REZOLVARE EXERCITII SEMINAR 2

APLICATIE (pg.4) 1)
$$x' = \frac{t-x+1}{t-x+2}$$

Ecuatia este de forma:

$$\chi' = g\left(\frac{\alpha t + b \chi + c}{\chi t + \beta \chi + \gamma}\right) cu \quad \alpha, b, c, \chi, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R} \quad |\alpha| + |\alpha| > 0$$

Amintinu: Fie $\Delta = a\beta + b\alpha$.

Daca A = 0, atunce se face schimbarea de var: y = at + bx, daca $b \neq 0$ y = at + bx, daca $b \neq 0$

 $b \neq 0$, atuna se face schriubarea de var: $\begin{cases} s = t - t_0 \\ y = x - x_0 \end{cases}$, suide (t_0, t_0)

este soluția sistemului $\int at + bx + c = 0$ $(xt + \beta x + f = 0)$

Suntem pe cazul $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow$ faceu $y = t - x \Rightarrow x = t - y \Rightarrow$ $(t - y)' = \frac{k - k + y + 1}{t - k + y + 2} \Rightarrow (t - y)' = \frac{y + 1}{y + 2} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{y + 2}$

Separam varaabilele: $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{y+2} \Rightarrow (y+2) dy = dt \Rightarrow$

 $\Rightarrow \int (y+2) dy = t+c, c \in \mathbb{R} \iff \frac{(y+2)^2}{2} = t+c, c \in \mathbb{R} \iff$

(=> (y+2)2 = 2(t+c), CER (=> y+2 = + V2(t+c), CER

(y = -2 + Valtto), CER.

Solutio se alege su functie de conditia initialà

x(t) = t+2 = V2(t+c)

TEMA D sa se determine solutia generală pentru următoarele ecuatii diferentiale.

(a)
$$x' = \frac{2x - t + 1}{x + t - 2} + 1$$
 (b) $x' = \left(\frac{t + 1}{x - t + 2}\right)^2$ (c) $x' = \frac{1}{2x - t + 3}$ (1 $t \neq 0$) (fig. $t \neq 0$)

Tie ecuatia $x' = at + b \times b$ unde $a, x, b, B \in \mathbb{R}$. Cât este $m \in \mathbb{R}$ a concluca de variabila $x = g^m$ sa concluca la o ecuatio o mogena mg?

③ Să se rutegreze ecuatia $x' = \frac{-2x}{4^3x + t}$ folosimo o solumbare che variabilă de tipul $x = g^{m}$ (pt animite valori ale levi ru).

Pleservani oă se poate rezolva prin răsturnare și re obține o ecuatie Bernoulli.

 $\begin{array}{lll}
\textcircled{2} & \neq (t) = (y(t)^{nu}) =) & (y(t)^{nu}) = a \cdot t + b \cdot y & \text{mp} \\ y & y' = a \cdot t + b \cdot y & \text{mp} \\ \Rightarrow y' = \frac{a}{m} \cdot \frac{t^{\alpha}}{y^{m-1}} + \frac{b}{m} \cdot y & \text{mp} - m + 1 \\ \text{Equation exters of topull } y' = f(t,y), & \text{under } f(t,y) = a \cdot t^{\alpha} + \frac{b}{m} \cdot y & \text{mp} - m + 1 \\ \text{Equation For } y & \text{exters or mogenia} \Rightarrow f(t,y) & \text{exters or mogenia} \Rightarrow \text{avenum } f(\lambda t, \lambda y) = f(t,y) & \text{the or mogenia} \Rightarrow \text{avenum } f(\lambda t, \lambda y) = f(t,y) & \text{the or mogenia} \Rightarrow \text{avenum } f(\lambda t, \lambda y) = f(t,y) & \text{the or }$

 $(2) x'+1 = \frac{-1}{\beta - 1} \Rightarrow (x+1)(\beta - 1) = 1 \Rightarrow x\beta - x + \beta - 1 = -1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{\beta}{\beta - 1} = 0$ $\Rightarrow \left[\frac{x}{\beta} = \frac{-1}{\beta - 1} = m \right] \cdot Adixa \propto_{1} \beta \in \mathbb{R} \text{ on } x\beta - x + \beta = 0 \text{ find } = x$

x(t)= ++2 = V3(+,

3
$$\xi(t) = y^{m}(t)$$
 schimbon variabila

$$m \cdot y^{M-1} \cdot y' = \frac{-2y^{M}}{t^{3}y^{M}+t} \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{2y}{m(t^{3}y^{M}+t)}$$

Pentru m = -2 estimem o ecuatie omogena.

$$f(t,y) = \frac{-2y}{m(t^3y^m + t)} = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{y}{t}$$
 este ecuație orungenă. Notăm $\frac{y}{t} = 2$

huintine: y = f(t,y) omogena $c \Rightarrow f(\lambda t, \lambda y) = f(t,y) \forall \lambda \ a. \ell. (\lambda t, \lambda y) \in \delta_{\ell}$

$$t \pm + z = \frac{z}{2} \implies t \cdot z' + z = \frac{z^3}{4z^2} \implies t \cdot z' = \frac{z^3 - z^3 + z}{(1 + z^2) t}$$

$$\frac{d\pm}{dt} = \frac{-\pm}{1+\pm^2} \cdot \frac{1}{t}$$
 separau nariabilele

