

Rezolvarea sistemelor de ecuații cu ajutorul integralelor prime

1) Fie sistemul de ec. dif. :

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = \frac{x_1(t^2 + x_2^2)}{t(x_2^2 - x_1^2)} \\ x_2' = -\frac{x_2(t^2 + x_1^2)}{t(x_2^2 - x_1^2)} \end{cases}$$

a) Verificati dacă $F_1(t, (x_1, x_2)) = t^2 - x_1 x_2$ este integrală primă pentru sistemul (1). Dar $F_2(t, x) = \frac{x_1 x_2}{t}$?

b) Folosind integrala primă arătați că se poate reduce dimensiunea sistemului (1).

Pentru un sistem de ec. dif. :

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1}{dt} = f_1(t, x) \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} = f_2(t, x) \\ \dots \\ \frac{dx_n}{dt} = f_n(t, x) \end{cases}, \text{ o funcție } F(t, x) \text{ este integrală primă } (=)$$

$$f = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n), x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n).$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, x) + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_k}(t, x) \cdot f_k(t, x) \right) = 0.$$

a) $n=2, f=(f_1, f_2), x=(x_1, x_2).$

$$f_1(t, (x_1, x_2)) = \frac{x_1(t^2 + x_2^2)}{t(x_2^2 - x_1^2)}$$

$$f_2(t, (x_1, x_2)) = -\frac{x_2(t^2 + x_1^2)}{t(x_2^2 - x_1^2)}$$

$$F_1(t, (x_1, x_2)) = t^2 - x_1 x_2.$$

Verificăm dacă F_1 e integrală primă, adică, dacă

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t}(t, x) + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1}(t, x) \cdot f_1(t, x) + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2}(t, x) \cdot f_2(t, x) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial t}(t, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(t^2 - x_1 x_2) = 2t$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1}(t, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}(t^2 - x_1 x_2) = -x_2$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2}(t, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}(t^2 - x_1 x_2) = -x_1.$$

$$2t - x_2 \cdot \frac{x_1(t^2 + x_2^2)}{t(x_2^2 - x_1^2)} + x_1 \cdot \frac{x_2(t^2 + x_1^2)}{t(x_2^2 - x_1^2)} \stackrel{?}{=} 0 (=)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2t - \frac{x_1 x_2}{t(x_2^2 - x_1^2)} \cdot (t^2 + x_2^2 - t^2 - x_1^2) = 0$$

$$2t - \frac{x_1 x_2}{t(x_2^2 - x_1^2)} \cdot (x_2^2 - x_1^2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2t - \frac{x_1 x_2}{t} = 0 \text{ fals!}$$

$\Rightarrow F_1$ nu este integrală primă ptr. problema 1).

Verific $F_2(t, x) = \frac{x_1 x_2}{t}$:

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t}(t, x) + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1}(t, x) \cdot f_1(t, x) + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_2}(t, x) \cdot f_2(t, x) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial t}(t, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{x_1 x_2}{t} \right) = x_1 x_2 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{t} \right) = x_1 x_2 \cdot \frac{-1}{t^2} = -\frac{x_1 x_2}{t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1}(t, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{x_1 x_2}{t} \right) = \frac{x_2}{t} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} x_1 = \frac{x_2}{t} \cdot 1 = \frac{x_2}{t}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_2}(t, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(\frac{x_1 x_2}{t} \right) = \frac{x_1}{t} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} x_2 = \frac{x_1}{t} \cdot 1 = \frac{x_1}{t}$$

$$-\frac{x_1 x_2}{t^2} + \frac{x_2}{t} \cdot \frac{x_1(t^2 + x_2^2)}{t(x_2^2 - x_1^2)} + \frac{x_1}{t} \cdot \left(-\frac{x_2(t^2 + x_1^2)}{t(x_2^2 - x_1^2)} \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{x_1 x_2}{t^2} + \frac{x_1 x_2}{t^2(x_2^2 - x_1^2)} \cdot (t^2 + x_2^2 - t^2 - x_1^2) = -\frac{x_1 x_2}{t^2} + \frac{x_1 x_2}{t^2} = 0.$$

se reduce

$\Rightarrow F_2$ este integrală primă pentru problema (1).

