## CURS 5

Modele matematice date prin ecuati dif. de ord. 1

1) Dezintegrana radioactiva

Legea lui Rutherford: viteza de dezintegrave a unei subot. nadioactive est direct prop. en court. de subst. la momentul

ruspectiv.

x(t) - court. de subst. nadioactiva la mom. t, t>0

xo - cout. de subot. nadioactiva la momentul s'mitiel to=0.

-> \x(0) = x0

x(t+Dt)-x(t) \_ viteza medie cu cau se Dt modif. cont. de

t → x(t) tot -> x(tot)

subof. In Interv. X (4+DF) -x(4)  $\rightarrow x'(t)$ ou timp At. stro vikja imstantance

la mom. t.

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = -k \cdot x(t) & k > 0 - const. old depintegrand. \\ x(0) = x_0 & x' = -k \cdot x \implies \int \frac{dx}{x} = \int -k \cdot dt \implies \\ x' = -k \cdot x \implies \int \frac{dx}{x} = \int -k \cdot dt \implies \\ \Rightarrow \ln x = -k \cdot t + \ln c \\ \Rightarrow \ln x$$

x1(4) prop. cu x(4)

Timp de înjumatatine: intervalul de timp necesar unei subst. nadioactive so-pi înjumatatească cautitates. Ty - timp injumatative

$$T_{1/2}$$
 — timp injumatative
$$t = 0 \rightarrow \times_0$$

p-12 T1/2 = 1

- kT1, = & 1

$$T_{1/2}$$
 — timp injumatative

 $t = 0 \rightarrow \times_0$ 
 $t = T_{1/2} \rightarrow \frac{\times_0}{2} \rightarrow \times (T_{1/2}) = \frac{\times_0}{2}$ 
 $y_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}T_{1/2}} = \frac{\times_0}{3}$ 

solution mode lului îm termenii tim pului în jumătățire:  $\frac{x}{(+)} = x_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{kt}{T_{1/2}}} = x_0 \cdot \left(e^{\ln 2}\right)^{-\frac{t}{T_{1/2}}}$   $\Rightarrow x(t) = x_0 \cdot 2^{-\frac{t}{T_{1/2}}}$ 

Didays soin CA4 (Willand Libby 1949, 1960-Phemics) Nobel)

2) Dataua prim CH (Willard Libby 1949, 1960-Premius Nobel).

CH - izotop nadioactiv al izotop. stabil C12

T<sub>1/2</sub> \( \sigma 5730 ani'\)

- organismele vii, pe langa i potopul stelliel C'2 contin o cautitate nuica de C<sup>14</sup> generat de nadiati cosmice of est asimulat de organismele vii prehi mana.

- datocità proceselor biochimice din organisme raportul

(4/C12 au o valoan comotantà pe durata vieti.

accotora.

- da ca organismul moan, a cest procese biochimi'u incetaza si in consecimta court c'hime pe sa scada datouità fenomenului de de zinte grace.

datoutà fenomenni) u de de protegrand.

$$x(t) - caut$$
.  $C^{14} | C^{12} | la momentul t$ 

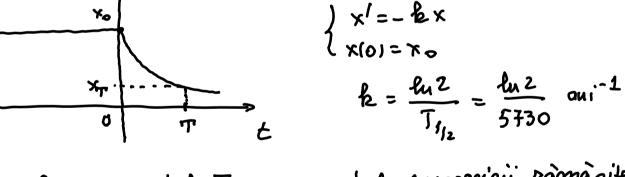
se considură momentul  $t_0 = 0$  momentul de cisului organismului

 $x(t) - caut$ .  $x(t) = 0$  momentul  $t_0 = 0$  momentul  $t_0 = 0$ .

 $x(t) - caut$   $x(t) = 0$ .

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 $x(t) - caut$   $x(t) = 0$ .



