4. Se considera sistemul (x'(t)=-x-y-x" sā se studiese stabilitatea pet di echo x \*(0,0)

ly'(t) = x-y-y"

utilisand functia de tip Lyapunor V(x, y) = x 2 + y2.

V(0,0) = 0

V(x,y)>0 + x,y eR » se poste aplica stabilitatea

 $\dot{V}(x,y) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \int_{1} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \int_{2} = 2x(-x-y-x^{3}) + 2y(x-y-y^{3}) =$ 

=  $-2x^{2} - 2xy - 2x^{4} + 2xy - 2y^{2} - 2y^{4} =$ =  $-2(x^{2} + y^{2} + x^{4} + y^{4}) < 0 + x, y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ 

or punct de ech local as stabil

6. Se considerà problema Couchy (y'=x+2y. Sorieti fermula Euler de calcul a valorilor oduției aproximante pt. o retea de moderi echidistante. Pt. pasul k=0, 1 calculați primele 3 valori aproximante ale sel. pe [0,1]

formula lui Euler: y = y + f(xm, ym). h, h = xm+ - xm

 $\chi_o = 0$ 

y = 1

 $h = \frac{b-a}{N} = \frac{1-0}{N} \Rightarrow N = \frac{1}{h} = \frac{1}{0,1} = 10 \Rightarrow m \in \{0, ..., 93\}$ 

y = y + (x + 2y ) · h = 1+(0+2·1) · 0, 1 = 1+2·0,1 = 1,2 (x = 0,1) apri 0,2 apri 0,3,\_

 $y_2 = y_1 + (x_1 + 2y_1) h = 1,2 + (0,1+2.1,2).0,1=1,45$   $x_{23} = 0,2$ 

y = 1,45 + (0,2+2·1,45)·0,1 = 146

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = 2x - xy \\ y'(t) = -hy + xy \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x(2-y) / (1) \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x(2-y)}{-2y(2y-x)}$$

$$\frac{2y-x}{x} dx = -\frac{2-y}{2y} dy / (1)$$

$$2\int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int dx = -\int \frac{1}{y} dy + \frac{1}{2} \int dy$$

$$2\ln x - x = -\ln y + \frac{1}{2}y + c$$

$$\ln x^{2} + \ln y = \frac{1}{2}y + c + c$$

## 2. Déterminati sel generale ptecuatible:

a) 
$$y' = \frac{y}{x} + 2 \frac{y}{x} + 2 \frac{y}{x} + 2 \frac{y}{x}$$
  
 $y' = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = 2 \cdot x / 1$   
 $y' = 2 + 2 \cdot x$ 

$$2^{1} \times + 2 = 2 + 22 \ln 2$$
  
 $2^{1} \times = 22 \ln 2$   
 $2^{1} = \frac{1}{x} 22 \ln 2$ 

$$\frac{dy}{2 + lm 2} = \frac{dx}{x} \int \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{lm 2} dx = lm x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} lm (lm 2) = lm x + c$$

$$lm (lm 2) = 2 lm x + c$$

$$lm 2 = e^{2 lm x} \cdot c$$

$$lm 2 = e^{2 lm x} \cdot c$$

$$lm 2 = e^{x} \cdot c \Rightarrow y = e^{x} \cdot c \Rightarrow y = x e^{x} \cdot c$$

y(1)=5=> = c,+c,-&+x=5 > 5c,=20 > c,=h)

=> y = x + 4x -2x +2 = x +2x +2

f. Se considerà sistemul 
$$\int x'(t)=x-y$$
. a) pet de seh b) stabilitatea  $y'(t)=x-xy^2$ 

a) 
$$x-y=0 \Rightarrow x=y$$
  
 $x-xy^2=0 \Rightarrow x-x^3=0 \Rightarrow x(1-x^2)=0 \Rightarrow \overline{1}x=0 \Rightarrow y=0$   
 $\overline{1}x^2=1\Rightarrow x=1\Rightarrow y=11$ 

b) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} (x,y) = \left(\frac{2}{2} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{I} \ M(0,0) = \rangle \ \ \mathcal{J}_{3}(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow d\overline{d}(\lambda \mathbb{I}_{2^{3}} - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ \lambda(\lambda - 1) + 1 = 0 \\ \lambda = 1 - 4 = -3 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1} = \frac{1 + i\sqrt{3}}{2^{3}} \\ \lambda_{2^{3}} = \frac{1 - i\sqrt{3}}{2^{3}} \\ \text{opoida folda to the} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{punct imstable dutip focus}$$

São se det. pi são se studiese stabilitatea pet de ech. pt-ecuația x'=ax"-x"-+a++x unde a-parametru rual.

 $f(x) = \alpha x^{2} - x^{3} - 4\alpha t + 4x = x^{2}(\alpha - x) - 4(\alpha - x) = (\alpha - x)(x^{2} - 4)$ 

{(x)=0 >> (a-x)(x2-4)=0 >> x\*= a panet de echelleru

=> x = a pet di ceh local as. stabil