

Интегралы и дифференциальные уравнения.

Отчёт по лекции от 09.11.2020

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09.11

$$2x^2 - 3y^2 + 5xy - y^3x + x^5 = 37$$

$$(x_0; y_0) = (2; -3)$$

1) $y = y(x)$ — ф. в окрест. 1) $x=2$;
нелен., заданная уравн?

2) если 1) — да, то $y'(x)$, $y'(x_0=2)$ — ?

Решение:

$$1) F(x; y) = 2x^2 - 3y^2 + 5xy - y^3x + x^5 - 37$$

$$F(x_0; y_0) = 2 \cdot 2^2 - 3(-3)^2 + 5 \cdot 2 \cdot (-3) - (-3)^3 \cdot 2 + 2^5 - 37 =$$
$$= 8 - 27 - 30 + 54 + 32 - 37 = 0$$

$$F'_x = (2x^2 - 3y^2 + 5xy - y^3x + x^5 - 37)'_x =$$
$$= 4x - 0 + 5y - y^3 + 5x^4 - 0 =$$

$$F'_x(x_0; y_0) = 8 + 15 + 27 + 80 = 100$$

$$F_y = 0 - 6y + 5x - 3y^2x + 0 = 0$$

$$F_y(x_0, y_0) = 15 + 10 + 54 = -26$$

Т.к. $F_y(x_0, y_0) = -26 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ Сум. неявная

ф. $y = y(x)$, дифференцируемая в
некой окрестности (1) $x_0 = 2$

$$y'(x) = - \frac{F'_x(x, y)}{F'_y(x, y)} = - \frac{4x + 5y - y^3 + 5x^4}{-6y + 5x - 3y^2x}$$

$$= \frac{4x + 5y - y^3 + 5x^4}{6y - 5x + 3y^2x}$$

$$y'(x_0) = y'(2) = - \frac{100}{-26} = \frac{100}{26} = \frac{50}{13}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 21}{8}$$

$$\therefore -3x^2 + xy^2 + 2x^3y - 7 = 0$$

л.п. $x=1$ - 8 корней

$$1) F(x; y) = -3x^2 + xy^2 + 2x^3y - 7$$

при $x=1$, корень $F(x; y)$

$$F(1; y) = -3 + y^2 + 2y - 7 = y^2 + 2y - 10$$

но нет

$$y^2 + 2y - 15 = 0$$

$$y_1 + y_2 = -2$$

$$y_1 \cdot y_2 = -15$$

$$y_1 = -5$$

$$y_2 = 3$$

Тогда $F(x; y) = 0$ опрег. 8 корней

$x=1$ 2 функции

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = (-3x^2 + xy^2 + 2x^3y - 7)_y' = x^2y + 2x^3 = 2x(y + x^2)$$

$$\text{Werten von } (1,3) \text{ in } (x,-5) \rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,3) = 8 + 3 = 11$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,-5) = -2x + 2 \cdot 5 = -10 + 10 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,3) \neq \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,-5)$$



no $F(x,y)$ existieren 2 symmetrisch

symmetrisch

$$y = y_1(x)$$

$$y = y_2(x)$$

$$y_1(x) = 3$$

$$y_2(x) = -5$$

$$2) \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = F'(x,y) = -8x + y^2 + 8x^2y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(1,3) = -16 + 9 + 18 = 11$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(1,-5) = -16 + 25 - 30 = -21$$



$$y_1'(x) = - \frac{F_x(x,3)}{F_y(x,3)} = - \frac{11}{8}$$

$$y_2'(x) = - \frac{F_x(x,-5)}{F_y(x,-5)} = - \frac{-21}{0}$$

5) Tangentene an z , $x, y_1(x)$ $l(x,3)$

$$y_1'(x) = y_1'(1) = - \frac{11}{8} = -1.375$$

$$y = -1.375x$$

$$l(x,y) = k(x-x_0) + l(y-y_0) \quad k = -1.375$$

T.E.

