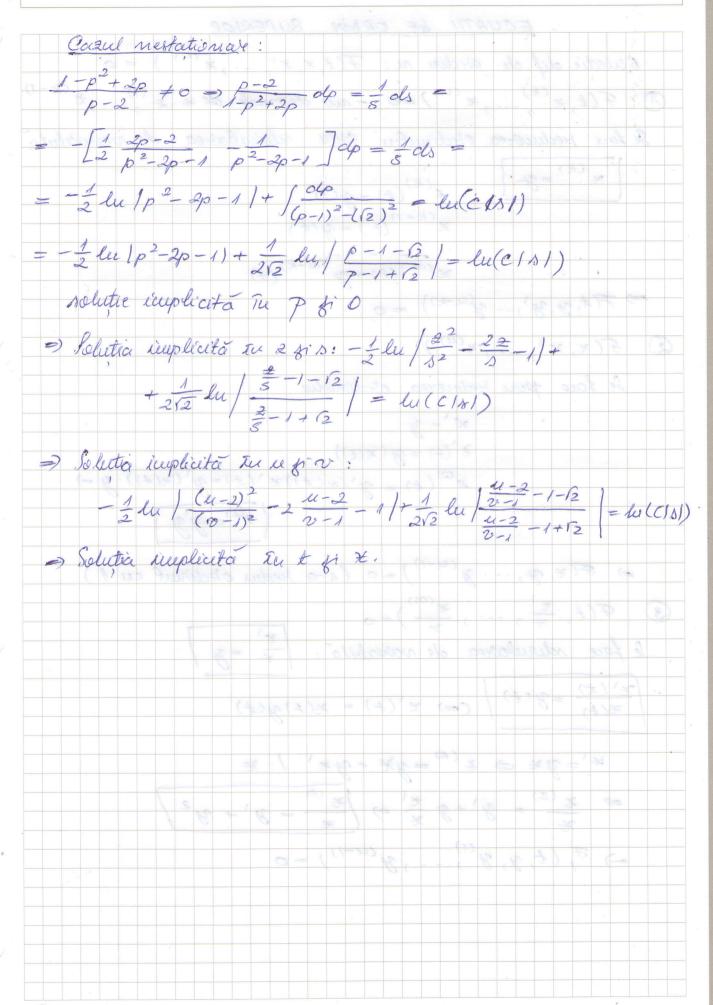
Le Color

REZOLVARE EXERCITI EX. 6/(B) $\xi = f(t, \xi), f(t, \xi) = \begin{cases} x \cdot \sin \frac{t}{2}, x \neq 0, t \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ f: RXR -> R $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \sin \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x} \left(-\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)$ => 2£ ocutinuo pe R xR & Dre the Cauchy - Picard = + (to, to) = R × R * problema Cauchy e = 0 $\partial f(t, 0)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$ lim P(t, x) - f(t,0) = lim x · mu = -0 = lim x (1) \Rightarrow \forall $\forall \subseteq \mathcal{V}((t_0, 0))$ (reclucitate a lui $(t_0, 0)$), $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$ un e continuo (mu Euseannia ca me are solutie unica! Ha se poate aplica the landy Picard) Fie problema Cauchy $\begin{cases} \varkappa - f(t, \varkappa) \\ \varkappa(t_0) = 0 \end{cases}$ Ols. ca solutia stationara & (+) = 0 + + ER e solutie Separarea variabilelore se face pt x + 0 & conclètia Cauche e data in x =0, me pot for separate \Rightarrow The people Cauchy $\frac{1}{2} \approx = \beta(t, \pm)$ are a door solution $\pm (t_0) = 0$ $\chi(t) = 0$

Ex4 (a) (x) -2x -t +4x =0 * = - ((-x')2+2x'+ +2)=B(+, x') $\begin{cases} t = u \\ y = v = x \end{cases}$ $2 = \beta(u, v) = -v^2 + 2v + u^2$ olx = y => dx = yder Di du + Dit do = volu => 2 du + (-2 + 1) do = volce => (-2++) dv = (v-4) dee =) 1-v dv = 2v - 10 du = 2v - 10 = 0 du = v - 1 > ec. omogena a = 1, b = 0, x = -2, B = 1, d = aB - xb = 1 $\begin{cases} S = v - v_0 \\ \text{unde} \end{cases} \begin{cases} v_0 - 1 = 0 \implies v_0 = 1 \end{cases}$ $\frac{d2}{d3} = \frac{3}{2+2-2s-2} = \frac{0}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{$ Notain p(s) = 2(s) = 2(s) = p(s) - s ds p-2 = ps+p=1 = dp=(1-p)=) $\frac{2}{2} \frac{dp}{ds} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{-p^2 + 2p + 1}{p - 2} = \frac{p - 2}{2p - p^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{dp}{dp} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{ds}{ds}$ Solution stationare. $\frac{-p^2+2p+1}{p-2}=0 \Rightarrow P_{1,2}=1\pm \sqrt{2}$ Sol. Stationare $= 2(3) = (1 \pm \sqrt{2})$ u(v) = 2(3(v)) + 2 $u(v) = (1 \pm \sqrt{2})$ $u(v) = (1 \pm \sqrt{2})$ $u(v) = (1 \pm \sqrt{2})$ $u(v) = (1 \pm \sqrt{2})$ solution paraenet rica $x = \frac{1}{4}(-v^2 + 2v + t^2)$



