$$\mathcal{O}(0) = \mathcal{M}^{2}$$

$$(0) = \mathcal{M}^{1}$$

$$x'=4y/(1)' \Rightarrow x''=4y'=-8x$$

 $x''+8x=0$
 $x^2+8=0=)$ $x^2=-8=$ $x=\pm 2\sqrt{2}$?

$$x^{2} = -2\sqrt{2} \cdot C_{1} \cdot S_{1}^{2} \sqrt{2} \cdot X + 2\sqrt{2} \cdot C_{2} \cdot C_{2} \cdot C_{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \cdot X \rightarrow y = \frac{x^{2}}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot C_{1} \cdot S_{1}^{2} \sqrt{2} \cdot C_{2} \cdot C_{3} \cdot C$$

$$X(0) = m_1 \Rightarrow C_1 = m_1$$

 $Y(0) = m_2 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} c_2 = m_2 \Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{2m_2}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\Rightarrow P(\xi, \eta_1, \eta_2) = \left(\eta_1 \cos 2\sqrt{2} x + \frac{2\eta_2}{\sqrt{2}} \sin 2\sqrt{2} x \right) \\ - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} m_1 \sin 2\sqrt{2} x + \frac{82\eta_2}{2} \cos 2\sqrt{2} x \right)$$

b) stabilitatea lui (0,0)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow det (27_2 - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$2^{2} + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow 0$$

=> local stabil de tip centru

postret lazic

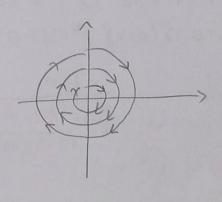
$$\int \frac{dx}{dt} = 4y |_{[:]} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{2}{2}x$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{dt} = -2x |_{[:]} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{2}{2}x$$

$$-xdx = 2ydy|S$$

$$-\frac{x^{2}}{2} = y^{2} + C \Rightarrow y^{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{2} + C = 0$$

$$y>0 \cdot x>0 \Rightarrow x' = 4y > 0 \quad y' = -2x < 0 = 0$$



6. Se considerá problema Cauchy $\begin{cases} y' = 4x^3 + 2y^2 \end{cases}$. Sociéti ec. integralà Volter Se ech. cu problema Cauchy, formula sirului aprox. successive i pt. functia de stary y (x) = 1 calculati primel 2 aprox. successive. $y(x) = y^2 + \int \int_{0}^{x} (s, y(s)) ds$ ec. Voltevra

$$y(x) = y^{\circ} + \int_{x_0}^{x} g(s, y(s)) ds$$
 ec. Volterra

 $y(x) = y^{\circ} + \int_{x_0}^{x} g(s, y(s)) ds$ ec. Volterra

 $y(x) = y^{\circ} + \int_{x_0}^{x} g(s, y(s)) ds$ sirul aprox successive

a)
$$x_0 = 0, y_0 = 1, \beta(x, y) = 4x^3 + 2y^2$$

=) $y = 1 + \int_0^x (45^3 + 2y(5)^2) d5 ec. Voltoura$
= $1 + 4 + \int_0^x 2y(5)^2 d5 = 1 + x^4 + \int_0^x 2y(5)^2 d5$

6)
$$y_1 = 1 + x^4 + \int_0^x 2 \cdot 1^2 ds$$
 pt. ca $y_{m+1}(x) = 1 + x^4 + \int_0^x 2 \cdot (y_m(s))^2 ds$ forma piraling aprox. successive

$$\int_{23}^{3} = 1 + x^{9} + \int_{0}^{3} 2(1 + 25 + 5^{9})^{2} d5 = 1 + x^{9} + 2\int_{0}^{3} (1 + 95^{9} + 5^{8} + 95 + 25^{9} + 95^{5}) d5 = 1 + x^{9} + \left(25 + 8\frac{5}{3} + \frac{25^{9}}{3} + \frac{85^{9}}{2} + \frac{85^{9}}{5} + \frac{85^{6}}{6}\right) / 6^{8}$$

$$= 1 + x^{9} + \frac{2}{9}x^{9} + \frac{9}{3}x^{6} + \frac{9}{5}x^{5} + \frac{8}{3}x^{3} + 9x^{9} + 2x$$