b) F_2 integrală primă $\Rightarrow F_2(t, (x_1, x_2)) = c_1, c_1 \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x_1 x_2}{t} = c_1 \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 = c_1 t \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = \frac{c_1 t}{x_1}}$$

$$x_1' = \frac{x_1(t^2 + \frac{c_1^2 t^2}{x_1^2})}{t \cdot (\frac{c_1^2 t^2}{x_1^2} - x_1^2)} \Rightarrow x_1' = \frac{x_1 t^2 \cdot (1 + \frac{c_1^2}{x_1^2})}{t \cdot \frac{c_1^2 t^2 - x_1^4}{x_1^2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1' = x_1 t \cdot \frac{x_1^2 + c_1^2}{x_1^2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{x_1^2}{c_1^2 t^2 - x_1^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1' = t \cdot \frac{x_1(x_1^2 + c_1^2)}{c_1^2 t^2 - x_1^4} \begin{cases} \text{înstare nouă} \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx_1} = \frac{c_1^2}{x_1(x_1^2 + c_1^2)} \cdot t - \frac{x_1^4}{x_1(x_1^2 + c_1^2)} \cdot t^{-1} \\ \text{e. Bernoulli, } \alpha = -1 \end{cases}$$

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se rezolvă, apoi $x_2 = c_1 t / x_1$.

2) Fie sistemul de ecuații diferențiale:

$$\begin{cases} x' = \frac{x^2 - t}{y} \\ y' = -x \end{cases}$$

a) Verificați dacă $F(t, (x, y)) = t^2 + 2xy$ este integrală primă.

b) Găsiți soluția sistemului folosind integrală primă.

a) $n=2$.

$$f = (f_1, f_2), (x, y)$$

$$f_1(t, (x, y)) = \frac{x^2 - t}{y}$$

$$f_2(t, (x, y)) = -x$$

$$F(t, (x, y)) = t^2 + 2xy - \text{int. primă} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, (x, y)) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(t, (x, y)) \cdot f_1(t, (x, y)) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(t, (x, y)) \cdot f_2(t, (x, y)) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, (x, y)) = 2t$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(t, (x, y)) = 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(t, (x, y)) = 2x.$$

$$2t + 2y \cdot \frac{x^2 - t}{y} + 2x \cdot (-x) = 2t + 2x^2 - 2t - 2x^2 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow F$ -integrală primă.

b) F integrală primă $\Rightarrow F(t, (x, y)) = c_1, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$t^2 + 2xy = c_1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{c_1 - t^2}{2y} \text{ - substituim în ec. a doua } \Rightarrow$$

$$y' = -\frac{c_1 - t^2}{2y} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{t^2 - c_1}{2y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = \underbrace{\frac{t^2 - c_1}{2}}_{a(t)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{y}}_{b(y)} \rightarrow \text{ec. cu var. separabile.}$$

sol. stationary: $h(y) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = 0$ Fals!

separăm variabilele: $y dy = \frac{t^2 - c_1}{2} dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int y dy = \int \frac{t^2 - c_1}{2} dt \Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{c_1}{2} \cdot t + c_2, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{t^3}{3} - c_1 t + c_2, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Soluția implicită a sistemului: ~~$x^2 = \frac{(c_1 - t^2)^2}{4 \cdot (\frac{t^3}{3} - c_1 t + c_2)}$~~

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = \frac{(c_1 - t^2)^2}{4 \cdot (\frac{t^3}{3} - c_1 t + c_2)} \\ y^2 = \frac{t^3}{3} - c_1 t + c_2 \end{cases}, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{Soluția explicită: } \begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{c_1 - t^2}{2 \sqrt{\frac{t^3}{3} - c_1 t + c_2}} \\ y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{t^3}{3} - c_1 t + c_2} \end{cases} \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$3) \begin{cases} x' = yz \\ y' = xz \\ z' = xy \end{cases}$$

a) $F(t, (x, y, z)) = x^2 - y^2$ este integrală primă.

b) Reduceti dimensiunea sistemului folosind integrale primă.

a) $n=3, f = (f_1, f_2, f_3), (x, y, z)$

$$f_1(t, (x, y, z)) = yz.$$

$$f_2(t, (x, y, z)) = xz$$

$$f_3(t, (x, y, z)) = xy.$$

$$F - \text{integrală primă} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, (x, y, z)) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(t, (x, y, z)) \cdot f_1(t, (x, y, z))$$

$$+ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(t, (x, y, z)) \cdot f_2(t, (x, y, z)) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(t, (x, y, z)) \cdot f_3(t, (x, y, z)) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, (x, y, z)) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(t, (x, y, z)) = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(t, (x, y, z)) = -2y$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(t, (x, y, z)) = 0.$$

$$0 + 2x \cdot yz + (-2y) \cdot xz + 0 \cdot xy = 2xyz - 2xyz = 0$$

$\Rightarrow F$ este integrală primă

$$b) x^2 - y^2 = c_1, c_1 \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow y^2 = x^2 - c_1 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{x^2 - c_1}$$

Având ca $G(t, (x, y, z)) = y^2 - z^2$ este integrală primă:

