0 ecuatie diferențială  $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x)$  (1)  $f(\cdot, \cdot) \quad G = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{N} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad definește ecuatia diferențială (n = 1)$   $vectorială \quad pt m > 1$ 

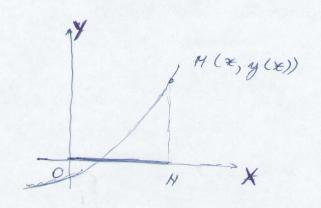
Resolvarea inseamora set se determine  $\star(\cdot): I = \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^m$  a i. Na verifice egalitatea (1)

Problema Cauchy:  $(f, t_0, x_0)$  pt. ecucitia (1) suseaumă să determinăm pe  $x(\cdot)$ :  $I \subset R \to R$ , mude I să fie o neciniatate a lui to Ladică  $I = (t_0, t_0 + A)$  a. i. dx = f(t, x) and dx = f(t, x)

i) f(x) = 0 Se determină punctele în care f(x) = 0afrenci f(x) = 0  $\Rightarrow$  dată  $\exists x_1, \dots x_k \in \mathbb{R}$  soluții ale eurației f(x) = 0, afrenci  $f(x) = x_1, \dots x_k \in \mathbb{R}$ 

ii)  $f(x) \neq 0$   $\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = dt \Rightarrow A(x) = \ell + c, \text{ unde } A(x) = \int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$ 

(3) Sa se determine curbole y = g(x) care au jusprietatea ca admit taugenta su orice punct M(x, y(x)) si daci N aste punchul nu care taugenta faie san întâlneste axa 0x, aven  $MN = NO(MN^2 = N\delta)$ 



$$(x-\frac{y}{y},0)$$

(ec. distanter de la M laN)
$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \chi - \frac{y}{y} - \chi \end{array}\right)^{2} + \left(0 - y\right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \chi - \frac{y}{y} - 0\end{array}\right)^{2} + 0^{2} \quad \text{(eu atia distantelate)} \\ \text{'de la 0 la' N} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{y^{2}}{(y')^{2}} + y^{2} = x^{2} - 2x \frac{y}{y} + \frac{y^{2}}{(y')^{2}} = \frac{2xy}{y'} = x^{2} - y^{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2 \times y}{x^2 - y^2}$$

 $=) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2 \times y}{x^2 - y^2} \begin{cases} \text{evadia diferentiala onugena (pt ca se poale} \\ \text{expirima ca o fat. de } \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$   $f(x,y) = \frac{2 \times y}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{z}{\frac{x}{y} - y} = g(\frac{y}{x}).$ 

Y - y(x) = y(x)(X - x)

 $N(X_u, Y_n) \Rightarrow anew egalitatea$ 

 $-y=y'(X_u-x)$ 

 $x_u = x - \frac{y}{y}$ 

(ematia cumo sasta do mos

sub forma y- $f(x_0) = f(x_0)(x-x_0)$ 

$$f(x,y) = \frac{2 \times y}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{2}{\frac{\pi}{y} - \frac{y}{x}} = g(\frac{y}{x})$$

Ecuatia de este pour progent dans fit care o defineste se

yeak sorie: 
$$f(t, *) = g(\frac{*}{t})$$

Se poale face o schimbare de variabilà 
$$\frac{\pm(t)}{t} = \pm(t)$$

$$z(t) = tz(t)$$

$$\chi'(t) = t \chi(t) + t \chi'(t) = \chi(t) + t \chi'(t)$$
  
Concetia omogeno se transforma;  $\chi + t \cdot \chi' = g(\chi) = \chi' = \frac{1}{\tau} (g(\chi) - \chi)$ 

(ematia m variabilà separabilà)

(4)  $\overline{f} = \mu \cdot a$ accelerație  $\mu \cdot \chi''(t) = \overline{f}(t, x, x')$  ecucitie diferentială de oredia 2  $m \neq (t) = \mathcal{F}(t, x, x)$  (R e o forta de resistanța) F(t, x, x) = mg + R, mude R poole f de ex.  $R = k \cdot x$ TIPURI DE ECUATII · ECUATII CU VARIABILA SEPARABILA: dx = alt)b(x) (2)  $\alpha: I \subset R \rightarrow R$ le: I, CR -> 1R 1) b(x) = 0 =) soluti stationare, adica daca gasese  $x_0, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}$  |  $y_n(x) = 0$  =  $x_j = 0$ 2) sep variabile  $\frac{dx}{dc(xt)} = a(t)dt \Rightarrow B(x) = A(t) + C$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  solution implication  $B(x) = \int \frac{dx}{dc(xt)}; A(t) = \int a(t)dt$ Dara se poate rezolva |x = 4(t,c) | => solutia explicito a ematie.

