SE : ECLIATIVI SIFERENTIALE SI CU SERIVATE PARTIALE NR.2

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ECUATII BERNOULLI

EX 1. Sa se revolve (solutia generala)

a)
$$\chi' = \frac{2t \times -\chi^2}{t^2}$$
 b) $\chi' = \chi \cdot tgt + \chi^4 \cdot cost$ c) $\chi' = \frac{t \times^2 + t^3 - t}{t \in (1, \infty)}$

Anusutine:

Rezolván ecnatia limara atasata ;
$$\overline{x} = \frac{2\overline{x}}{t}$$

$$\overline{x}(t) = c - e^{\int a(t)dt}$$
 $= \int \overline{x}(t) = c \cdot e^{\int \frac{x}{t}dt} = c \cdot e^{\int \frac{x}{t}dt} = c \cdot e^{\int \frac{x}{t}dt}$

Aplican metoda variation constantelor

Determinant c(t) $\alpha.\overline{x}$ $\chi(t) = c(t) \cdot t^2$ sa fie solutie a ematie Bernoulli.

$$(c(t) t^{2})' = \frac{2}{t} \cdot c(t) t^{2} - \frac{1}{t^{2}} (c(t) t^{2})^{2}$$

$$c'(t) \cdot t^{2} + 2 \cdot c(t) t = 2 \cdot t \cdot c(t) - \frac{1}{t^{2}} c^{2}(t) t^{2}$$

$$c'(t) \cdot t^{2} = -c^{2}(t) \cdot t^{2}$$

$$z'(t) = -c^2(t)$$
 ecuadie cu variabile separabile

Cazul $c^2(t) = 0 \Rightarrow c(t) = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = 0 \quad t^2 = 0$ solutie pf. ec. Bernoulli

$$\frac{dc}{dt} = -c^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dc}{c^2} = -dt \Rightarrow -\frac{dc}{c^2} = dt \Rightarrow -\int \frac{dc}{c^2} = \int dt \Rightarrow$$

$$=)\frac{1}{c}=t+k\Rightarrow c=\frac{1}{t+k}\Rightarrow \xi(t)=\frac{t^2}{t^2+k}; k\in\mathbb{R}$$

ECUATII RICCATI

[EX2] Se cere solutia generală a ecuatiilor

TEMA (b) C) d)

a) $\star = -\star^2 + 2t \star + 5 - t^2$ șteinel că are solutu particulare de formă polinous:

(a)
$$x' = x^2 - \frac{x}{t} - \frac{4}{t^2}$$

(b) $x' = x^2 - \frac{3x}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}$
Nol. paretic $b'(t) = \frac{k}{t}$

d)
$$x' = x^2 + x - 4.e^{2t}$$
, $f_0(t) = k.e^{t}$

Amileticu:

a) Faceu schimbarea de variabila y = x - 6 y(t) = x(t) - 6(t) $x' = -x^2 + 2tx + 5 - t^2$, $f_0(t) = mt + m$, $mm \in \mathbb{N}$ a(t) = -1 b(t) = 2t $c(t) = 5 - t^2$ $(mt + m)' = -(mt + m)^2 + 2t(mt + m) + 5 - t^2$ $m = -m^2t^2 - 2mmt - m^2 + 2mt^2 + 2tm + 5 - t^2$ $t^2(m^2 - 2m + 1) + t(2mm - 2m) + m + m^2 - 5 = 0$ $f^{m^2} - 2m + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m - 1$ 2mm - 2m = 0 $(m + m^2 - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow m = t + 2)$ $f_0(t) = t + 2$ $x = y + f_0(t) \Rightarrow x = y + t + 2$ $(y + t + 2)' = -(y + t + 2)^2 + 2t(y + t + 2) + 5 - t^2$ $y' + 1 = -y^2 - (t + 2)^2 - 2y(t + 2) + 2ty + 2t^2 + 4t + 5 - t^2$ $y' + 1 = -y^2 - t^2 - 4 - 4t - 2yt - 4y + 2ty + 2t^2 + 4t + 5 - t^2$

$$y' = -y^{2} - 4y \qquad \text{how obtinut } yt \ d = d \ o \ ex \ \text{Bernoulli'}, deer cum a (), b() \\ = -(y^{2} + 4y) \qquad \text{must constante } \text{puteru in o aconsiderious on ec. cu variabile} \\ y' = x(t) \beta(y) \\ x(t) = -1, \ \beta(y) = y^{2} + 4y \\ \beta(y) = 0 \implies \text{puteru afta solutive stationaxe} \\ y = 0 \implies x(t) = t + 2 = f(t) \\ \text{saw } y = -4 \implies x' = t - 2 = f(t) \\ \text{havin } \beta(y) \neq 0 \qquad \text{ody} \\ at = (4y + y^{2}) =) \frac{dy}{y(y+4)} = -dt \\ \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{y(y+4)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{y+4}\right) dy = \frac{1}{4} \left(\ln|y| - \ln|y+4|\right) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{|y|}{|y+4|} = -t + c \Rightarrow \ln \frac{|y|}{|y+4|} = 4 \left(-t + c\right) \Rightarrow \frac{|y|}{|y+4|} = e^{-4t} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} + y = d \cdot e^{-4t}, \ d \in \mathbb{R} \\ y = d \cdot e^{-4t} + 4 \cdot de^{-4t} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{1 - de^{-4t}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{4 \cdot de^{-t}}{1 - d \cdot e^{-4t}} + t + 2 \end{cases}$$