 $\frac{dz}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow z = 0$ solidie \Rightarrow sch. de var. y = 0, darcontradicté pt. $x = \frac{1}{y^2}$

nu aveus solutie stationaire

$$=) - \frac{1+x^2}{2} dx = \frac{clt}{t}$$

$$-\ln|z| - \frac{z^2}{2} = -\ln|t| + C$$

$$2 = \frac{y}{t} \rightarrow -\ln|\frac{y}{t}| - \frac{y^2}{2t^2} = \ln|t| + C = -\ln|y| - \frac{y^2}{2t^2} = C$$

$$x = \frac{1}{g^2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{12}$$
 \Rightarrow -le $\left| \frac{1}{12} \right| - \frac{1}{2t^2 x} = c$ solution implicità

INTEGRARED ECUATINOR ATTERENTIALE MAPLICITE DE CRAIN

I. Said se poate explicita sub forena x'=f(t,x), atuma se cauta o modalitate de integrare ennoscuta (REGULA GENERALA)

Il Dava mu se pouto explicita, atuna cantam o parametrizare pontru suprafuta $S = \{(t, x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^3\}$

F(t,x,y)=0. Dastfel de parametrizare, dacă există, se notează:

$$\begin{cases} t = \chi(u, v) \\ x = \beta(u, v) \end{cases}, cu (u, v) \in \Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$y = f(u, v)$$

 $x' = \frac{dx}{dt}$. Se pune conditia ca ydt = $dx \Rightarrow f(u, v) d(x(u, v)) = d(\beta(u, v))$

 $Y(u,v) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial v} dv\right) = \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial v} dv$

 $(8(u,v) \cdot \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial u}) du = (\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial v} - 8(u,v) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial v}) dv$ $\underbrace{not}_{a(u,v)}$ $\underbrace{not}_{b(u,v)}$

 $\frac{du}{dv} = \frac{b(u,v)}{\alpha(u,v)} \Rightarrow \text{integrited } u = u(v) \Rightarrow \text{solution} \quad \begin{cases} t = \alpha(u(v),v) \\ \text{param.} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} t = \alpha(u(v),v) \end{cases}$

 $\frac{dv}{du} = \frac{\alpha(u,v)}{b(u,v)} \Rightarrow v = o(u) \Rightarrow solution \begin{cases} t = \alpha(u,v(u)) \\ parametrica \end{cases} \begin{cases} t = \alpha(u,v(u)) \end{cases}, u \in J \subset \mathbb{R}$

CAZURI PARTICULARE

I . Saca $t = \alpha(x, x')$, atuma paramotrozarea va f

U. Dava & = B(t, x), atunci porcumetrizarea va fi

EXEMPLU: là se determine solutire ecuclier diferentiale:

 $x = 4\sqrt{x'} - tx'$ so sucadreasa su casul garticular I, avaid $\beta(t,x')$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} t = u \\ x = \beta(u, v) = 4\sqrt{v} - uv \\ y = v \end{cases}, v > 0$$

$$ydt = dx = \int v du = \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial v} dv \Leftrightarrow v du = -v du + \left(4\frac{1}{2\sqrt{v}} - u\right) dv \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(2) 2 v du = \left(\frac{2}{10} - u\right) dv \Leftrightarrow \frac{du}{dv} = \frac{1}{v v} - \frac{u}{2v} \Leftrightarrow \frac{du}{dv} = -\frac{1}{2} u + v \stackrel{3}{\sim} \frac{1}{2v}$$
este

$$\frac{du}{dv} = -\frac{1}{2v} \overline{u} \Rightarrow \overline{u}(v) = c \cdot e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} = e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} \int e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} = e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} \int e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} = e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} \int e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} = e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} \int e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} = e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} \int e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} = e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} \int e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} = e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} \int e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} = e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} \int e^{\int -\frac{1}{2v} dv} e^{\int -\frac{1}{2$$

Varient constanta: $u(v) = \frac{c(v)}{\sqrt{v}}$

$$\frac{c'(v)}{\sqrt{v}} + c(v) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) v^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2v} \cdot \frac{c(v)}{\sqrt{v}} + v^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\frac{dc}{do} = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow c = \int_{v}^{1} dv = \ln v + C_1 \Rightarrow u(v) = \frac{\ln(v) + C_2}{\sqrt{c}}$$

$$\begin{cases}
t = \ln(v) + C, \\
\sqrt{v}
\end{cases}$$

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Lasam solutia in forma parametre à.

TEMA I Solution problemelos Cauchy:

a) $\int (\chi')^2 - 2\chi \chi' + \chi^2 (-e^{t} + 1) = 0$ $\chi(0) = 1$

Observatio : poute fi determinata, avoir $\alpha = \beta(t, x)$

Facticalie: $\Delta = 4 \times^2 - 4 \times^2 (-e^{\frac{t}{t}}) = 4 \times^2 e^{\frac{t}{t}}$ (considerand-o ca

b) |tx'-x-lmx'=0|x(n)=1

Olis: Nu poate fi explicitatà

 $\frac{dc}{do} = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow c = \int_{0}^{1} dc = ka \, a + c_1 \Rightarrow a \, (a) = \frac{a_1(a_1) + c_2}{a_0}$ $\begin{cases} k = ka(a_1) + c_2 & \text{one } + c_1 \\ k = ka(a_1) + c_2 & \text{one } + c_2 \end{cases}$

distus solution in forms parametre