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TO:
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FROM: Ecnation diferentiale - curs - 3.10.2017

Bibliografie :- minimalà = curs de seninor - uzualà : A.C., Elemente de teoria ec. dif., Ed., U"2010 (2012) St. Mirica, vol. I, vol. I, Ed. "U", 1999 - E. dif. 1. Vrabie, Ec. dif., Ed. Matrix Rom 1999 A. Halanay, Ec. dit., Ed. didactica, 1972 · enlegen: St. Minica, Val. 11

Objectul tearing ecodition differentiale

Det: Find, data function $f: D \subseteq (R \times 1R^n) \times R^n$ spunem eq defineste abiected maternatic annuit senation differentiabila, $\dot{x} = f(t, x) \quad \dot{x} = f(t, x)$, $\dot{x} = f(t, x)$

Netz: Function 4: I e IR -> IR n. n. solutie a ec. dif. dacoi:

- Grant 4(.) = { (t, 4(t)), té I 4 ED

- 4(.) este obsérobita sé 4'(t) = f(t, 4(t)), té I

Det 3 : Multima tuturor sol. une ec. olif. s.n. sol. generala

In coordonate: Daca B = { b, ..., b, f e 1 R basa x e 1 R x = (x1,..., xn), f(.,.) = { f(.,.), ..., fm(...)}

dx = fi(tix), i=1,m

(1)=(1,(1),..., pn(1)), Pi(t)=fi(pt, p,(t),..., pn(t)), Mi Vi=Fin, YteI

Motivatie: d.p.d.v. strict malunatic tena ec. dif. este a continuave a cursului de amalizar - a det raspuns la problem complete din diverse roumeri ale strintii

let mon bru exemples: legen a il-a a his Newton F= m. a

x(t) = starea uni sistem físic la momental t x'(t) = V(t) - vitera de schimbore a stairi x''(t) = a(t) - acceleration

 $F^{3}: (x, x') \longrightarrow F(x, x')^{c}$ $\chi''(t) = F(x(t), x'(t))$ $+^{x}(t) = \frac{1}{2} + (x(t), x'(t))$

 $o = a(t)b(x_0) = o OK$

TO:

Analog (4 (6) = - = + (6, 66))

FROM: 2. , =) " Fix function and g(t) == B(p(t))-A(t), g() derivability (f) = a(t) -b(p(t))-a(t)=0
g'(t)=B'(p(t)) b'(t)-A'(t)=s(p(t)) b'(t)-a(t)= (p(t)) b'(p(t)) -a(t)=0 =) fce/Ra.7.g(t)=c " (= " Fie pl.) . I o E I ->] o Aratam ca < (() obvivabila (·) durivability

Fig. to E I o to: = 1/(to) , b(xo) f o

Pp. b(xo) > 0 2 } J, e (xo) a. 1. b(xo) > 0 to E J;

B'(x) = b(x) > 0 & b. to E J, =) B(.) str. vusc. =) B(.) bij., duriv. =) B' duriv. Blylb) = A(t)+c ((+) = B-1(A(+)+c), teI (e(.) dviv. (comp. & de fot. dviv.) => \f(.) dviv. in xo Prop 2 (Lipina solution") Fix f(.,): 0 = 1R × 1R -> 1R continua dx = f(t,x)

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Fix f(.,): 0 = 1R × 1R -> 1R continua

Pailo (0,1) > 1R ool. line 4 of t = 10 t = 10

Pailo (0,1) > 1R ool. t = 10

Pailo (0,1) > 1R ool. t = 10

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Pailo (0,1) = 10

Pailo (Fie \(\(\text{t} \) = \(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial_{\text{t}}(t)}{\partial_{\text{e}}(t)}, \text{ te(b,c)} \\ \partial_{\text{e}}(t), \text{ te(b,c)} \end{array} At. $Y(\cdot)$ so to sal. a se. Dem: $t \in (a, b) \ni Y(t) = Y_1(t) \quad P_1(\cdot)$ sol. $P(\cdot) \cdot l(a, b) = P_1(\cdot) \quad P_2(\cdot) \cdot l(a, b) = P_$ te (b,t) analog (11-16) = lim b,(t)-ro ("H lim b'; (t) = lim f(t, b,(t)) = lim f(t) t+b = lim f(t) = f(6, x0) = f(6, \$P(6))

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6/3(6) = 6/3(6) = 4/(6) = f(6, 6(6)) (verificat ec. si in 6)
Prop 3: (Existenta si unientationa lacalet a sal.)
   Algoritu dx = a(t)b(x)
    1. le resolvar ec. algebrica b(x) = v -> radacinile x1,..., x m
       Januar ba (t) = XI, f2(t) = Xz, ---, for (t) = Xn Ad. stationare
    2. Pe Jo - " separa variabile " dx = a(t) it
             - se integreore J de ou = Ja(t) dt B(x) = A(t)+c, ce 12
                                                sol gan sub forma implicità
                            (t,c)=B-1(A(t)+c), ce/R sol gen. sub forma explicata
2. Europi linione scalare
                        a C.). I c IR = IR cont.
  dr = alt | X
 Carporticular: b(x) = X
Ac.) primetiva or lu al.)
    Abunci (pl.): I=> IR e val. a ec. (=) d cell a.r. (1(t) = e.e A(t)
 Den:
,,=)" ((), sol. =) ((t) = a(t) (t) | e - A(t)
  | (t) -A(t) - a(t) e-A(t) φ(t)=0
| (φ(t) e-A(t))=0 => fce | R a.r. φ(t)e-A(t) = e=) φ(t) = ee
   1= " ()(t) = ce A(t) a(t) = a(t, )(t)) OK
  Y(to,xo) ∈ I X 1R d! | to, xo (-): I -> 1R solutie on | to,xo (to) = xo

Mai presid, = | to, xo (t) = xo & stox(t) dt
 Prope (E. U.G.)
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TO: