

Ecuatii diferențiale - Curs 1

Examen: lucrate scrisă, semimar maxim 1p

Bibliografie: A.C. Elemente de teoria ec. diferențiale, Ed. „U”

St. Mihăilescu Ec. dif. vol I, vol II, Ed. „U”

I. Vrabie, Ec. dif., Ed. Matrix Rom.

A. Halamay, Ec. dif. Ed. didactica și pedagogică

Pt. exercitii: St. Mihăilescu, vol III

Obiectul teoriei ecuațiilor diferențiale

Def 1: Fieind datează funcția $f(\cdot, \cdot) : D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ spunem că dobjecțul matematic mutnit ec. diferențială:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x), \quad x' = f(t, x) \quad \dot{x} = f(t, x)$$

Def 2: Funcția $\varphi(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ s.u soluție a ecuației dif. dacă:

- Graph $\varphi(\cdot) = \{(t, \varphi(t)), t \in I\} \subset D$
- $\varphi(\cdot)$ este derivabilă
- $\varphi'(t) = \varphi(t, \varphi(t)), \forall t \in I$

Def 3: Multimea tuturor sol. unei ec. dif. s.u soluție generală a ecuației.

Obs: în coordinate. Dacă $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_m\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ bază,

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n = (x_1, \dots, x_m), \quad f(\cdot, \cdot) = (f_1(\cdot, \cdot), \dots, f_n(\cdot, \cdot))$$

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = f_i(t, x), \quad i = \overline{1, n}$$

$$\varphi(\cdot) = (\varphi_1(\cdot), \dots, \varphi_m(\cdot)) \text{ soluție } \varphi'_i(t) = f_i(t, \varphi_1(t), \dots, \varphi_m(t)),$$

$$\forall i = \overline{1, n}, \quad \forall t \in I$$

- a dat răspuns la problema concretă din diverse domenii și
științei (mecanică, astronomie, fizică etc.)

Cel mai bun exemplu: Legea lui Newton

$$\vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a}$$

$x(t)$ - starea unui sistem fizic la momentul t

$x'(t) = v(t)$ - viteza la momentul de schimbare a stării

$x''(t) = a(t)$ - acceleratia

$$\vec{F}: (x, x') \rightarrow F(x, x')$$

$$mx''(t) = F(x(t), x'(t))$$

$$x''(t) = \frac{1}{m} F(x(t), x'(t))$$

$$x'' = \frac{1}{m} F(x, x')$$

SV: $y = x'$ ($y(t) = x'(t)$) $\Rightarrow y' = x''$

$$\begin{cases} x' = y \\ y' = \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y' = \frac{1}{m} F(x, y) \\ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g(t, (x, y)) = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ \frac{1}{m} F(x, y) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{x} = g(t, x)$$

Obiective (Probleme fundamentale)

1. Existenta solutiilor $f = ?$ a.i. $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, t)$ are solutii

2. Unicitatea solutiilor $f = ?$ a.i. $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, t)$ are solutii unice

3. Studiu calitatii

$f = ?$ a.i. solutiile ec. au anumite
proprietati

4. Determinarea soluțiilor → găsirea de formule explicite → ec. s.m. integrabilită primă quadraturi
 → găsirea de soluții aproximative numerice s.m. analiză numerică

Teoria elementară a ec. diferențiale

I Ec. diferențiale scalare

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x), \quad f(\cdot, \cdot) : D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad M = 1$$

① Ecuatii cu variabile separate

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) b(x), \quad a(\cdot) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad b(\cdot) : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad fct. continue.$$

Prop 1: Structura soluțiilor

1. Dacă $x_0 \in J$ a.i. $b(x_0) = 0$ atunci fct. const

$$f(t) \equiv x_0 \text{ e soluție}$$

2. A primitivă a lui a , B primitivă a lui $\frac{1}{b(\cdot)}$

$$J_0 = \{x \in J; \quad b(x) \neq 0\}$$

$$\varphi(\cdot) : I_0 \subseteq I \rightarrow J_0 \text{ soluție} \iff \exists c \in \mathbb{R} \text{ a.i. } B(\varphi(t)) \equiv A(t) + c$$

Dem: 1. $b(x_0) = 0$

$\varphi(\cdot)$ derivabilă și $\varphi'(t) \equiv a(t) b(\varphi(t))$

$$0 \equiv a(t) \cdot b(x_0) = 0$$

$$2. \Rightarrow (B(\varphi(t)) - A(t)) \equiv c$$

$$\text{Fie } g(t) = B(\varphi(t)) - A(t)$$

g e derivabilă

$$g'(t) = B'(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi(t) - A'(t) = \frac{1}{b(\varphi(t))} \cdot \varphi'(t) - a(t) \stackrel{\varphi(t) \text{ sol}}{=} 0$$

" \Leftarrow " Fie $\varphi(\cdot) : I_0 \subseteq I \rightarrow J$.