- la momental T, momental cescopeniai rama sitebracelli organism, se masocua court C/C12 si re obtine XTI

$$x_{0} \cdot e^{-kT} = x_{T} \qquad \Rightarrow e^{-kT} = \frac{x_{T}}{x_{0}} \Rightarrow -kT = h \cdot \frac{x_{T}}{x_{0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = -\frac{1}{k} \ln \frac{x_{T}}{x_{0}} \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{k} \ln \frac{x_{0}}{x_{T}}$$

3). Problema "racini" corpunilor

$$T_0 - temp$$
 wipului la mom. imitial to =0.
$$T(0) = T_0$$

Vitega de nacine " 
$$\rightarrow$$
 T'(t)

T'(t) prop. cu  $T(t)$   $-T_m$ 
 $T_m$  — temp. mediului imconjunatur.

 $T_m$  — constanta im timp.

$$T^1(t) = -k \cdot (T(t) - T_m) \quad k \ge 0$$

$$T(0) = T_0$$

$$k > 0?$$

$$daca T(t) < T_m \implies corpul ne incolorest =>$$

$$T(t) crisc. \implies T' > 0$$

$$T' = -k (T - T_m) \implies -k < 0 \implies k > 0.$$

$$daca T(t) > T_m \implies corpul ne naciste => T(t) discusc.$$

$$T' = -k (T - T_m) \implies -k < 0 \implies T(t) discusc.$$

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$$T' = -k \cdot (T - T_m) \implies \frac{dT}{dt} = -k \cdot (T - T_m)$$

$$\implies \int \frac{dT}{T - T_m} = \int k \cdot dt \implies \ln (T - T_m) = -k \cdot t + \ln C$$

$$\implies T - T_m = c \cdot e^{-kt} \implies T(t) = c \cdot e^{-kt} + T_m, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

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$$\implies \int T - T_m = c \cdot e^{-kt} \implies T(t) = T_m + t - T_m$$

$$\implies \int T_m = c \cdot e^{-kt} \implies T(t) = T_m$$

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$$\implies \int T_m = c \cdot e^{-kt} \implies T_m =$$

4) Miscarea pe verticalà în câmp gravitational

Knoblema. Un corp de masa m esti projectat vertical de la supraforta parmamente lui cu o viteza invitiala vo. Prisiquimand cà mu exista frecare cu aerul, dar luand in consideran variatièle câmpului gravitational in raport cu distanta sa se det. expusia vitezei in functie de distanta a de la corp la supr. pamantului.

x — distanta de la corp la supr. pormaintului

N(x) = ?No - viteza imitiala

 $V(0) = V_0$ 

$$G(x)$$
 - forta gravit. est invers prop.  
cu patratul di otomtei di la corp di  
cultrul pa mantului  
 $G(x) = \frac{1}{(x+R)^2}$ 

central pamantalui
$$\frac{G(x) = \frac{1}{(x+R)^2}}{(x+R)^2}$$
en auno remantalui  $q = 9.81 \frac{m}{A^2}$ 

la supr. pāmāmtului  $g = 9.81 \frac{m}{42}$ x=0 G(0)=-mg.

 $\Rightarrow -mg = -\frac{k}{\varrho^2} \Rightarrow k = mg \varrho^2$ 

 $\Rightarrow |G(x) = -\frac{mgR^2}{(x+R)^2}$ 

cu patratul di stantei de la corp la centrul pa mantului

$$x = x(t)$$

$$V(t) = x'(t)$$

$$x = v(x)$$

$$v = v(x)$$

$$v = v(x(t))$$

$$v'(t) = v'(x(t)) \cdot x'(t) = v'(x(t)) \cdot x'(t) = v'(x(t)) \cdot x'(t)$$

$$v'(t) = v'(x(t)) \cdot v'(x(t)) \cdot x'(t) = v'(x(t)) \cdot x'(t)$$

$$m.a = F \rightarrow M.N'(x)$$

m.a=F1 F=6

=) 
$$m \cdot a = F$$
 =>  $m \cdot N'(x) \cdot N(x) = G(x)$ 
 $M'(x) \cdot N'(x) \cdot V(x) = -\frac{MgR^2}{(x+R)^2}$ 

$$V'(x) \cdot N(x) = -\frac{gR^2}{(x+R)^2} \quad \text{ec. dif. cu var. sep.}$$
 $V(0) = V_0$ 

