9gf 16za

Nota: 1 punct LCS 1 punct LCL 8 puncte LS-examen.

Bibliografie

2+1+1

1) 1. A. Rus, Ecuatio diferentiale, ecuationim tegrale si sisteme dimanuice, Ed. Transituania Press, 1996

2) M.A. Serban, Ecratio si sisteme de ecratio diferentiale, Presa Umir. Clujana, 2009.

3) D. Trif, Metode numerice in terria sistemelor dinamice, Transilvania Press, 1997.

4) fih. Micula, P. Pavel, Ecuati dif. oi instegnale prin problème si exercità, Ed. Dau'a, 1989.

5) Gh. Morosamu, Écuati dif. Aplicati, Ed. Acad., 1989.

## introducere in teoria ecuatible diferentiale

1. Notiumea de ecuație dif. si soluție

ematie algebrica  $x^2-x=0$   $x^2-z=0$ 

x(x-1) = 0  $x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{2}$   $x_{1} = 0$   $x_{2} = 1$ 

Ecuatie diferentiala: ecuatie functionala (necunoscuta este o functie) in can per langa function necunoscuta apar si derivatele acesteia.

Exemple.

1) 
$$y'(x) = y(x)$$
  $y' = y$ 
 $y(x) = 0$  soft obt.

 $y(x) = e^{x}$  soft solutive

 $y(x) = xe^{x}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  — toole sol. equation

solutive general a  $(xe^{x})^{1} = x \cdot (e^{x})^{1} = x \cdot e^{x}$ 

1) Problema primitively:

 $f \in C[a_{1}b_{3}] = fc_{1}$ , data

And recounty  $g(a_{1}b_{3}) = f(a_{1}b_{3})$  and  $g'(x) = f(x)$ ,  $x \in [a_{1}b_{3}]$ .

y(x)= s f 10) ds + c, cer — solutia generalà a ecuatiei

In jeneral în expresia unei ecratii diferențiale pot să apară si derivate de ordin superior a functiei mecunscute y"+y = 0 y": y'+ y + x.y" = x2 Forma generalà a unei ecuati dif. (1)  $F(x, y(x), y'(x), ..., y^{(n)}) = 0$  | equative dif.

y - functia neumouta

n - ordinal ecuatiei dif.

x - voriabila indep.

(2)  $y^{(m)}(x) = f(x, y(x), y'(x), ..., y^{(m-1)})$  formá explicità

ecuatie ouij. în

(forma normala,

forma Couchy).

$$f: D_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
,  $D_f \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ 
 $D_f - \text{domenial equation dif.}$ 

Def. O functive  $y \in C^n(I)$  so to o solutive a ec. (2) daca:

(i)  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  interval nedegeneral.

(ii)  $(x,y(x),y'(x),...,y^{(n-1)}) \in D_f$ ,  $\forall x \in I$ .

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

 $f = 1$ .

Equation dif. de ord. 1.

(3)  $y^{(n)} = f(x,y(x))$ ,  $y^{(n)} = f(x,y(x))$ 

(i)  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  interval medig. (ii)  $(x, y(x)) \in D_{f}$ ,  $\forall x \in I$ . (iii) y'(x) = A(x, y(x)),  $\forall x \in I$ .

Gy={ (x,y(x)): x∈I } (ii) (=> Gy EDf. Problème au valor invitale (probl. Cauchy) 7: D+ → R, (x0, y0) ∈ D+ -> conditie invitable (x,y,) + Gy.

Daca probl. Cauchy (4) are solutie unica atuna.

Apuneur ca (xo,yo) este pet de existentà si unicitate.

Dará probl. (auchy (4) are mai multe soluti atunce Apumeu cā 
$$(x_0, y_0)$$
 este punct singular.