EX (1) Sà se determine solution generalà q emotive de  $e^{\pm}(x^2+1)$ terre  $e^{\pm}(x^2+$  $\int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \int e^t dt - \frac{1}{x^2+1} axt dx = e^t + c, c \in \mathbb{R} = \frac{1}{x^2+1} = \frac{1}{x^2+1} e^t + c$ 

 $a(t) = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$ 

 $b(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}, x \neq 0 b(x) \neq 0$   $\forall x \neq 0$ my areu robetic

VI+ x2 dx = t dt

-4-

 $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = (\sqrt{1+x^2})^2; \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = (\sqrt{1+t^2}) dt + C$   $deci \sqrt{1+x^2} = \sqrt{1+t^2} + C = ) + x^2 = 1+t^2 + c^2 + 2c\sqrt{1+t^2} = )$   $\Rightarrow x = t \sqrt{t^2 + c^2 + 2c\sqrt{1+t^2}} \text{ ne alege in fot, de conditio initials} + san - (1)^{21} = t \sqrt{1+c^2 + 2c\sqrt{2}} = ) + x = x + c^2 + 2c\sqrt{2} = ) + 2c\sqrt{2} = 0$   $\Rightarrow c = -2\sqrt{2}$  x(t) = 1t  $x(t) = \sqrt{t^2 + 8} - 4\sqrt{2(1+t^2)}$ Exactia lineará (caz particular)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) \times 2 \quad (casul b(x) = x)$   $\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) \times 2 \quad (casul b(x) = x)$ 

are more solution stationare  $f_0(t) = 0$ ,  $\forall t = 0$  and  $\forall t = 0$  and

solutia generală este:  $x(x) - Ce \qquad , c \in \mathbb{R}.$ 

Ecuatia afimă 
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t)x + b(t)$$
 (4).

a(), b() sunt fruitie continue pe I = 12 1) se rezolvà ec lintarà atasatà

$$\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = a(t)\bar{x} = 0$$

$$= 0 = (t) = 0$$

$$= 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow = (t) = C = (t) dt$$

2) Se aplésa metoda variaties constantelor:

det 
$$C(e)$$
  $\alpha \cdot \ell$   $\times (\ell) = C(\ell) \cdot e$   $Sa(\ell)dt$   $Sa(\ell)dt$   $Sa(\ell)dt$   $C'(\ell)e$   $Sa(\ell)dt$   $Sa(\ell)dt$   $Sa(\ell)dt$   $Sa(\ell)dt$   $Sa(\ell)dt$   $Sa(\ell)dt$   $Sa(\ell)e$ 

$$C'(t) = b(t) \cdot e^{-\int a(t)dt}$$

deci.  $C(t) = \int \Psi(t) dt + k$ 

$$X(t) = \int (\psi(t) dt + k) e^{\int a(t) dt}$$

$$E \times (3) \times '= \frac{-2}{t^2-1} \times +2t+2$$
. Se cure solution generala.

- ec. afinci.

$$a(t) = -\frac{2}{t^2-1}$$
  $b(t) = 2t+2$ .  $t \in (1, \infty)$ 

$$-\int a(t)dt = \int -\frac{2}{(t-1)(t+1)} = \int \frac{1}{t+1}dt - \int \frac{1}{t-1}dt = \ln(t+1) - \ln(t-1) =$$

$$=ln\left(\frac{t+1}{t-1}\right)$$

$$\overline{X}(t) = Ce^{-\left(t + \frac{t+1}{t-1}\right)} = C \cdot \frac{t+1}{t-1}$$

$$\varkappa(t) = C(t) \cdot \frac{t+1}{t-1}$$

## TEMA

Sà se afte solutia generalà a ecuatiei:

1) 
$$\chi' = \frac{1+\chi^2}{1-t^2}, t \in (-1,1)$$

2) 
$$\chi' = \frac{e^t}{e^t} \cdot \frac{1}{2x}$$
,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ 

3) 
$$\chi' = 2 \cdot e^t \cdot \chi$$
,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ 

4) 
$$t' = \frac{x}{t} + t$$
 ,  $t > 0$  Determinati soluti a care verifica  $x(1) = 0$ .