Ahătăm că $\varphi(\cdot)$ derivă și că $\varphi(\cdot)$ verifică ecuația.

Pp. că $\varphi(\cdot)$ este derivabilă.

$$B(\varphi(t)) = A(t) + c \quad | \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$B'(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) = a(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{b(\varphi(t))} \cdot \varphi'(t) = a(t), \quad \varphi'(t) = a(t) \cdot b(\varphi(t));$$

Dăm că $\varphi(\cdot)$ derivabilă.

Fie $t_0 \in I_0$ arbitrar fixat.

$$x_0 := \varphi(t_0), \quad b(x_0) \neq 0.$$

Pp. că $b(x_0) > 0 \Rightarrow \exists J_1 \in \mathcal{O}(x_0)$ a.t. $b(x) > 0, \forall x \in J_1$

$B'(x) = \frac{1}{b(x)} > 0, \forall x \in J_1 \Rightarrow B(\cdot)$ strict crescătoare

$\Rightarrow B(\cdot)$ bijectivă
 $B(\cdot)$ derivabilă } $\Rightarrow B^{-1}(\cdot)$ derivabilă

$$\varphi(t) = B^{-1}(A(t) + c)$$

$$t \in I_1 \in \mathcal{O}(t_0)$$

$\varphi(t)$ derivabilă (compoziție de fct. deriv.)

$\Rightarrow \varphi(\cdot)$ derivabilă în t_0 .

Prop 2: (Lipirea soluțiilor)

Fie $f(\cdot, \cdot) : D \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ continuă, $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x)$

$\begin{cases} \varphi_1 : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ sol} \\ \varphi_2 : (b, c) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ sol} \end{cases} \quad \lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow b^- \\ t < b}} \varphi_1(t) = \lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow b^+ \\ t > b}} \varphi_2(t) =: x_0$

$$\text{Fie } \varphi(t) = \begin{cases} \varphi_1(t), & t \in (a, b) \\ x_0, & t = b \\ \varphi_2(t), & t \in [b, c] \end{cases}$$

Athunci $\varphi(\cdot)$ este sol. a ecuației.

Dem: $t \in (a, b) \Rightarrow \varphi(t) = \varphi_1(t)$, $\varphi_1(\cdot)$ sol

$$\varphi(\cdot)|_{(a, b)} = \varphi_1(\cdot) \text{ sol}$$

$t \in (b, c)$ analog

$$\varphi'_s(b) = \lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow b \\ t < b}} \frac{\varphi(t) - \varphi(b)}{t - b} = \lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow b \\ t < b}} \frac{\varphi_1(t) - x_0}{t - b} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow b \\ t < b}} \varphi'_1(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'_s(b) &= \lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow b \\ t < b}} f(t, \varphi_1(t)) \stackrel{\varphi_1 \text{ cont}}{=} f(b, x_0) = f(b, \varphi(b)) \end{aligned}$$

Analog pt $\varphi'_d(b)$.

$$\varphi'_s(b) = \varphi'_d(b) = \varphi(b) = \varphi(b, \varphi(b))$$

(Verifică ec. și în b)

Prop 3: (Existența și unicitatea locală a sol).

1. $\forall (t_0, x_0) \in I \times J$ (\exists) $I_0 \in \mathcal{O}(t_0)$, $\exists \varphi(\cdot) : I_0 \rightarrow J$ sol cu $\varphi(t_0) = x_0$

2. $\forall (t_0, x_0) \in I \times J_0$ $\exists I_0 \in \mathcal{O}(t_0)$ $\exists \varphi(\cdot) : I_0 \rightarrow J$ sol cu $\varphi(t_0) = x_0$.

$$\text{Algoritm } \frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) \cdot b(x)$$

1. Rezolvă ec. algebraică $b(x) = 0 \rightarrow$ rădăcinile x_1, \dots, x_m, \dots

Scrăm $\varphi_1(t) \equiv x_1, \varphi_2(t) \equiv x_2, \dots, \varphi_m(t) \equiv x_m, \dots$

sol stări.

$$\text{Se integrează } \int \frac{dx}{b(x)} = \int a(t) dt$$

$$B(x) = A(t) + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Soluția generală sub formă implicită

■ Se înversează (dacă este posibilă):

$$\varphi(t), c = B^{-1}(A(t) + c), c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Soluția generală sub formă explicită

② Ecuții liniare scalare.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t)x, a(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ cont}$$

Caz particular, $b(x) \equiv \mathbb{X}$

Prop 1 Structura soluțiilor

Fie $A(\cdot)$ primitivă a lui $a(\cdot)$

Atunci $\varphi(\cdot) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ e sol. a ec $\Leftrightarrow \exists c \in \mathbb{R}$ a.t.

