o Alicetal teoriei ecuitibr diferentiale: defueste diestal matematic St. Find data f(.,.): DERXIE -> R", munit ecuation differentiala: dx = f(t,x) son X=ftx San & x -felx) · Chetivatii: - Continuare normala a cursului de Analiza Maternatica - a dat rospuns la problème concrete din diverse domenii ale strintei. · Probleme fundamentale: 1. Existenta soluti los f=? a. (. -eo. x'= f(t,x) are bl. 2. Univitatea solutilor f=? a.T. ec. x'= fit, x) are sol, unica 3. Studiu calitativ += ? a. i. sol ec. sa ai la anuncite proprietati 4. Déterminarea soluții br - soluții explicite (formule) Solution aproximation -> introduction or memorica 1) La se ditermine dutia generalà a ec. tx'-x=t'et tx'-x=t'et =) x'=+ x+t.et Este o ecuatio afina scalara. Aplic metoda variatiei constontelos. (x'= act) x + bct), a(1), b(1); (CR -) R continue) acts = 1 , lett) = tet, a, le-continue ++0, +>0. X = x - acuatia liniara asseiata. solutia generali: x d) = c.e /f dt = c.e Put = c.t X di= c.t parieția const. c Se cautà soluti de forma: xtt) = ctt). t -) (cut).t)' = cub.t + t.et -) e'(t).t+ctb=cub+t.et -) =) e(t):t=t.et =) e(t)=et =) c(t)=et+k, & EIR Solutia: x (x) = et. t+ k.t, le & IR

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3)
$$x' + \frac{2}{t}x = t^3$$

Este o ecuatic effect scalar. Aplic methoda variotici con Abartitor.

 $Q(t) = -\frac{1}{t}$, $g(t) = t^3$, $g(t), f(t)$ continue, $g(t) = t^2$, $g(t) = t^3$, $g(t), f(t)$ continue, $g(t) = t^2$

Solutia generala : $g(t) = t^2$
 $g($

4) x'=x2. et-2x. Si se det. sol generalà a écuation dote. Esse o ecuatie Bernoulli. (x'=alti.x+biti.xx, a,6:i=IR-)12 continue, XER (80,13) $x' = -2x + e^{t} \cdot x^{2}$, $\alpha = 2$. a(t) = -20, b(t) = et - continue Aplic metode variatiei constantelos, ematia liniara asscietà este x = -2xsolutio generale: X (t)= c.e J-2 dt = c.e x(t) = c.e 2t Cantour solutie de forma x lt> = clt> e - 2t =) $(clt) \cdot e^{-2t})^{1} = -2 \cdot clt) \cdot e^{-2t} + e^{t} \cdot c^{2}(t) \cdot e^{-4t} =$ =) c'lt).e-2t+c(t).e-2t.(-2) = -2. (tt).e-2t+c(t).e =) => e/(t) = e^-2t = e2t) · e^-3t =) c) t) = c2(t). et =) de = e^ e (e cuatie en variabile separabile) en sol stationare tollet the sound of the sound o WELSO CLOSE c'= > > c = 0 >> solutia stationara ect) = 0 separatu voviabilele; « = = = = t integran: -1 = -e-t the, their =) ct = 1 the , let IR (fe ia prin conventie le, mu-le) Solution: Xeth = 1 e-2+ leak en x (t) = 0.

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$$x' = \frac{2x + 2nt}{t \cdot 2nt}$$

$$x' = \frac{2x}{t \cdot 2nt} + \frac{2nt}{t \cdot 2nt}$$

$$x' = \frac{2}{t \cdot 2nt} \cdot x + \frac{1}{t \cdot 2nt}$$

$$x' = \frac{2}{t \cdot 2nt} \cdot x + \frac{1}{t \cdot 2nt}$$

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$$x' = \frac{2}{t \cdot 2nt} \cdot x + \frac{1}{t \cdot 2nt}$$

$$x' = \frac{2}{t \cdot 2nt} \cdot x - \frac{2}{t \cdot 2nt} \cdot \frac{2}{t \cdot 2n$$