$$l(x,y) = -1.375(x-1) + 11(y-3)$$

$$9y - 24 = -1.375x + 11$$

$$8y + 11x - 35 = 0$$

$$11x + 8y - 35 = 0$$

Находим $z_1^0 = y_2(1)$ в (2) $(1, -5)$

$$y_2(1) = -\frac{21}{9} = -\frac{7}{3}, \text{ где } z_1^0 = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$t_2: y - y_0 = k_2(x - x_0), \text{ где } k = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$t_2: y + 5 = -\frac{7}{3}(x - 1)$$

$$8y + 40 = -21x + 21$$

$$8y + 21 + 19 = 0$$

$$21x + 8y + 19 = 0$$

Определим $f(x, y)$ на полученных 2 признаках.
Пусть $y = y_1(x)$ и $y = y_2(x)$ $y_1(1) = 3$

$$y_2(1) = -5$$

$$2) \text{ Находим } y_1, t_1: 11x + 8y - 35 = 0$$

$$y_1, t_2: 21x + 8y + 19 = 0$$

11.4.33

$$z = z(x, y): z^3 + 3x^2y + xz + y^2z^2 + y - 2x = 0$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx}; \frac{dz}{dy}; dz = ?$$

100.

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z}$$

$$dz = \frac{dz}{dx} dx + \frac{dz}{dy} dy$$

$$F'_x = 0 + 6xy + z + 0 + 0 - 2$$

$$F'_y = 3x^2 + 2yz^2 + 1$$

$$F'_z = 3z^2 + 0 + x + 2zy^2 + 0 - 0 = 3z^2 + x + 2zy^2$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = -\frac{6xy + z - 2}{3z^2 + x + 2zy^2}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z} = -\frac{3x^2 + 2yz^2 + 1}{3z^2 + x + 2zy^2}$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{2-6xy-z}{3z^2+2y^2z} dx + \frac{3x^2+2yz^2}{3z^2+2y^2z} dy$$

2. сн

$$x^3 + 3x^2y + xz + y^2z^2 + z - 2x = 0 \quad \left| \begin{matrix} ()'_x \\ g(x) \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$(x^3)' + (3x^2y)' + (xz)' + (y^2z^2)' + (z)' - (2x)' = 0$$

$z(x,y)$ \nearrow

$$3x^2 + 3 \cdot 2xy + (x'_z + z + x \cdot z'_x) + y^2 \cdot 2z \cdot z'_x + 1 - 2 = 0$$

~~Решение:~~

$$3x^2 \cdot z'_x + 3x^2 + 6xy + z + x \cdot z'_x + 2y^2z \cdot z'_x - 2 = 0$$

$$x \cdot z'_x + 2y^2z \cdot z'_x = 2 - 3x^2 - 6xy - z$$

$$3x^2 z'_x + x z'_x + 2y^2 z \cdot z'_x = 2 - 6xy - z$$

$$z'_x (3x^2 + x + 2y^2 z) = 2 - 6xy - z$$

$$z'_x = \frac{2 - 6xy - z}{3x^2 + x + 2y^2 z}$$

$$x^3 + 3x^2y + xz + y^2z^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{matrix} ()'_y \\ z = z(x,y) \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$(x^3)'_y + (3x^2y)'_y + (xz)'_y + (y^2z^2)'_y + (z)'_y - (2x)'_y = 0$$

$$3x^2 \cdot z'_y + 3x^2 \cdot 1 + x \cdot z'_y + y^2 \cdot 2z \cdot z'_y + 2yz^2 + 1 - 0 = 0$$

$$3x^2 \cdot z'_y + 3x^2 + x \cdot z'_y + 2y^2 z \cdot z'_y + 2yz^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$z'_y (3x^2 + x + 2y^2 z) = -1 - 3x^2 - 2yz^2$$

$$z'_y = \frac{-1 - 3x^2 - 2yz^2}{3x^2 + x + 2y^2 z}$$

Р/3

- Орбиты

- 11 и 34 $\rightarrow 5$

продолжит $\rightarrow 7, 6$

практика

результат практики

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Видок 2 форм