$$\varphi(t) \equiv c \cdot e^{A(t)}$$

$$\text{Dor: } \underset{\substack{\Rightarrow \\ -A(t)}}{\varphi(\cdot)} \text{ sol} \Rightarrow \varphi'(t) \equiv a(t) \cdot \varphi(t) \mid \cdot e^{-A(t)}$$

$$\varphi'(t) \cdot e^{-A(t)} - a(t) \cdot e^{-A(t)} \cdot \varphi(t) = 0$$

$$(\varphi(t) \cdot e^{-A(t)})' = 0 \Rightarrow \exists c \in \mathbb{R} \text{ a.t. } \varphi(t) \cdot e^{-A(t)} \equiv c$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(t) \equiv c \cdot e^{A(t)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varphi'(t) \equiv c \cdot e^{A(t)} \cdot a(t) \equiv a(t, \varphi(t))$$

Prop 2 (EUG)

~~$\forall (x_0, t_0) \in I \times \mathbb{R}, \exists! \varphi$~~

$\forall (t_0, x_0) \in I \times \mathbb{R}, \exists! \varphi$ $(\cdot) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ soluție cu t_0, x_0

Mai exact, $\varphi_{t_0, x_0}(t) = x_0 \cdot e^{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds}$

③ Ecuatii affine

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t)x + b(t), a(\cdot), b(\cdot) : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Prop 1: (Principiul variației constanțelor)

Fie $A(\cdot)$ primitivă a lui $a(\cdot)$

$$\text{Atunci } f(\cdot) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ e sol. a ec. } \Leftrightarrow \exists c(\cdot) \text{ primitivă a lui } A(t)$$

$$t \rightarrow e^{-A(t)} \cdot b(t) \text{ a.i. } \varphi(t) \equiv c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)}$$

Dem (Vezi algoritm)

existența și unicitatea generală

Prop 2: (E.U.G)

$$\forall (t_0, x_0) \in I \times \mathbb{R} \quad \exists! \varphi_{t_0, x_0}(\cdot) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ sol. cu } \varphi_{t_0, x_0}(t_0) = x_0$$

Mai precis,

$$\int_{t_0, x_0}^t a(s) ds \quad \int_{t_0}^t e^{\int_s^t a(s) ds} \cdot b(s) ds$$

$t \in I$

$$\underline{\text{Dem}}: \varphi_{t_0, x_0}(t_0) = x_0$$

$$\varphi'_{t_0, x_0}(t) = x_0 \cdot e^{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds} \cdot a(t) +$$

Porțanteza

$$\int_{t_0}^t e^{\int_s^t a(s) ds} \cdot b(s) ds = \int_{t_0}^t (e^{\int_{t_0}^s a(s) ds} - \int_{t_0}^s a(s) ds) \cdot b(s) ds$$

$$= e^{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds} \cdot \int_{t_0}^t e^{-\int_{t_0}^s a(g) dg} \cdot b(s) ds$$

$$\varphi_{t_0, x_0}(t) = x_0 \cdot e^{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds} + e^{\int_{t_0}^t b(s) ds} \cdot \underbrace{a(t) \cdot \left(x_0 \cdot e^{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds} + e^{\int_{t_0}^t b(s) ds} \right)}_{b(t)}$$

Algoritm: $\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t)x + b(t)$

1. Considerăm ec. liniară asociată $\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t)\bar{x}$

Scriem sol $\bar{x}(t) = c \cdot e^{A(t)}$

2. "Variatia constanțelor"

Cautăm sol de forma $x(t) = c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)}$

$x(\cdot)$ sol $\Rightarrow x'(t) \equiv a(t)x(t) + b(t)$

$$(c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)})' \equiv a(t) \cdot c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} + b(t)$$

$$c'(t)e^{A(t)} + c(t)e^{A(t)} \cdot a(t) \equiv a(t) \cdot c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} + b(t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c'(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} \equiv b(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow c'(t) \equiv b(t) e^{-A(t)} \Rightarrow c(t) = \int b(t) e^{-A(t)} dt + k$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = e^{A(t)} \left(\int b(t) e^{-A(t)} dt + k \right)$$

4. Ecuatii de tip Bernoulli

$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) \cdot x + b(t) \cdot x^\alpha$, $a(t), b(t): I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ com
 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 1\}$

$$\alpha = 0: x' = a(t) \cdot x + b(t)$$

$$\alpha = 1: x' = (a(t) + b(t)) \cdot x$$

PROP (Principiul variajiei constantei)

Fie $A(t)$ primitiva a lui $a(t)$.

Atunci $\Psi(t): I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ e sol a ec $\Leftrightarrow \exists c(t)$ sol a ec.

cu var separabile $\frac{dc}{dt} = e^{(\alpha-1)A(t)} \cdot b(t) \cdot c^\alpha$ a.t $\Psi(t) = c(t)$.

