s(t))$ Ec.(1) derive: $\frac{dy}{ds} = g\left(\frac{a_1(s+k_0) + b_2(y+k_0) + c_1}{a_2(s+k_0) + b_2(y+k_0) + c_2}\right) =$ $\frac{dy}{ds} = g\left(\frac{a_1 s + a_1 t_0 + b_1 y + b_1 + b_2 t_0}{a_2 s + a_2 t_0 + b_2 y + b_2 t_0 + c_2}\right) = \frac{dy}{ds} = g\left(\frac{a_1 s + b_1 y}{a_2 s + b_2 y}\right)$ -) $\frac{dy}{ds} = g\left(\frac{f(a_1 + b_1 \frac{y}{s})}{g(a_2 + b_2 \frac{y}{s})}\right)^{2} = g\left(\frac{a_1 + b_1 \frac{y}{s}}{a_2 + b_2 \frac{y}{s}}\right)^{2} = g\left(\frac{a_1 + b_1 \frac{y}{s}}{a_2 + b_2$ 6 Ec. diferentiala Bernoulli

(6) Ec. diferentiala Bernoulli $\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t)x + b(t)x^{\alpha}$ (3)

unde a ER / 2011/3; 9,6: ICR > R continue.

Obs (1) Daca in (3) aven d=0 => le. (3) este afina

(2) Daca in (3) aven d=1 => dx = (a(t)+f(t)) x =>
(2) Daca in (3) aven d=1 => ott => le. li mara omogena

Pt. determinarea vol. ec. (3) arem 2 vanicute: V1) Prui metoda vemarbei constantelos: · reg. ec. limara omogena atasata ec. (3): $\frac{dx}{dt} = \alpha(t)x$ Sol generalà a set $\overline{x}(x) = C + e^{A(x)}$, unde A este primitiva pt a. · aplicam metoda vanabei constantelor: determinain $C: I \rightarrow R$ a î. $\chi(t) = C(t) \cdot e^{+(t)}$ så fre volutie a ec. Bernoulle => =) $(C(4) \cdot e^{A(4)})' = a(4) \cdot C(4) \cdot e^{A(4)} + b(4) \cdot (C(4) \cdot e^{A(4)})^{d}$ =) $C'(t)e^{A(t)} + C(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} \cdot A(t) = a(t)c(t)e^{A(t)} \cdot e^{A(t)} \cdot e^{A(t)}$ => C'(t) = b(t) C'(t) e (t): e (t) $\frac{dC}{dt} = \frac{b(t) \cdot e^{(t-1)A(t)}}{a_i(t)} \cdot \frac{c^{\lambda}}{b_i(c)}$ =) C=C(+) (v2) Prin ochimborea de vauxille: $(t, x) \xrightarrow{1-\alpha} (t, y)$ $x = y \xrightarrow{1-\alpha} (4)$ $x = x \xrightarrow{1-\alpha} (4)$ so obtine: $(y^{1}x)' = a(t) \cdot y^{1-x} + b(t) \cdot (y^{1-x})^{x}$ $= \frac{1}{1-x} y^{1-x} \cdot y' = a(t) \cdot y^{1-x} + b(t) \cdot y^{1-x}$ $= \frac{1}{1-x} y^{1-x} \cdot y' = a(t) \cdot y^{1-x} + b(t) \cdot y^{1-x}$ $= \frac{1}{1-x} y^{1-x} \cdot y' = a(t) \cdot y^{1-x} + b(t) \cdot y^{1-x}$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\alpha}y' = a(t)y^{1-\alpha} + b(t) = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\alpha}y' = \frac{1}{1-\alpha}a(t)y' + \frac{1}{1-\alpha}b(t) = 0$$

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Fourtra Riccati;
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) x^2 + b(t) x + 1(t)$$
, (5)

emde 9,6,c: ICP > R constante.

1) Daca a,6,c mut functi constanta, adica, a(x)=a0 -b(x)=-b0 5 MA=-C0 ; a0, 60, C6 CR, ++CT atima ec (5) denne.

 $\frac{dx}{dt} = a_0 x^2 + b_0 x + c_0 e \cdot dif.$

2) Dara C(x) =0, attucci este ecuatre Bernoulli,

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{6.(t)}{a_1(t)} + \frac{a(t)}{a_1(t)} + \frac{a(t)}{a_1(t)}$$

$$a_1(t) = \frac{a(t)}{a_1(t)}$$

Prop. 2: Fre $(9: I \rightarrow R)$ o relatie pentin ele. (5), adicoi . (de) = (0) (6/4) + (6/4) + (6/4) + (6/4) + (6/4)

, Dea in ec. (5) aplicam schimbones de variable

atunci ec. Riccati devine o ec Bernoulli en x=2.