ECHAMI DHOGENE

$$\frac{dx}{at} = g(\frac{x}{t})$$

Se face schimbarea de vareicibila $\frac{x}{t} = y$

ex: Car special de ecuatie care duce la o enertie emogena

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = g\left(\frac{at + bx + c}{xt + \beta x + y}\right) \frac{|a| + |x| > 0}{|b| + |\beta| > 0}$$

a) a β - $b \times = 0$ \Rightarrow plus schindbarea de variabila $y = at + b \times$, data $b \neq 0$ sau $y = xt + \beta \times$, data $b \neq 0$

b) $\alpha\beta - b\alpha \neq 0 =$ se face schumbarea de vaveraluite $\begin{cases} s = t - t_0 \end{cases}$ unte $t_0 \neq t_0$. (t_0, x_0)

muit solutible sistemului j'at $+b \times +c=0$ $(x + \beta \times + y = 0)$ Astifel se ajmege la 0 ec. ourogenà.

Aplication 1)
$$x' = \frac{t - x + 1}{t + x + 2}$$
 2) $x' = \frac{2(x + 2)}{t + x - 1}$

a) $b \neq 0$ $\Rightarrow y = at + bx \Rightarrow x = \frac{y - at}{b}$ $\left(\frac{y - at}{b}\right)' - g\left(\frac{gkt}{xt + \frac{Bx - Bat}{t}}\right)$ $\frac{y'}{b} - \frac{a}{b} = g\left(\frac{b(y + c)}{By + y}\right) \Rightarrow y' - a + by\left(\frac{b(y + c)}{By + y}\right)$ decarece aB - bx = 0 ec. c.e. variab. separabile

b) $s = t - t_0 \Rightarrow s(t) = t - t_0 \Rightarrow s'(t) = 1$ (Au intotoleanna va fi 1) $y(s) : y(s(t)) = x(t) - x_0$ $(y(s(t)) + x_0)' = g\left(\frac{\alpha(s + t_0) + b(y + x_0) + b}{\alpha(s + t_0) + \beta(y + x_0) + b}\right) \leftarrow \text{must constraint den sisters}$ $y'(s) \cdot s'(t) = g\left(\frac{\alpha \cdot s + b \cdot y}{\alpha \cdot s + b \cdot y}\right) \Rightarrow y'(s) = g\left(\frac{\alpha + b \cdot y}{\alpha + \beta \cdot y}\right) = constraint conogena$

$$(4) \qquad \chi' = \frac{2(\chi + \chi)}{\chi + \chi - 1}$$

Aflam to si
$$\times_0$$
 den sistemul:
$$\begin{cases} 2 \times +4 = 0 \\ t + \times -1 = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\chi_0 = -2} t_0 = 3$$

Beci efectuaru schimbarea de variabile
$$\int a = t-3$$

$$\begin{cases} y(s(t)) = x(t) + 2 \\ s(t) = t - 3 \Rightarrow s'(t) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y'(s(t)) \cdot s'(t) = \chi'(t)$$

Fu exactre se obtine
$$y'(s) \cdot 1 - 0 = 2 \frac{y - 2 + 2}{s + 3 + y - 2 - 1}$$
 -) $y'(s) = \frac{2y}{s + y}$ sa rue racuaina $y' = \frac{2y}{s}$ [y] $y' = \frac{2y$

$$y' = \frac{2y}{3(1+\frac{y}{5})}$$

$$(0\neq)^{\prime} = \frac{2y}{1+2}$$

$$\Delta' = 1 \implies 12' = \frac{2Z}{1+Z^{-2}} \implies 12' = \frac{Z-Z^2}{1+Z}$$

$$Z' = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \cdot \frac{2 - 2^2}{1 + 2}$$
 => $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \cdot \frac{2 - 2^2}{1 + 2}$

a)
$$\frac{2-2^2}{1+2} = 0$$
 => $\sqrt{2} = 1$ => $y(\lambda) = \lambda \Rightarrow x(t) = y(\lambda(t)) - 2 = t - 5$
 $2 = 0$ => $y(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = -2$

$$\frac{1+2}{2-2^{2}}dz = \frac{1}{8}ds c = \int \frac{1+2}{2-2^{2}}dz = \int \frac{1}{8}ds c = \int \frac{1+2}{2}dz = \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{1-2}$$

$$A(1-2) + Bz = 1+2 \qquad \qquad \frac{1+2}{2-2^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2-1} = \int \frac{1+2}{2-2^{2}}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2-2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2})dz c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2}{2}dz = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2}$$

$$2 = \ln|z| - 2 \ln|z|$$

$$\ln \frac{|z|}{(z-1)^2} = \ln|s| + \ln c, c > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{|z|}{(z-1)^2} = |s| \cdot c, c > 0$$

$$2 = \frac{y}{s} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{y}{s}}{(\frac{y}{s}-1)^2} = s \cdot c, c \neq 0.$$

$$2 = x + 2 \Rightarrow \frac{2 + 2}{s} \Rightarrow \frac{(x+2)}{(\frac{x}{s}-1)^2} = 1 \cdot c, c \neq 0$$

 $S-7=S-(4)\times = O=(0) = O=\frac{1}{2} = O=\frac{1}{$

 $\frac{a}{a} + \frac{b}{b} = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{b}$