## SUBJECTE CU REZOLVÁRI

## SUBJECT 1

## 3. Det. solutible generale pt. ecuatible

a) 
$$(x^{2}+1)y'+2xy=1$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{$$

I det. salutia particularia
$$y = \frac{c(x)}{x^{2}+1}$$

$$y_{p}^{1} = c'(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x^{2}+1} + c(x) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^{2}+1}\right)' = \frac{c'(x)}{x^{2}+1} + \frac{c(x) \cdot (-2x)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$$

Imboum in prima => 
$$(x^{21}+1)\left[\frac{c'(x)}{x^{2}+1} + \frac{c(x)\cdot(-2x)}{(x^{2}+1)^{21}}\right] + 2x\cdot\frac{c(x)}{x^{2}+1} = 1$$

$$\frac{C'(x) - \frac{2x c(x)}{x^{2} + 1} + \frac{2x c(x)}{x^{2} + 1} = 1 \implies c'(x) = 1 / 3}{c(x) = x + c_{1}} \Rightarrow c(x) = x$$

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

I razdvam ec. omogena y"+2y+10y=0

$$D^{2} + D T + 10^{2} O$$

$$\Delta = -36 \Rightarrow J \Delta = 6^{\circ} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} J \zeta_{1} = -1 + 3^{\circ} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \beta = 3$$

$$J_{1} = e^{-x} \cdot cos \rho x = e^{-x} \cdot cos 3x$$

$$J_{2} = e^{-x} \cdot sim \rho x = e^{-y} \cdot sim 3x$$

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I determinăm o celute portiadora arem 10x+2 => cartam = est de forma ax+6=4p y'= a indución ino prima => 0+2a+10ax+10b=10x+2 => \$10a=10 => a=1 => yp=x

sociem sol fimali y = y + y = c, e x cos3x + c, e = x sim3x + x, e, c, c, ER

4. Det solutia problemei bilacale:

$$\int y'' - \frac{1}{x \theta n x} y' = 12x^{2x} \theta n x$$

$$y(1) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$y(2) = e^{x}$$

I prima data resolvam ec. omogena y"- 1 y'=0, not 2=9'

$$2' - \frac{1}{x \ln x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2'}{2} = \frac{1}{x \ln x} = 0, \text{ mot } = \frac{2}{x \ln x} = 0$$

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$$2' = \frac{1}{x \ln x} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$2' = \frac{1}{x \ln x} = 0$$

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

The det. of sel. porticulation in prima 
$$2p = C(x) \ln x$$

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$$2p' = C(x) \ln x + C(x) \frac{1}{x} \int \frac{c'(x) \ln x}{c'(x) \ln x} + \frac{1}{x \ln x} \frac{c(x) \ln x}{c(x) \ln x} = 12x^{2} \ln x$$

$$c'(x) = 12x^{2} / 5 \Rightarrow c(x) = 12\frac{x^{3}}{3} \Rightarrow c(x) = 12x^{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$c'(x) = 12x^{2}/\int \Rightarrow c(x) = 12\frac{x^{3}}{3} \Rightarrow c(x) = 4x^{3} \Rightarrow 2p = 4x^{3} \ln x$$

| Soviet 5l finala >>  $2 = 2a + 2p = c \ln x + 4x^{3} \ln x, c \in \mathbb{R}$ 

IV îmbocuim îmapoi y'= 2

$$y' = e \ln x + 4x^{3} \ln x | S \Rightarrow y = c \int \ln x \, dx + 4 \int x^{3} \ln x \, dx + c_{1}$$

$$I_{1} = \int \ln x \, dx = \int x' \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - \int x' \ln x' \, dx = \int y' - \int y' \, dx$$

$$\int \int y' \, dx = \int y' \, dx =$$

 $\overline{I}_{1} = \int \ln x \, dx = \int x' \, \ln x \, dx = x \, \ln x - \int x \, (\ln x)' \, dx = x \, \ln x - x$ 

$$I_{25} = \int x^{3} \ln x \, dx = \frac{x^{4}}{5} \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x^{4}} \cdot \frac{x^{43}}{4} = \frac{x^{4}}{5} \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x^{4}}{4} = \frac{x^{4}}{4} \ln x - \frac{x^{5}}{16}$$