<u>seu</u>: (t, x.) | (t, y)

Ec. (3) divine:

$$(y+q_0)' = a(t)(y+q_0)^2 + b(t)(y+q_0) + c(t)$$
=) $y' + q_0' = a(t)y^2 + a(t)(y)(y+q_0) + b(t)(y)(y+q_0) + c(t)(y)$
=) $y' = \begin{bmatrix} 2a(t).q_0(t) + b(t) \end{bmatrix} y + a(t)(y)^2 = y$

$$-1 y' = a(t).y + a(t)(y)^2 = y$$

$$-1 y' = a(t)(y) + a(t)(y)^2 + a(t)(y)^2 = y$$

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$$-1 y' = a(t)(y) + a(t)(y)^2 +$$

-6 -

(t, 7) (Ay) pt ca (o(t)=et e volutie a ec. date (y+et) = (y+et) + 2/y+et)et - 3 e + et =) y'+ et = y2+2yet + et + 2yet + 2x - x + et => y = 4et. y + y2 er Bernoulli' $\alpha (t) = 4e^{t}$ $\begin{cases} c_{1}(t) = 4e^{t} \\ c_{2}(t) = 1 \end{cases}$ (x = 2)· integrace et limitara omogona atarosta: unde of este a primitiva pt a (t): (a1(t) dt = (4et dt = 4et + C =) -> Ay(4)=42t =) =) \(\frac{1}{3}(\pi) = C e^{4e^{\pi}} \) · aplicam metoda variatiei constantelos: determination C:R -> R y(t) = C(t). e^{4et} sa fre od. a.c. Bernoulli $=) \left(\mathcal{C}(t) e^{4e^t} \right)' = 4e^t \cdot \mathcal{C}(t) \cdot \ell^{4e^t} + \left(\mathcal{C}(t) \cdot \ell^{4e^t} \right)^2$ => C'(x). e4e + C(x) + et = 4et c(x) ere + + C2(4). e set / e get =) $C'(t) = C^2(t) \cdot e^{4e^{t}}$ de = c2. e4et ec au var syarable:

$$Q_{2}(t) = e^{het} = 7 - 6_{2}(0) = C^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow C(t) = 0 \text{ sole stationana}$$

$$= b_{2}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow C(t) = 0 \text{ sole stationana}$$

$$= b_{2}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow e^{het} = 0 \Rightarrow e^{het} = e^{het} \cdot e^$$

Pd. a integra (9) presupurem cà joate fi explicitatà in ma dintre umatoarele forme: $\mathcal{Z} = g(t, \mathcal{Z}') \qquad (10)$ t=h(x,x1) (11) Pt (10): [X=g(X,X')] se pot determina rolufu' parametrice, adica : 19 = g(t, p)lt = X(p)_ unde (p=x) parameter. Pet- a ajunge la volutra parametrica deurain (10) in function de t: $\mathcal{Z}' = \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \left(t_i \mathcal{X}' \right) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \mathcal{X}'} \left(t_i \mathcal{X}' \right) \cdot \frac{d \mathcal{Z}'}{\partial t} \left(t_i \mathcal{X}' \right)$ Cum p=x' $P = \frac{2g}{\sigma t}(t_1 p) + \frac{gg}{\sigma p}(t_1 p) \frac{dp}{dt}. \Rightarrow$ $\frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{p - \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}(t, p)}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial p}(t, p)} \Longrightarrow \underbrace{t = t(p)}_{\text{position}}$ Cazuri jonticulare de ec. (10); 1) Ec. diferentiala Lagronge: $|x = t \cdot \varphi(x') + \psi(x'), \quad (13)$ g(t, x1)
(afiha in x) ende 4, 4 sout function continue of denvalle. 4, 4: ICR → R. Luain p=x' of deurain (13):

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2 = 1.9(x1) + x 9(x) (x1) + 4(x1) (x1)=

=) $p = \varphi(p) + \chi(\varphi'(p) p' + \psi'(p) p' =)$ $\Rightarrow p' = \frac{p - \varphi(p)}{t(\varphi'(p) + \Psi'(p))} \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{p - \varphi(p)}{t \cdot \varphi'(p) + \Psi'(p)}$ Se serie ec. traisturnata (adica, schimtour vonthtele artfel ca t = vourab de rendenta $\frac{dt}{dp} = \frac{.\varphi(p)}{p - \varphi(p)} \cdot t + \frac{\psi'(p)}{p - \varphi(p)}, \quad p \neq \varphi(p)$ =) ec. afini in vanatité (p,t) du care se obtine: t = t(p) ==> mult de voluti parametrice: 5 x = +6(p)+4(p) (t=t(p) (obtrut due (19)) 2) Ec. diferentiala Clairant: capil jartreular al ec. Lagrouge: G(x')=x': $| \mathcal{X} = \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L} (\mathcal{X}) | (15)$ Sentand =) == 1:x+ t(x1) + 4'(x1).(x1)' => =) $0 = (t + Y'(p)) \cdot p' \quad \text{or} \quad p = x'$ p'=0 =) (x1)=0 =) x1= C1 =) 7 x = Gt+62 dar untor in er => => Cyff(2 = t/G+4(G) 7 (2= Y(a) =) =) | x(x)= 4t+ 4(C1) x+4(p)=0 =) t=-4/(p) =) 0 nol. parametice: [x=tp+4(p)|