Exemple

1)  $y' = -\frac{x}{y}$   $f(x,y) = -\frac{x}{y}$ 

1) 
$$y' = -\frac{x}{y}$$
  $f(x,y) = -\frac{x}{y}$ 

$$D_{f} = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{x}$$

$$U_{1} = \mathbb{R} \times (-\infty,0)$$

$$U_{2} = \mathbb{R} \times (0,+\infty)$$

$$2y \cdot y' = -2x$$

$$(y^{2})' = -2x$$

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

$$y^{2} = -x^{2} + x, x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \Rightarrow x^{2} + y' = x.$$

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

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

Problema Cauchy:  $(x_0,y_0) > (1,1) \in U_2$  $x_0=1$ ,  $y_0=1$ 

$$\begin{cases} y' = -\frac{x}{y} & x_0 = 1, y_0 = 1 \\ y(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(x_0, y_0) = (1 + 1)$$

(4,1) ∈ U2 => y(x)= V-x2+1c  $y(1) = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{-1+x} = 1$ 

y'=-\frac{x}{y} => y.y' = -x \).2.

y(x) = \2-x2 => solutia prob). Cauchy y: (-52,52) ->1R I = (-V2, V2) est cel mai mare interval pe core poate fi considerata solutia probl. Cauely. (solutie paturata) (1,1) est punet de existenta si unicitate. 2) ) y=/y

} y(0)=0 7 (x,y) = 14 7:Dt → K Df= 18x [0,+0) 9=14 yly)=0 est o sel. a ec. dif., chiaz o sol. a probl. Couchy 4=0

$$\frac{5}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{2}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$(\sqrt{y})' = \frac{1}{2} \implies \sqrt{y} = \int \frac{1}{2} dx + C.$$

$$(\sqrt{y})' = \frac{1}{2} \times + C.$$

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

4(x)=0

y(x)= 22

$$y(x) = (\frac{1}{2}x)^2 = \frac{x^2}{4}$$

probl. Cauchy au douà soluti

$$\int_{\mathcal{I}} \frac{y(x)}{y(x)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \kappa\right)^2, \kappa \in \mathbb{R}$$

=> (0,0) est joct. singular.

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \times + \right)$$

$$\sqrt{y} = \frac{1}{2} \times + C.$$

$$\sqrt{y(x)} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times + C\right)^{2}, C$$

$$\overline{\phantom{a}}$$

$$y(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \cdot C\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{x+2c}{4}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{x+C_{1}}{4}\right)^{2}$$

$$y_{2}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{3}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{4}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{5}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{6}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}, & x > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$y_{7}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-\alpha)^{2}$$

Rezolarea une ecuatio dif. revine la determinarea unei functio y=y(x) care se nacordiaga la pautete tangentelos la grafic, det. de val. f(x,y).

$$y' = -\frac{x}{y}$$

$$x' = -\frac{x}{y$$

Dy = RxIR\*

M(xo,yo) = prime i bisect.

cu xo=yo

f(xo,yo) = - xo = - xo = -1

 $M(x_0,y_0) \in \text{pruime } binect$ .  $(x_0,y_0) = -\frac{x_0}{y_0} = -\frac{x_0}{x_0} = -1$ pe axa 0y: x = 0  $M \in 0y$   $f(x_0,y_0) = -\frac{0}{y_0} = 0$ .

pe a dona biecet y=-x  $f(x_1y)=-\frac{x}{y}=-\frac{x}{-x}=1$ 

$$y_1, y_2, ..., y_n - fet me unosente 
 $x \rightarrow varu'abika indep.$ 
 $y_2 = y_4(x), ..., y_n = y_n(x).$$$

(6) Y' = f(x, Y) forma vectorialà a sist. (5).

f: Df > Ru, Df ERmis.

$$y_{1}, y_{2}, ..., y_{n} - fet me unuseu ke$$

$$x \rightarrow vosu'abika indep. \qquad y_{2} = y_{1}(x), ..., y_{m}(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{1}^{i}(x) = f_{1}(x), y_{1}(x), ..., y_{m}(x) \\ \vdots \\ y_{n}^{i}(x) = f_{n}(x), y_{1}(x), ..., y_{m}(x) \\ \vdots \\ y_{n} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{1}^{i}(x) = f_{1}(x), y_{1}(x), ..., y_{m}(x) \\ \vdots \\ y_{n} \end{cases}$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_{1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{n} \end{pmatrix}, \quad f = \begin{pmatrix} f_{1} \\ \vdots \\ f_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_{1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{m} \end{pmatrix}, \quad f = \begin{pmatrix} f_{1} \\ \vdots \\ f_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\times \rightarrow \text{varuabila inolly}. \qquad y_2 = y_4$$

$$x \rightarrow varu'abila inally.  $y_2 = y_4$$$

Def. O junctie  $Y \in C^1(I, \mathbb{R}^n)$  est sol. a sist (5) daca:

(i) I SIR imterval medig.