

Ecuație cu variabile separabile (din nou)

$$1) \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{e^{\arctan t}}{(t^2+1)(2x+1) \cdot e^{x^2+x}}$$

$$x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}; +\infty\right)$$

$$t \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$b(x) = \frac{1}{(2x+1) e^{x^2+x}}$$

I) $b(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(2x+1) e^{x^2+x}} = 0$ nu are soluție reală \Rightarrow ec. nu are sol. staționare

II) $b(x) \neq 0$

$$(2x+1) e^{x^2+x} dx = \frac{e^{\arctan t}}{t^2+1} dt$$

$$B(x) = \int (2x+1) e^{x^2+x} dx = \int (e^{x^2+x})' dx = e^{x^2+x}$$

$$A(t) = \int \frac{e^{\arctan t}}{t^2+1} dt = -\int (e^{\arctan t})' dt = -e^{\arctan t}$$

$$B(x) = A(t) + C \Rightarrow$$

$$e^{x^2+x} = -e^{\arctan t} + C \quad (\text{sol. ec. în formă implicită})$$

Dacă se are sol care verifică condiția inițială $x(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$

\downarrow
înlocuim x cu 0 și t cu $\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$e^0 = -e^{\arctan \frac{\pi}{4}} + C$$

$$1 = -e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + C \Rightarrow C = 1 + e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

Sol. pb. Cauchy $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{e^{\arctan t}}{(t^2+1)(2x+1) e^{x^2+x}} \\ x(1) = 0 \end{cases}$ (la care adăugăm)

este sub formă implicită $e^{x^2+x} = -e^{\arctan t} + 1 + e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$

Ecuatia liniara

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) \cdot x + b(t) \quad (1)$$

$a, b: I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ functii continue

I. Rez. ec. liniara omogena atasata: $\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = a(t) \bar{x}$

$\Rightarrow \bar{x}(t) = C e^{A(t)}$, unde $A(t)$ este o primitiva pt $a(\cdot)$.

II Variatia constantelor

- determinam $C(\cdot)$ a.n. $x(t) = C(t) e^{A(t)}$ sa verifice ecuatia (1)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (C(t) \cdot e^{A(t)}) = a(t) C(t) e^{A(t)} + b(t) \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow pt $C(\cdot)$ o ecuatia de tip primitiva $\Rightarrow C(t) = \dots \Rightarrow$ se scrie sol. ec. (1)

Exemplu

① Sa se determine multimea solutiilor ec.:

$$x' = \frac{x - \ln t}{t \ln t}, \quad t > 1$$

Aflam solutiile care verifica $x(e) = 1$

$$x' = \frac{x}{t \ln t} - \frac{1}{t}$$

$$a(t) = \frac{1}{t \ln t}$$

$$b(t) = -\frac{1}{t}$$

I. $\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = \frac{1}{t \ln t} \bar{x}$

$$\bar{x}(t) = C e^{A(t)}$$

$$A(t) = \int \frac{1}{t \ln t} dt \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{u^2}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2t^2}$$

$$\ln t = u \Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} dt = du \quad \frac{1}{t} dt = du$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u} = \ln |u|$$

$$A(t) = \ln |\ln t| = \ln(\ln t)$$

$$x(t) = C \cdot e^{\ln(\ln t)} = C \cdot \ln t$$

II. $x(t) = c(t) \cdot \ln t$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (c(t) \cdot \ln t) = \frac{1}{t \ln t} \cdot c(t) \ln t - \frac{1}{t}$$

~~$$(c(t))' \cdot \ln t + c(t) \cdot \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t} c(t) - \frac{1}{t}$$~~

$$c'(t) \cdot \ln t = -\frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow c'(t) = \frac{-1}{t \ln t} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow c(t) = -\int \frac{1}{t \ln t} dt = -\ln(\ln t) \Rightarrow c(t) = -\ln(\ln t) + c_1$$

$$x(t) = (-\ln(\ln t) + c_1) \cdot \ln t$$

$x=1$
 $t=e$ $\Rightarrow (-\ln(\ln e) + c_1) \ln e = 1 \Rightarrow c_1 = 1$

Temă. Să se rezolve ec.

a) $x' = \frac{1}{t} x + \cos t$, $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$

b) $t(x' - \frac{1}{t} \cos t) - x = 0$ (expr. x'), $t > 0$

c) $x' = \frac{2x + \ln t}{t \ln t}$, $t > 1$

Ec. omogenă

(b)

$$\left| \frac{dx}{dt} = g\left(\frac{x}{t}\right) \right| \text{ sau } \frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x) \text{ cu } f(\alpha t, \alpha x) = f(t, x) \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

Rezolvarea. presupune schimbarea de variabilă

$$\left| y = \frac{x}{t} \right| \left(y(t) = \frac{x(t)}{t} \right) \Leftrightarrow \left| x = ty \right|$$

În ec (a) $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (ty) = g(y) \Rightarrow$ ec. cu var. separabile $\Rightarrow y(t) = \dots \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = ty$$

Exemplu.