ECUATII SE ORSIN SUPERIOR Ecuatie dif. de ordin $n: \mathcal{F}(\ell, x, x', \dots, x'') = 0$ (1) F(t, x(k), x(u)) = 0 - me deprieche de x, x(1), t(k-1) Se face reclucerea orchimiler prin relinibarea de nouvillerté x (16) = y $z^{(k)}(t) = y(t)$ $\times^{(K+1)}(t) = y(t)$ × (n) (t) - y (n-k) (t) => F(t, 3, 3, -- y((1x)) =0 (2) F(26, 26), 26(a)) Se face price reduceroa ordiniles x'= y ¿ (4) = y (x(t)) * (x) (x) = y'(x(t)) * (t) = y'(x(t)) y =) (x2)= y'y =) F(x, y, -- y(21-1)) = 0 (s-q redus ordinal cu 1) 3 F(t, * , -- , * (m)) = 0 le face sclerubarea de variabila: = = y / $\left|\frac{\chi'(x)}{\chi(x)} - \chi(x)\right| = \chi(x) = \chi(x) \chi(x)$ x'= yx = x(2) = yx + yx' /: x $\Rightarrow \chi(2) = \chi + g \chi \Rightarrow \chi(2) = \chi + \chi^2$ =) F, (t, y, y") ..., y cu-1) = 0

(4) F	(x, tx	, £2	¥ (2))	- ,	en	1 XÉ	(N)) "	= 0	90	ec.	le	ll e	2)		ix l	
de face	Schou	barca	ale	va	real	3.	1	t	152	e	1c	-)	1)	12	1	1	+1	
0 - X -	y (s)	= * (t	(1))		1	= (83,	g (9	<u> </u>	0	38		21	108	B		
y ->	×(t)	= 3 (8	(+))	= (yce	lu s	4)		17							1	2	
* \ =	3 (16t)) s'(:	t)	1	3 320		2							3		1		
t >0	s =	lu t			36	23	33		101			1.3		5 1	000		43(1)	
10-1	\(t) =	1		73	2.		18)			(8)	3	3						
1 1 1	: /> =) 4	516	(+)	=	1	*							
	(s(t)				0		,		-		4	- 1	, \	1			4	8
	t) = y					(0)			3/1		2	0	2	-5	153			
	= (2 (3			22	ala	+)	4	100	1	+ 2	, Y	3/+	1)	/_	1	14	2	1.
	(t) = y				(1)(1)	1)	E		E	0	35	7(0	//	1	= 1	10	1	- (
					2 11		×	СМ))							- 70		
$\mathcal{F}(\frac{2}{\xi})$																	- 1	
se foce	schirul	area	1	t	3		(ec	- 0	uu	oge	le ä	()						
	* (1)	= y(t,	,]															
1.			-															
x = y																*		
zu = y																		
2e" = 2-	y + ty	11/- 4	+															
e) trein																,		
=) Ec. E	Tuler it	u y	, b:															
7,	(y) t	3	- >	t z	(CNI)) ,	-0											

TEH	A	J	ce	se	O	let	er	nu	ľU	e	156	ole	eti	9	9	ee	10	rce	lã		pe	et.	ter	(6	0	
(1)	21	2	(1)	2	+	30	12	Ci	3))		_			13.5		i à o		133			193			- 3	133		I &	
														e	- 6	se	Re	de	ICE	9								
Tuck	ecode e	1	×	O	=	y	=) 3	£ (3)	-	3)			2)	19				1	23	1	+	30	41	-	0
																73	100	5			7	0	×	-	-	10		
2	tz.	E	1	- d	20	X	(۱	2	_	×	¥'	=	= <	>					J.							1		
																-(1	10		14	0	0.			-	39		
Male	cotie		2	uy	Da.	rea	W		80		14		X			7	a	U e	2	10	elu	Tie	2	X	=	0	,	
				9) (2	2)																_	~ 1			7		
			t	2		-	- t	- 1	1 2	2)	2		æ)	_	- C				-1	2	X'	\ <u>-</u>	y			
					1	>		(3	N	A	/			7	(3		1			100	<u> </u>			7	1 3	/	1	
3) t	2 x x	- 11	+	(:	¥	3-	tx	= 1)	2	_	0																
<i>b</i>	130,501	3		0	.0	0	1		1		-	3			N c					(-	4)						×	
oud	licatie	1	d	a	F	el	C	a	10	re (2)						*		1	3			1		× 3	>	
) - ((美)	2	+ 1	(×	1	2		2	1	×	u		2	×	×	1	k				100							
	1 3 4																	1		16	У				3-)		35	
Fide	catie	2		X						Ł		e	1					5) L	×		8	
	catie		- 2	-	-	y	-	=)		CC	,	Ci	M	er														
																		3						21/10	15			3
															X	1		750						0,75	N.			
			1	533)																		
																1						1 3		1				
																								1				
																								-1				
				-																								
																											X	
																									j.			
																								28				
																	4											3
									0					à ·	4				1									
-																												