Dem: \Rightarrow Fie $c(t) := \Psi(t) \cdot e^{-A(t)}$ $\Rightarrow \Psi(t) = c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)}$

$\Psi(t)$ sol $\Rightarrow (c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)})' = a(t) \cdot c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} + b(t) \cdot (c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)})$

$c'(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} + c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} \cancel{a(t)} \equiv a(t) \cdot c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} + b(t) \cdot c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)}$

$\Rightarrow c'(t) \equiv b(t) \cdot c^\alpha(t) \cdot e^{(\alpha-1)A(t)}$ ok

$\Leftrightarrow \Psi(t) \equiv c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} \Rightarrow \Psi'(t) \equiv c'(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} + \underline{c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)}}$

$\equiv e^{(\alpha-1)A(t)} b(t) c^\alpha(t) e^{A(t)} + \Psi(t) \cdot a(t) \equiv$

$\equiv e^{\alpha A(t)} c^\alpha(t) b(t) + \Psi(t) a(t) \equiv (\Psi(t))^\alpha b(t) + \Psi(t) a(t)$

$\Rightarrow \Psi(t)$ sol a ecuatiei

Algoritam

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t)x + b(t)x^\alpha$$

1. Se considera ec. liniara asociata

$$\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = a(t)\bar{x}$$

2. "Variatia constanțelor"

Se caută soluții de forma $x(t) = c(t)e^{A(t)}$

\Rightarrow soluție $\Rightarrow c'(t) = e^{(\alpha-1)A(t)} b(t) \cdot c^\alpha(t)$ ec. cu var.

Se dă \rightarrow vezi Algoritm

$$\Rightarrow c(t) = \dots$$

$$x(t) = \dots$$

5. Ecuatii de tip Riccati

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t)x^2 + b(t)x + c(t), \quad a(\cdot), b(\cdot), c(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

cont

pol de gradul II în x

$$x' - x^2 + t^2 \text{ nu este integrabilă prin quadraturi}$$

Caz particular: Se căuta o soluție particulară $\Psi_0(\cdot)$

PROP Fie $\Psi_0(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ sol a ec.

Atunci $\Psi(\cdot) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ e sol a ec $\Leftrightarrow \Psi(t) := \Psi(t) - \Psi_0(t)$

este sol. a ec. Bernoulli următoare:

$$y' = (2a(t)\Psi_0(t) + b(t))y + a(t)y^2$$

Dem: $\Rightarrow \Psi(\cdot), \Psi_0(\cdot)$ sol $\Rightarrow \Psi'(t) = a(t)\Psi^2(t) + b(t) \cdot$
 $\cdot \Psi(t) + c(t)$

$$\Psi'_0(t) = a(t)\Psi_0^2(t) + b(t)\Psi_0(t) + c(t)$$

$$\Psi(t) = \Psi(t) - \Psi_0(t) \Rightarrow \Psi(t) = \Psi(t) + \Psi_0(t)$$

$$(\Psi(t) + \Psi_0(t))^2 = a(t)(\Psi(t) + \Psi_0(t))^2 + b(t)(\Psi(t) + \Psi_0(t)) + c(t)$$

~~$$\Psi'(t) + \Psi_0'(t) = a(t)\Psi^2(t) + 2a(t)\Psi(t)\Psi_0(t) + a(t)\Psi_0^2(t) + b(t)\Psi(t) + b(t)\Psi_0(t) + c(t)$$~~

$$\psi'(t) \equiv (2a(t)\varphi_0(t) + b(t))\psi(t) + a(t)\psi^2(t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \psi(t) = \psi(t) - \varphi_0(t)$$

$$\varphi_0(\cdot) \text{ sol a ec} \Rightarrow \varphi_0'(t) \equiv a(t)\varphi_0^2(t) + b(t)\varphi_0(t) + c(t)$$

$$\psi(\cdot) \text{ sol} \Rightarrow \psi'(t) \equiv (2a(t)\varphi_0(t) + b(t))\psi(t) + a(t)\psi^2$$

$$(\psi(t) - \varphi_0(t))' \equiv (2a(t)\varphi_0(t) + b(t))(\psi(t) - \varphi_0(t)) + a(t)$$

$$\cdot (\psi(t) - \varphi_0(t))^2$$

$$\psi'(t) - \underbrace{\varphi_0'(t)}_{-b(t)\varphi_0(t) + a(t)} \equiv (2a(t)\varphi_0(t) + b(t))\psi(t) - 2a(t)\varphi_0^2(t)$$

$$-b(t)\varphi_0(t) + a(t)\varphi_0^2(t) - 2a(t)\psi(t)\varphi_0(t) + a(t)$$

$$-(a(t)\varphi_0^2(t) + b(t)\varphi_0(t) + c(t))$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(t) \equiv a(t)\varphi^2(t) + b(t)\varphi(t) + c(t) \text{ OK}$$

