CURS 1

2+1+1 Nota: 1p. LCS 8p LS examen

1. Notumes de ecuatie dif. si solutie

x2-x=0 ecuatie algebrica

x - necumous est numar x (x-1)=0 X1=0 > x2=1

sol.

x2-2=0 x2= 2 x112=±12

Ecuatie diferentialà: ecuatie functionalà (necunuscuta est o functie) in case pe langà functia necunuscutà apar si derivatele acesteia.

Exemple

1) y'(x) = y(x) y'=y $y(x) = e^{x}$ est solutio y(x) = 0 y(x) = x y(x) = x y(x) = x y(x) = x

2) Problema primuitive for
$$f \in C[a_1b]$$
 for data sa se out $y \in C^1[a_1b]$ $x = \int f(a)da + c$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$

In general in expresia une consti dif. pot sa apara si clivirate de ordin superior a fet mer. y''+y=0 - ec. di.j. de ordin 2 y" y + y + x · y" = x2 - ec. dif. de sidin 3 Forma generalà a unei emati dif. (1) $F(x,y,y',...,y^{(m)}) = 0$ forma împlicitate a unei ec. olif. X - vaniab. indip. y=y(x) - fct. neumocuta-

(2) y(x) = f(x, y(x), y'(x), ..., y'(x)) forma explicità forma Cauchy sau forma normalà)

 $f: D_f \rightarrow R$ $D_f \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{m_1}$ a unei ec. elif.

Def. 0 functive
$$y \in C^{m}(I)$$
 est solutive a ec.(2) data:

(i) $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ introval medigeneral

(ii) $(x, y(x), y'(x), ..., y^{(m-1)}) \in D_{+}, \forall x \in I$.

(iii) $y^{(m)}(x) = f(x, y(x), y'(x), ..., y^{(m-1)}), \forall x \in I$.

For a dif. de ordinal 1

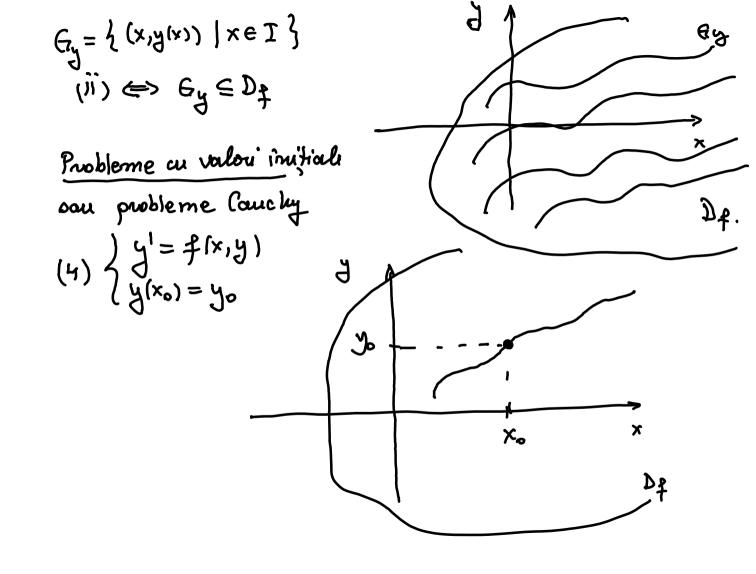
(3) $y'(x) = f(x, y(x))$ $f: D_{+} \supset \mathbb{R}$
 $D_{+} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{2}$

Def. 0 functive $y \in C^{1}(I)$ esticated a ec.(3) data:

(i) ISIR interval medigenerat

(iii) y'(x) = f(x,y(x)), fxeI.

(ii) $(x,y(x)) \in D_{\pm}, \forall x \in I$



Daca problema Cauchy (4) admite volutie unica spuneur ca punctul (x0, y0) est pct de existenta si um'a tate.

Davoi problema Couchy (4) au mai multe soluti puneur cà punctul (xo, yo) esti punct singular.

Dacot problema caucity (4) and minimular.

Exemple

1)
$$y' = -\frac{x}{y}$$
 $f(x,y) = -\frac{x}{y}$ $D_f = |R \times |R^* = U_2 \cup U_2$

 $U_{\perp} = 12 \times (-\infty, 0)$ U2 = 12 x (0,+00)

$$2.y.y' = -2x$$

$$(y^2)^1 = -2x$$

$$y^2 = -\int 2x \, dx + C$$

$$y^2 = -x^2 + C, \quad cell$$
implies to
$$x^2 + y^2 = C$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = C$$

$$y(x) = \pm \sqrt{-x^2 + C}, \quad cell$$

$$y(x) = \pm \sqrt{-x^2 + C}, \quad cell$$

$$yound explicitly$$
Problema Cauchy
$$y' = -x$$

$$y'' = -x$$

$$y''' = -x$$

$$y'''' = -x$$

$$y''''''' = 1$$

(1,1) EU2 => y(x)= +x2+c

=> y.y'= -x |.2

solutia probl. Canchy
$$y(x) = \sqrt{2-x^2} \quad y: (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