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \cdot f_1(t, (x, y, z)) + \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \cdot f_2(t, (x, y, z)) + \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \cdot f_3(t, (x, y, z)) = 0$$

$$0 + 0 \cdot yz + 2y \cdot xz + (-2z) \cdot xy = 2xyz - 2xyz = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow G - \text{integrală primă} \Rightarrow y^2 - z^2 = c_2 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{z^2 + c_2}, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Înlocuim în a 3-a ecuație: $z' = x \cdot (\pm \sqrt{z^2 + c_2})$

$$\text{Său cele 2 integrale prime: } \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = c_1 \\ y^2 - z^2 = c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$+ \\ x^2 - z^2 = c_1 + c_2 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{z^2 + c_1 + c_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow z' = (\pm \sqrt{z^2 + c_1 + c_2}) \cdot (\pm \sqrt{z^2 + c_2}), c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

\Rightarrow ec. cu variabile separabile în z .

$$\text{Avem 2 cazuri: } 1) z' = \sqrt{(z^2 + c_1 + c_2)(z^2 + c_2)}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2) z' = -\sqrt{(z^2 + c_1 + c_2)(z^2 + c_2)}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Sisteme liniare cu coeficienți constanți.

$$x' = Ax, A \in \text{M}_n(\mathbb{R}), x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

4) Se determină mulțimea soluțiilor următoarelor sisteme liniare:

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = 3x_1 + 2x_2 \\ x_2' = 2x_1 + 3x_2 \end{cases}$$

Forma matricială a sistemului este: $\begin{pmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $x' = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}_A \cdot x, A \in \text{M}_2(\mathbb{R})$

Aflăm valorile proprii ale lui A :

$$\det(A - \lambda I_2) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (3-\lambda)^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 9 - 6\lambda + \lambda^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 36 - 4 \cdot 5 = 36 - 20 = 16, \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 4}{2} \in \begin{matrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1, m_1 = 1$$

$$\text{ordin de multiplicat } \lambda_2 = 5, m_2 = 1.$$

• $\lambda_1 = 1, m_1 = 1 \rightarrow$ determinăm $u \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ vector propriu ptr. $\lambda_1 = 1$.

$$Au = \lambda_1 u \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3u_1 + 2u_2 = u_1 \\ 2u_1 + 3u_2 = u_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2u_1 + 2u_2 = 0 \\ 2u_1 + 2u_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_2 = -u_1 \Rightarrow u = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ -u_1 \end{pmatrix} = u_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_1(t) = e^{\lambda_1 t} \cdot u \Rightarrow p_1(t) = e^t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

• $\lambda_2 = 5, m_2 = 1 \rightarrow$ determinăm $u \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$. a.ș. $Au = \lambda_2 u \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = 5 \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3u_1 + 2u_2 = 5u_1 \\ 2u_1 + 3u_2 = 5u_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2u_1 + 2u_2 = 0 \\ 2u_1 - 2u_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_2 = u_1 \Rightarrow u = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_1 \end{pmatrix} = u_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow p_2(t) = e^{\lambda_2 t} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$q_2(t) = e^{5t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Conform algoritmului de determinare a sistemului fundamental de soluții,
 $\{p_1, p_2\}$ este sistem fundamental de soluții:

$$S_A = \{c_1 \varphi_1 + c_2 \varphi_2 \mid c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \cdot e^t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \cdot e^{5t} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{5t} \\ x_2(t) = -c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{5t} \end{cases} \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A = 2 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m}$$

Explicatie exc. (3) - cum gasesc integrale prima?

$$f(t, (x, y, z)) = x^2 - y^2 - e^{int} \cdot \text{principle} \Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 = c \Rightarrow (x^2 - y^2)' = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2xx' - 2yy' = 0 \Rightarrow xx' - yy' = 0.$$

(Vreau să știu cum s-a obținut \neq , ce s-a aflu cum pot găsi o a doua integrală spuma).

Stru : $\begin{cases} x' = yz \\ y' = xz \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{lempang}} \frac{x'}{y'} = \frac{yz}{xz} \Rightarrow \frac{x'}{y'} = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow x'x - y'y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2xx' - 2yy' = 0 \Rightarrow (x^2)' - (y^2)' = 0 \Rightarrow (x^2 - y^2)' = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 = \text{constant} \Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \text{este det. prima}$

Assume, similar in $\begin{cases} y' = xz \\ z' = xy \end{cases}$ le. \Rightarrow $\frac{y'}{z'} = \frac{z}{y} \Rightarrow y'y = z'z \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow y'y - z'z = 0 \Rightarrow 2y'y - 2z'z = 0 \Rightarrow (y^2)' - (z^2)' = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (y^2 - z^2)' = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - z^2 = \text{const.}$$

e) $y^2 - z^2 = 6$ este int. pînă