Algorithm $\dot{x} = a(t)x^2 + b(t)x + c(t)$, $\varphi_0(\cdot)$ sol

$$s \vee y = x - \varphi_0(t) \quad [y(t) = x(t) - \varphi_0(t) \Leftrightarrow]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(t) = y(t) + \varphi_0(t)$$

$$x(\cdot) \text{ sol} \Rightarrow y' = (2a(t)\varphi_0(t) + b(t))y + a(t)y^2$$

ec. Bernoulli \rightarrow vezi Algorithm

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \dots$$

$$x(t) = y(t) + \varphi_0(t)$$

6. Ecuatii omogene

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f\left(\frac{x}{t}\right), f(\cdot) : D \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ cont}$$

$\Psi: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\Psi(t) = \frac{\varphi(t)}{t}$ e sol. a ec. cu var separabile

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{f(y)-y}{t}$$

Dem: " \Rightarrow " $\Psi(t) = \frac{\varphi(t)}{t} \Leftrightarrow \varphi(t) = t \cdot \Psi(t)$, $\Psi(\cdot)$ sol. a

$$ec \Rightarrow (t \cdot \Psi(t))' \equiv \varphi\left(\frac{t \cdot \Psi(t)}{t}\right)$$

$$t \cdot \Psi'(t) + \Psi(t) = \varphi(t \cdot \Psi(t))$$

$$\Psi'(t) \equiv \frac{\varphi(\Psi(t)) - \Psi(t)}{t} \text{ ok}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Psi(t) = \frac{\varphi(t)}{t}, \Psi \text{ sol} \quad \left(\frac{\varphi(t)}{t}\right)' = \frac{\varphi(\frac{\varphi(t)}{t}) - \frac{\varphi(t)}{t}}{t}$$

$$\frac{\Psi'(t) \cdot t - \Psi(t)}{t^2} = \frac{t \cdot \varphi\left(\frac{\varphi(t)}{t}\right) - \varphi(t)}{t^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \Psi'(t) = \varphi\left(\frac{\varphi(t)}{t}\right) \text{ ok}$$

Algoritm $\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = \varphi\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{t}\right)$

SV $y = \frac{\bar{x}}{t}$ ($y(t) = \frac{\bar{x}(t)}{t} \Leftrightarrow \bar{x}(t) = t \cdot y(t)$)

$\bar{x}(\cdot)$ sol $\Rightarrow \bar{y}' = \frac{f(y)-y}{t}$ ec. cu var separabile \rightarrow vezi Algoritm

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \dots$$

$$\bar{x}(t) = t \cdot y(t) = \dots$$

II Ecuatii de ordin superior care admit reducerea ordinului

Def: a) $F(\cdot, \cdot): D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ def. ec. dif de ordin n ,

$$F(t, x, x', \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0.$$

$$b) \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } \varphi_1' = \varphi_2, \varphi_2' = \varphi_3, \dots, \varphi_n' = 0$$

$$1) F(t, x^{(k)}, x^{(k+1)}, \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0, k=1$$

$$\text{SV } y = x^{(k)} \implies F(t, y, y', \dots, y^{(n-k)}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \dots$$

$$x(t) = \dots$$

$$2) F(t, \frac{x'}{x}, \frac{x''}{x}, \dots, \frac{x^{(n)}}{x}) = 0$$

$$\text{SV } y = \frac{x'}{x} \quad (\forall x(\cdot) \text{ sol s.v def o nouă funcție } y(\cdot) \\ \text{după regula } y(t) = \frac{x'(t)}{x(t)})$$

$$\Rightarrow G(t, y, y', \dots, y^{(n-1)}) = 0 \Rightarrow y(t) = \dots \Rightarrow x' = y \\ \text{care este ec. liniară} \Rightarrow x(t) = \dots$$

$$3) \text{ Ecuatii autonome } F(x, x', \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0$$

$$\text{SV } x' = y(x)$$

Se caută funcția $y(\cdot)$ a.i. $x'(t) \equiv y(x(t))$

$$\Rightarrow G(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n-1)}) = 0$$

4) Ecuatii de tip Euler

$$F(x, t x^1, t^2 x^2, \dots, t^n x^{(n)}) = 0.$$

$$\text{SV } |t| = e^s \quad \begin{cases} t = e^s, t > 0 \\ t = -e^s, t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$t = e^s$ ($t > 0$) : $\forall x(\cdot)$ sol a ec. SV def $y(\cdot)$

după regula $y(s) = x(e^s) \Leftrightarrow x(t) = y(\ln t)$

~~$$x(t) = x(e^s) = y(s)$$~~

Notiunii Fundamentale

Problema Cauchy: Se stie $f(\cdot, \cdot)$ def. ec $\dot{x}^i = f_i(t, x)$
 $(t_0, x_0) \in D$ conditie initiala

Se caută $\Psi(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ soluție a ec. cu $\Psi(t_0) = x_0$.

Tu ai avea caz spusem că $\Psi(\cdot)$ sol. a problemei Cauchy dacă
 (f, t_0, x_0) .