$$y_1 \cdot v_1(x)$$

$$v_2 \cdot v_1(x) = -\frac{9}{2} \frac{R^2}{r^2}$$

$$v_1 \cdot v_1(x)$$

$$v_2(x) \cdot v_2(x) = -\frac{g^2 R^2}{g^2 R^2} \quad \text{e.}$$

=> 
$$v.dv = -\frac{gR^2}{(x+R)^2} \cdot dx / 2$$
  
=>  $2v.dv = \int -\frac{2gR^2}{(x+R)^2} \cdot dx$ 

 $V \cdot V' = -\frac{gR^2}{(x+R)^2}$   $\longrightarrow$   $V \cdot \frac{dV}{dx} = -\frac{gR^2}{(x+R)^2}$ 

$$= \frac{2gR^2}{x+R} + c, \text{ cer}$$
 sol gen. im firma implicità implicità

$$V(0) = V_0 \iff X = 0 \implies V = V_0$$

$$V_0^2 = \frac{2gR^2}{R^2} + C \implies C = V_0^2 - 2gR$$

$$\implies \text{ and modelulu'}: V_{(x)}^2 = \frac{2gR^2}{R^2} + V_0^2 - 2gR$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ sol. modelului}: V_{(x)}^{2} = \frac{2gR^{2}}{x+R} + V_{0}^{2} - 2gR.$$

$$T(x) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2g\varrho^2}{x+\varrho} + v_0^2 - 2g\varrho}$$

"+" - corpal wrca

- wront coboanà

- stima valoana vit. imitials No sà de det. altitudinea maxima h la care ajunge wrout.

la altitudinea maxima corpul de apreste

=)  $h = \frac{2gk^2 - 2gk^2 + kv_0^2}{2gk^2 + kv_0^2}$ 

la altitudinea maxima corpul de apreste

$$\Rightarrow N(h) = 0$$
 $\sqrt{\frac{2gR^2}{2gR^2} + v_0^2 - 2gR} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2gR^2}{8+0} + v_0^2 - 2gR}$ 

$$\frac{2gR^{2}}{h+R} + V_{0}^{2} - 2gR = 0 \implies \frac{1}{h+R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2gR^{2}}{h+R} = 2gR - V_{0}^{2} \implies \frac{1}{h+R} = \frac{2gR - V_{0}^{2}}{2gR^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow h+R = \frac{2gR^{2}}{2gR - V_{0}^{2}} \implies h = \frac{2gR^{2}}{2gR - V_{0}^{2}} - R$$

la altitudinea maxima corpul de apriore

$$\Rightarrow N(h) = 0$$
 $\sqrt{\frac{2gR^2}{h+R} + v_0^2 - 2gR} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2gR^2}{h+R} + v_0^2 - 2gR = 0$ 

la altitudinea maxima wipul de aprisse  

$$\Rightarrow N(h) = 0$$
  
 $\sqrt{\frac{2gR^2}{h+R}} + v_0^2 - 2gR = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2gR^2}{h+R} + v_0^2 - 2gR = 0$   
 $2gR^2$   $2gR - v_0^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{h+R} \Rightarrow \frac{2gR - v_0^2}{h+R}$ 

$$N_e = \lim_{h \to \infty} N_o(h)$$
 $N_o(h) - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \lim_{$ 

$$V(h) = 0 \implies \frac{29k^{2}}{h+k} + v_{o}^{2} - 2gk = 0$$

$$= \lambda v_{o}^{2} = \frac{2gk^{2}}{h+k} \implies v_{o}^{2} = \frac{2gk \cdot h + 2gk^{2} - 2gk^{2}}{h+k}$$

$$= \lambda v_{o}^{2} = \frac{2gk \cdot h}{h+k} \implies v_{o}^{2} = \frac{2gk \cdot h + 2gk^{2} - 2gk^{2}}{h+k}$$

=> 
$$N_e = \lim_{h \to +\infty} V_0(h) = \lim_{h \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{2gR \cdot h}{h + R}} = \sqrt{2gR}$$
  
 $g = 9.81 \frac{m}{h^2}$ ,  $R = 6.371 \text{ km} => V_e = 11.1 \frac{km}{s}$ 

=> 
$$N_e = \lim_{h \to +\infty} V_0(h) = \lim_{h \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{2gk \cdot h}{h + 2}} = \sqrt{2gk}$$