② Determinați mulțimea sol. ec. urm.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x^2 - 2t^2}{xt + t^2}, t \in (0, \infty)$$

Aflați soluție și verificați condiția inițială: $x(1) = 2$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{t^2} - 2 \right)}{x^2 \left(\frac{x}{t} + 1 \right)}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\left(\frac{x}{t}\right)^2 - 2}{\frac{x}{t} + 1}$$

$$g(y) = \frac{y^2 - 2}{y + 1} \quad (\text{scriem bare de var } y = \frac{x}{t})$$

\downarrow
 $x = ty$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(ty) = g(y) = \frac{y^2 - 2}{y + 1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow t'y + ty'$$

$$\cancel{y + ty'}$$

$$1 \cdot y + t \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{y^2 - 2}{y + 1}$$

$$t \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{y^2 - 2 - y^2 - y}{y + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = - \underbrace{\frac{y+2}{y+1}}_{b(y)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{t}}_{a(t)}$$

ec. cu var.
separabile

$$b(y) = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{y+2}{y+1} = 0 \Rightarrow y+2=0 \Rightarrow y=-2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x(t) = -2t}$$

$$b(y) \neq 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{y+1}{y+2} dy = \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$B(y) = -\int \frac{y+1}{y+2} dy = -\int \frac{y+2-1}{y+2} dy = -\int 1 dy + \int \frac{1}{y+2} dy =$$
$$= -y + \ln|y+2|$$

$$A(t) = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln |t| = \ln t$$

$$-y + \ln |y+2| = \ln t + c$$

$$y = \frac{x}{t} \Rightarrow -\frac{x}{t} + \ln \left| \frac{x}{t} + 2 \right| = \ln \frac{t}{t} + c \quad \text{sol. implicite}$$

$$x(1) = 2 \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{1} + \ln 4 = \ln 1 + c \Rightarrow$$

$$x=1$$

$$x=2$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \ln 4 - 2$$

Teoria, Mult. sol. ec.

$$1) \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2x+t}{x-t} \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \neq t$$

$$2) \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{xt}{x^2 + t^2} \quad t, x > 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = g\left(\frac{at+bx+c}{dt+px+x^2}\right)$$

$$\Delta = a\beta - b\alpha \quad |a|+|\alpha| > 0$$

$$|b|+|\beta| > 0$$

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow \text{pt } b \neq 0 \text{ se face D.V. } y = at + bx \text{ sau}$$

$$\text{pt } \beta \neq 0 \text{ se face D.V. } y = \alpha t + \beta x \Rightarrow \text{ec. cu variabile separate}$$

$$\Delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{p.v. } \begin{cases} \Delta = t - t_0 \\ y = x - x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{unde } (t_0, x_0) \text{ sol. part. } \begin{cases} at+bx+c = 0 \\ dt+px+x^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{ec. omogene}$$

Exemple

$$③ \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x+t-1}{t-x+2}$$

$$④ \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2x-t-1}{x+t-2}$$

$$⑤ \frac{dx}{dt} = \left(\frac{x+t-2}{t-x+1} \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -1 \\ b &= 2 \\ \alpha &= 1 \\ \beta &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = -1 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 1 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x-t-1=0 \\ x+t-2=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x-t=1 \\ x+t=2 \end{cases}$$

$$3x / = 3 \Rightarrow x=1 \Rightarrow t=1$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta = t-1 \\ y = x-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \Delta+1 \\ x = y+1 \end{cases}$$

$$y(\Delta) = x(t(\Delta)) - 1$$

$$x(t) = y(\Delta(t)) + 1$$

în ec-prime

$$\frac{d}{dt} (y(\Delta(t)) + 1) = \frac{2(y+1) - (\Delta+1) - 1}{y+1 + \Delta+1 + 2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{ds} \cdot \left(\frac{ds}{dt}\right)^{\Delta} = \frac{2y-\Delta}{y+\Delta} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{ds} = \frac{2\frac{y}{\Delta} - 1}{\frac{y}{\Delta} - 1} \text{ ec-omogena}$$

$$\Delta(t) = t-1$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = 1$$

$$v = \frac{y}{\Delta} \Rightarrow y = s v$$

$$v(\Delta) = \frac{y(\Delta)}{\Delta} \Rightarrow \text{Teză}$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow[t=\Delta+1]{x=y+1} y(\Delta) (= \text{din ec-omog}) \xrightarrow[y(\Delta)=s v(\Delta)]{ } v(\Delta)$$

$$x(t) = y(\Delta(t)) + 1$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1=0 \\ 2=0 \\ 1=1 \\ 1=0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{1-3+2}{3+2-1} = \frac{x6}{4} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\frac{1-1-0}{1+1-2} = \frac{x6}{4} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{3-4+5}{1+3-1} = \frac{x6}{4} \quad \textcircled{3}$$