Def: Spunem că $f(\cdot, \cdot)$ (sau ec. $\dot{x}^i = f_i(t, x)$) admite propde:

a) existență locală (EL) în $(t_0, x_0) \in D$ dacă

$\exists I_0 \in V(t_0) \exists \Psi|_{I_0} : I_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ soluție a prob. Cauchy dată
 de (f, t_0, x_0)

b) unicitate locală (UL) în $(t_0, x_0) \in D$ dacă $\forall \Psi_i : I_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$,

$i=1,2$ soluții ale acelias problemă Cauchy (f, t_0, x_0)

$\exists I_0 \in V(t_0)$ a.t. $\Psi_1|_{I_1 \cap I_2 \cap I_0} = \Psi_2|_{I_1 \cap I_2 \cap I_0}$

c) existență globală (EG) în $(t_0, x_0) \in D$ dacă $D = I \times G$,
 $i \in \mathbb{R}$, $G \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ și dacă există $\exists \Psi(\cdot) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ soluție a
 pb Cauchy (f, t_0, x_0)

d) unicitate globală (UG) în $(t_0, x_0) \in D$ dacă $\forall \Psi_i : I_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$,
 $i=1,2$ sol. ale pb Cauchy (f, t_0, x_0) $\Psi_1|_{I_1 \cap I_2} = \Psi_2|_{I_1 \cap I_2}$

PROP (Ecuatia integrală asociată unei ec. diferențiale)

Fix $f(\cdot, \cdot) : D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ cont., $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x)$

Atunci $\Psi(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ e sol a ec \Leftrightarrow

1. $\Psi(\cdot)$ continuă

$$\Rightarrow \Psi(t) = \Psi(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t f(s, \Psi(s)) ds, \forall t, t_0 \in I$$

Dacă $\varphi(\cdot)$ sol $\Rightarrow \varphi(\cdot)$ derivabilă $\Rightarrow \varphi(\cdot)$ sol
 $\Rightarrow \varphi'(s) = f(s, \varphi(s)) \forall s \in I$

$$\varphi(t) - \varphi(t_0) \stackrel{EN}{=} \int_{t_0}^t \varphi'(s) ds = \int_{t_0}^t f(s, \varphi(s)) ds$$

\Leftrightarrow $\varphi(\cdot)$ cont, $f(\cdot, \cdot)$ cont $\Rightarrow s \rightarrow f(s, \varphi(s))$ cont

$\Rightarrow t \rightarrow \int_{t_0}^t f(s, \varphi(s)) ds$ derivabilă $\stackrel{2}{\Rightarrow} \varphi(\cdot)$ derivabilă

$$\stackrel{(1)'}{\Rightarrow} \varphi(t) = f(t, \varphi(t)) \text{ ok}$$

Teorema lui Peano (Existență locală a sol)

Fie $f(\cdot, \cdot) : D = D^\circ \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ continuă,

$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x)$. Atunci $f(\cdot, \cdot)$ admite proprietatea EL pe D

$(\forall (t_0, x_0) \in D) \exists I_0 \in \mathcal{V}(t_0) \exists \varphi(\cdot) : I_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ sol cu ~~cu~~

$$\varphi(t_0) = x_0$$

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① Ec. cu variabile separabile

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) \cdot b(x), \quad a(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ cont}$$

$$b(\cdot) : J \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ cont}$$

$$J_0 = \{x \in J, b(x) \neq 0\}$$

Algoritm

1. Rezolvă ec. algebrică $b(x)=0 \Rightarrow x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, \dots$

Serie $\varphi_1(t) = x_1, \varphi_2(t) = x_2, \dots, \varphi_m(t) = x_m, \dots$ soluții statioare.

2. Pe $J_0 \rightarrow$ se "separă" variabilele $\frac{dx}{b(x)} = a(t) dt$

$$\rightarrow \text{se integrează } \int \frac{dx}{b(x)} = \int a(t) dt$$

$$B(x) = A(t) + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Sol generală sub forma implicită

$$\rightarrow \text{se înversează } x = \varphi(t, c), \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(= B^{-1}(A(t) + c)), \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Sol generală sub forma explicită

EEx. Să se determine sol. generală

$$1) \quad x'(t^2 - 1) = x + 1$$

$$2) \quad t x' - x = x^2$$

$$3) \quad x - t x' = 1 + t^2 x^2$$

$$4) \quad \sqrt{t^2 + 1} x' - x = 0.$$

~~Ambele~~

$$x^1 = \frac{x+1}{t^2-1}$$

$$x^1 = x+1 \cdot \frac{1}{t^2-1}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x+1 \cdot \frac{1}{t^2-1} \quad (t \neq \pm 1)$$

$$x+1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = -1$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi_1(t) \equiv -1$ sol. stationară

$$\frac{dx}{x+1} = \frac{dt}{t^2-1} \quad | \int$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x+1} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1} \quad \text{[skipped]} \quad | \int$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{t^2-1} &= \frac{1}{(t-1)(t+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t+1 - t+1}{(t-1)(t+1)} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{t^2-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$k = \ln c$$