5. Sã se det, oi sã se de dudiese d'abilitatea punctebre de ech îm $x^3 = a \cdot x^2 - x^3 + 3a - 3x$, unde av - parametru real. $f(x) = a \times x^2 - x^3 + 3a - 3x = x^2(av - x) + 3(av - x) = (a - x)(x^2 + 3)$ $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow (a - x)(x^2 + 3) = 0 \Rightarrow a = x^4 \text{ punct de eche}$

$$\frac{|X|-\infty}{|X|} \xrightarrow{A} = 0$$

x = a pet de ech local as. stabil

Se considero sistemul: $\begin{cases} x'(t) = 2xy - x^3 \\ y'(t) = -x^2 - y^5 \end{cases}$. So se studiese stab. pet. Tole ech. $X^{*}(0,0)$ utilisand function de tip Zyapunov $V(X,y)=X^{0}+2y^{2}$. V(0,0)=0 V(x,y)>0+x, y = R/5(0,0)3 $V(x,y) = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} J_1 + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} J_2 = 2x(2xy - x^3) + 4y(-x^2 - y^5) =$

= 4x3y - 2x4 - 4x3y - 4y6 = -(2x4 + 4y6) < 0 fry » pct. de ech local as stabil

3. Det. solutia probleme Cauchy $\int y'' - \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+1} \cdot y' = \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+1}$ y(0)=2 y'(0)=3

I rez, ec. omogena

en 2 = en (e2x)+c

I det e solutie particulare 2p= ((x) (xx +1) 2) = c/(x)(e2x+1) + c(x) 2e2x

imbour m > c'(x) (e2x+1) + C(x) 2e2x - 2e2x - (c(x)(e2x+1) = 2e2x - e2x+1

$$c'(x) \cdot (e^{2x} + 1) = \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 1}$$
 $c = e'(x) = \frac{2e^{2x}}{(e^{2x} + 1)^2} + \frac{2(e^{2x} + 1)^2}{2(2e^{2x} + 1)^2} = 2(2e^{2x} + 1)^2$

de la capat mot 2 = y'

$$\frac{2}{2} - \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+1} (2+1) = 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{2} = \frac{dx}{2x+1} = \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+1} / \int \frac{dx}{2} = \frac{dx}{2x+1} / \int \frac{dx}{2} = \frac{dx}{2} + \frac{dx}{2} = \frac{dx}{2}$$

$$2+1 = c(e^{2x}+1)$$

$$2 = c(e^{2x}+1)-1$$

$$y'=2$$

$$y = \int (c(e^{2x}+1)-1) = c\frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + c_{1}x - x + c_{2}x$$

$$y(0) = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}c_1 + c_2 = 2 \Rightarrow c_2 = 2 - \frac{1}{2}c_1 = 2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 1$$

 $y'(0) = 3 \Rightarrow 2c_1 - 1 = 3 \Rightarrow c_1 = 2$

2. Det. solutile generale pt. ecuatile:

a)
$$(xy-x^2)y'=x^2+y^2$$

b) $y''-2y'+2y=xe^x$

a)
$$(xy-x^2)y'=x^2+y^2/:x^2$$

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

$$\frac{2^{1}(2-1)(2^{1}x+2)}{2^{1}(2-1)+2^{20}-2=2^{20}+1}$$

$$\frac{2^{1}=\frac{1+2}{x(2-1)}}{2^{1}=\frac{dx}{dx}}$$

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

$$\frac{2^{1}-\frac{dx}{2}}{2^{1}-2\sqrt{\frac{1}{2+1}}}=\frac{1+2^{20}}{2^$$

b)
$$y'' - 2y' + 2y = xe^{x}$$

[ec. omogenc

 $T^{2} - 2.70 + 2s = 0$
 $T^{2} - 2.70 + 2s = 0$

 $\int ax = x = a = 1$ $\int b = 0$ >> $y_p = e^x (x)$

y = y + y = xex + c, e cosx + c2 e sinx

 $\frac{y}{x} - 2 \ln \left(\frac{y}{x} + 1 \right) = \ln C x$

1. Se considerà modelul desintegrarii radiactine

$$\int x'(t) = -k \cdot x(t)$$

$$t = ?$$

Determinati timpul de înjurnatatire al uno substante radioactive stiend ca rokg din aceasta subst. ocade în 5 ani & 2 Kg.

asta sabst. ocade im 5 am la
$$2 \text{ kg}$$
.

$$\int x^{2}(t) = -R \cdot x(t)$$

$$x(t) = x_{0} \cdot e^{-kt}$$

$$x(t) = x_{0} \cdot e^{-kt}$$

$$x(t) = x_{0} \cdot e^{-kt}$$

$$X_0 = 10 \text{ kg}$$
 $t = 5 \text{ ami}$
 $x(t) = 2 \text{ kg}$

solutio:
$$\frac{1}{100}$$
 $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{5}{100}$ $\frac{5}{100}$ $\frac{5}{100}$ $\frac{5}{100}$ $\frac{5}{100}$ $\frac{5}{100}$ $\frac{5}{100}$ = 1

$$-\frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{7} |_{2} = \frac{1}{5} |_{3} |_{2} |_{3} = \frac{5}{7} |_{2} = \frac{5}{89} |_{2} = \frac$$