2)
$$y' = \sqrt{y}$$
 $f(x)$
 $y(0) = 0$ D_{\pm}

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{y}$$
 $f: D_{2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $D_{2} = \mathbb{R} \times [0,+\infty)$

$$y' = \sqrt{y}$$
 $y(x) \equiv 0$ est solutie a probl. Cauchy

$$\frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{1}} = 1 \left[\frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{y'}{2\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{y'}{2\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(\sqrt{y})' = \frac{1}{2} \implies \sqrt{y} = \int_{2}^{1} dx + c = \frac{1}{2}x + c$$

 \rightarrow $|y(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}x+c\right)^2$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ | pol.geu.a.ec.



$$y(0) = 0 \implies C^{2} = 0 \implies C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{x^{2}}{4} \text{ sol. a prob). Cauchy} \implies (0,0) \text{ est pct singular}$$

$$y(x) = 0$$

$$x^{2}$$

$$x^{3}$$

$$x^{4}$$

$$x^{4}$$

$$x^{4}$$

$$x^{4}$$

$$x^{4}$$

ya ect -> ya est o sol. aprobl. Cauchy fac (0,+00)

interpretau geometrica

y=+(xy), +: D+→12

(xo, yo) \in Dq.

f(xo, yo) = y'(xo)

valoance f(x,y) returneaza

pauta temperte la graficul

unei soluti
)

Rezolvana unui ecuatii ohit. revine la diterminarea unei functii y=y(x) care se na cordiazi la pantele tangentilor la graficul dit. de valvoile lui f(x,y).

Df = 18 x 18* M(0, yo) & Oy, yo 40 牛(0,50)=0 M & primer bioertoons $M(x_1x)$

+(x,x)=-==-1

M & celuidu-a doua bibect M(x,~x) f(x,-x) = - = = 1

$$x \rightarrow varuab. imdip$$

$$y_{4} = y_{1}(x) \dots y_{n} = y_{n}(x)$$

forma mormala (5) $\begin{cases} y_{1}^{1}(x) = f_{1}(x, y_{1}(x), ..., y_{m}(x)) \\ y_{1}^{1}(x) = f_{n}(x, y_{1}(x), ..., y_{m}(x)) \end{cases}$ a unui oisteu.

$$\begin{cases}
y'_{n}(x) = f_{n}(x, y_{1}(x), ..., y_{n}(x)) & \text{de } m \text{ ecuation } dif. \\
y'_{n}(x) = f_{n}(x, y_{1}(x), ..., y_{n}(x)) & \text{de } m \text{ ecuation } dif.
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
y'_{n}(x) = f_{n}(x, y_{1}(x), ..., y_{n}(x)) & \text{de } m \text{ ecuation } dif.
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
y'_{n}(x) = f_{n}(x, y_{1}(x), ..., y_{n}(x)) & \text{de } m \text{ ecuation } dif.
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
y'_{n}(x) = f_{n}(x, y_{1}(x), ..., y_{n}(x)) & \text{de } m \text{ ecuation } dif.
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
y'_{n}(x) = f_{n}(x, y_{1}(x), ..., y_{n}(x)) & \text{de } m \text{ ecuation } dif.
\end{cases}$$

Y'(x) = f(x, Y(x)) forma vectorial à a unui sist. de m. ec. dif.

$$|Y'(x) = f(x, Y(x))| \text{ a unui nint. du } m \cdot ec$$

$$|Y'(x) = f(x, Y(x))| \text{ a unui nint. du } m \cdot ec$$

$$|Y'(x) = f(x, Y(x))| \text{ a unui nint. du } m \cdot ec$$

$$|Y'(x) = f(x, Y(x))| \text{ a unui nint. du } m \cdot ec$$

$$|Y'(x) = f(x, Y(x))| \text{ a unui nint. du } m \cdot ec$$

$$|Y'(x) = f(x, Y(x))| \text{ a unui nint. du } m \cdot ec$$

Def. 0 function LEC1(I,IRM) este sol. a sist (5) data: (i) I SIR interval medigemenat (ii) $(x',\pi(x)) \in D^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $fx \in I$ (iii) $\underline{\mathcal{I}}'(x) = f(x, \underline{\mathcal{I}}(x)), \forall x \in \mathbb{I}.$ Obo Orice ecuatie dif. de ordinal n poate ti sovisà in mod echivaluit sub forma unui sistem. de n ecuatii olif. de ord. L. ym)= f(x,y,y',...,ym,'))