$$\ln|x+1| = \frac{1}{2}(\ln|t-1| - \ln|t+1|) + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\ln|x+1| = \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t+1}} + \ln k$$

$$\Rightarrow |x+1| = k \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t+1}}$$

$$x+1 = k \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t+1}}, k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \Rightarrow x(t) = -1 + k \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t+1}}$$

$$2) t x' - x = x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} \cdot t = x^2 + x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{x^2+x} = t dt \Leftrightarrow dx = (x^2+x) \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$x^2 + x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \{-1, 0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_1(t) \equiv -1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sol. stationare} \\ \varphi_2(t) \equiv 0. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{dx}{x^2+x} = \frac{dt}{t} \quad | \int \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x^2+x} = \int \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x(x+1)} = \int \frac{dt}{t} \Leftrightarrow \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = \int \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln|x| - \ln|x+1| + C = \ln|t| + c$$

$$\downarrow \quad \begin{matrix} \ln k \\ c = \end{matrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln|t| + \ln k = \ln|x| - \ln|x+1|, \quad k > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{x}{x+1} \right| = k \cdot |t|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{x+1} = k \cdot |t|, \quad k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = k \cdot |t| \cdot \frac{1}{1-k|t|}, \quad k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

4) $\sqrt{t^2+1} \cdot x' - x = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} \cdot \sqrt{t^2+1} = x$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_1(t) \equiv 0 \quad \text{sol. stationara}$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \quad | \int$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \Leftrightarrow \ln|x| = \ln(t + \sqrt{t^2+1}) + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$c = \ln k, \quad k > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = k \cdot (t + \sqrt{t^2+1}), \quad k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

② Ec. liniare scalare

$$\frac{d\mathfrak{x}}{dt} = a(t) \mathfrak{x}, \quad a(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ cont}$$

Solutie generală: $\mathfrak{x}(t) = c \cdot e^{A(t)}$, $A(\cdot)$ primitivă a

③ Ec. affine scalare

$$\frac{d\mathfrak{x}}{dt} = a(t) \mathfrak{x} + b(t), \quad a(\cdot), b(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ cont}$$

Algoritm (Metoda variatiei constantelor)

1. Consider ec. liniară asociată $\frac{d\mathfrak{x}}{dt} = a(t) \mathfrak{x}$

Serie sol. generală:

$$\mathfrak{x}(t) = c \cdot e^{A(t)}$$

2. „Variatia constantelor”

Se caută sol. de forma $\mathfrak{x}(t) = c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)}$

$\mathfrak{x}'(t)$ sol

$$\Rightarrow (c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)})' \equiv a(t) \cdot c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} + b(t)$$

$$c'(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} \cdot a(t) \equiv a(t) \cdot c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} + b(t)$$

$$c'(t) \equiv b(t) \cdot e^{-A(t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow c(t) = \int b(t) e^{-A(t)} + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathfrak{x}(t) = \left(\int b(t) e^{-A(t)} + k \right) e^{A(t)}, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

Ez: Să se determine sol. generală

$$1) \quad \mathfrak{x}' + \mathfrak{x} \cdot \operatorname{tg} t = \frac{1}{\cos t}$$

$$3) \ddot{x} = \frac{2}{t}x + t^2 \cos t$$

$$4) \ddot{x} = \frac{2x + \ln t}{t \ln t}$$

$$5) x = t(\dot{x} - t \cdot \cos t)$$

$$1) \dot{x} + x \cdot \operatorname{tg} t = \frac{1}{\cos t}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{\cos t} - x \cdot \operatorname{tg} t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{\cos t} (\alpha - \sin t) - (\alpha - \sin t)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -x \cdot \operatorname{tg}(t) + \frac{1}{\cos t}$$

$\underbrace{x \cdot a(t)}_{b(t)}$

Consider ec. asociată: $\frac{dx}{dt} = -x \cdot (-\operatorname{tg}(t))$

Sol. generală:

$$x(t) = c \cdot e^{\int -\operatorname{tg}(t) dt} = c \cdot e^{-\int \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} dt} = c \cdot e^{-\int \frac{1}{u} du} = c \cdot e^{u} = c \cdot e^{\ln |\cos t|}$$

$$= c \cdot e^{\ln |\cos t| + k} = c \cdot e^{\ln |\cos t|} \cdot e^k = c \cdot \cos t, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Găut sol de forma: $x(t) = c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)}$

~~$$x(t) = c(t) \cdot e$$~~

~~$$e^{\ln |\cos t| + k}$$~~

~~$$= +\operatorname{tg} t \cdot c(t) \cdot e$$~~

~~$$+ \frac{1}{\cos t}$$~~

$$x(t) = c(t) \cdot \cos(t)$$

$$(c(t) \cdot \cos(t))' = -\sin t \cdot c(t) \text{ const} + \frac{1}{\cos t}$$

$$c'(t) \text{ const} + c(t) \cdot (-\sin t) = -\frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \cdot c(t) \cdot \text{const} + \frac{1}{\cos t}$$

$$c'(t) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \Rightarrow c(t) = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow c(t) = \left(\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \right) \cdot \text{const}$$

$$2) t \dot{x}' - x = t^2 e^t$$

$$\frac{dxt}{dt} \cdot t = t^2 e^t - x \quad (t \neq 0)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \underbrace{t \cdot e^t}_{b(t)} - \underbrace{x \cdot \frac{1}{t}}_{a(t) \cdot x}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x \left(-\frac{1}{t} \right)$$

$$\bar{x}(t) = c \cdot e^{\int (-\frac{1}{t}) dt} = c \cdot e^{-\ln|t|} + k$$

$$= c \cdot \cancel{\ln t}, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$x(t) = c(t) \cdot \ln(t)$$

$$(c(t) \cdot \ln(t))' = -\frac{1}{t} \cdot c(t) \cdot \ln(t) + t \cdot e^t$$

$$\cancel{c'(t) \cdot \ln(t) + c(t) \cancel{\ln(t)}} = -\frac{1}{t} \cdot c(t) \cdot \ln(t) + t \cdot e^t$$

$$c'(t) \cdot t + c(t) = c(t) + t \cdot e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow c(t) = \int e^t dt \Rightarrow c(t) = e^t + k, k \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$4) \quad \dot{x}^1 = \frac{2x + \ln t}{t \cdot \ln t} \quad (\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = x \cdot \underbrace{\frac{2}{t \cdot \ln t}}_{\underline{a(t)}} + \frac{1}{t})$$

$$\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = \frac{2}{t \cdot \ln t} \bar{x} \quad \int \frac{2}{t \cdot \ln t} dt = 2 \int (\ln t)^1 \cdot \frac{1}{\ln t} dt$$

$$\bar{x}(t) = c \cdot e^{-\ln(\ln|t|)} = c \cdot e^{-\ln(\ln|t|)^2} = c \cdot e^{-\ln^2 t}$$

$$x(t) = c(t) \cdot \ln^2 t$$

$$(c(t) \cdot \ln^2 t)' = \dot{c}(t) \cdot \ln^2 t + c(t) \cdot 2 \ln t \cdot \frac{1}{t} = c(t) \cdot \ln t \cdot \frac{2}{t} + \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\dot{c}(t) \cdot \ln^2 t + c(t) \cdot 2 \ln t \cdot \frac{1}{t} = c(t) \cdot \ln t \cdot \frac{2}{t} + \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\dot{c}(t) \cdot \ln^2 t = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\dot{c}(t) = \frac{1}{t \ln^2 t} \Rightarrow c(t) = \int \frac{1}{t \ln^2 t} dt = \int (\ln t)^1 \cdot \frac{1}{\ln^2 t} dt$$

$$5) \quad \dot{x}^1 = \frac{x}{t} + t \cdot \text{const}, t > 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{t} \bar{x}$$

$$\bar{x}(t) = c \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{t} dt} = c \cdot e^{\ln t} = c \cdot t$$

Caut sol. de forma: $x(t) = c(t) \cdot t$

$$(c(t) \cdot t)' = c(t) \cdot t \cdot \frac{1}{t} + t \cdot \text{const}$$

$$c'(t)t - c(t) = c(t) + t \cdot \text{const}$$

$$c'(t) = \frac{\text{const}}{t} \Rightarrow c(t) = \int \frac{\text{const}}{t} dt$$

$$3) \dot{x}^1 = \frac{2}{t} \cdot x + t^2 \cdot \text{const}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x \cdot \frac{2}{t} + t^2 \cdot \text{const}, \quad t > 0.$$

$$\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = \bar{x} \cdot \frac{2}{t}$$

$$\bar{x}(t) = c \cdot e^{\int \frac{2}{t} dt} = c \cdot e^{2 \int \frac{1}{t} dt} = c \cdot e^{2 \ln|t|}$$

$$= c \cdot e^{(\ln|t|)^2} = c \cdot \ln|t|^2.$$

Caut sol de forma: $x(t) = c(t) \cdot t^2$.

$$(c(t) \cdot t^2)' = c(t) \cdot t^2 \cdot \frac{2}{t} + t^2 \cdot \text{const}$$

$$\cancel{c'(t) \cdot t^2} + \cancel{c(t) \cdot 2 \cdot t} = \cancel{c(t) \cdot 2 \cdot t} + t^2 \cdot \text{const}$$

$$c'(t) \cdot t^2 = \cancel{t^2} \cdot \text{const}$$

$$c'(t) = \text{const} \Rightarrow c(t) = \int \text{const} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow c(t) = \sin t + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$x(t) = t^2 \cdot (\sin t + k), \quad k \in \mathbb{R}.$$