Focusion I, pi I<sub>2</sub>, > 
$$g = c(xbnx - x) + h(\frac{x}{4}bnx - \frac{x^2}{16}) = cxbnx - cx + x^2bnx - \frac{x^2}{4} + c$$
,

$$g(1) = \frac{1}{15}, g(2) = e^{tx}$$

$$g(1) = e^{-t} + c_1 = -\frac{1}{15} \Rightarrow c = c_1$$

$$g(2) = e^{-t} \Rightarrow 2xbn \Rightarrow c = -2xc + 16bn \Rightarrow c = e^{-t} + \frac{16bna}{2x^2 + 2} = c_1$$

$$c(2xbn \Rightarrow -2x + 1) = e^{-t} + 6bna \Rightarrow c = \frac{e^{-t} + 4 - 16bna}{2x^2 + 2} = c_1$$

5. Se considerá problema Cauchy  $g(1) = c$  a ratio de moduri echiclistante. Pt. paral  $h = 0.2x$ 
colubbit primedi 3 ratio aproximante ali solutio pe  $[0, 1]$ .

I resolvara problema Cauchy  $g(1) = x^{2x} + y$   $g(1) = e^{-t} = e^{-t}$ 

$$g(2x) = e^{-t} = e^{-t} + e^{-t} = e^{-t}$$

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$$g(3x) = e^{-t} = e^{-t} + e^{-t} = e^{-t}$$

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$$g(5x) = e^{-t} = e$$

>>  $y(x) = 2e^{x} - x^{2} - 2x - 2$ 

$$J(x, y) = x^{2} + y$$

$$y_{m+1} = y_{m} + (x_{m}^{2} + y_{m})h$$

$$y_{1} = y_{0} + (x_{0}^{2} + y_{0})h \Rightarrow y_{1} = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$y_{2} = y_{1} + (x_{1}^{2} + y_{1})h = 0 + (0, 2^{2} + 0) \cdot 0, 2 = (0, 2)^{3}$$

$$y_{3} = y_{2} + (x_{2}^{2} + y_{2})h = (0, 2)^{3} + ((0, 4)^{2} + (0, 2)^{3}) \cdot 0, 2$$

6. Se considerà sistemul 
$$\int x^3(t) = xy - 1$$
  $\int y^3(t) = x^2 - y^2$ 

- a) Sa se det. pct. de echilibre.
- b) Sa re studiere stabilitatea lor.

(a) 
$$\int xy^{-1=0} \Rightarrow xy = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$$
  
 $\int x^{2}-y^{2}=0$   
 $\Rightarrow \int y^{2}-y^{2}=0 \Rightarrow y^{4}=1$   
 $\Rightarrow \int y^{2}=1 \Rightarrow x = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow \int y^{2}=1 \Rightarrow x = 1$ 

b) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{S} (\lambda, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \lambda \\ 2\lambda & -2 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 \\ -2 & \lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 2) - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^{2} + \lambda - 4 = 0$$

$$1 = 14 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda} = \sqrt{14} \Rightarrow \lambda_{1} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi_{1}^{*}(1, 1) - \text{pot. de ech. instabil de top 5a}$$

muambel partireal sunte

$$\begin{cases} (-1,-1) = (-1) & |2+1| \\ (-2) & |2 \\ |2 & |2-2| \end{cases} \Rightarrow (2+1)(2-2)-2=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{12}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi_2^{+}(-1,-1) \Rightarrow \text{pol} \text{ de ech. imstabil de tip pa}$$

F. Sā se det. sel generali a sistemului.

$$\begin{cases} y_1' = 2y_1 - 5y_2 \Rightarrow y_2 = 2y_1 - y_1' \\ y_2' = 5y_1 + 2y_2 \\ y_2' = \frac{1}{5}(2y_1' - y_1'') \end{cases}$$

$$T^{2}-4\pi+29=0 \Rightarrow \Delta=-100 \Rightarrow J\Delta=101$$

$$y_{1}=e^{\omega x}\cos \beta x, \quad y_{2}=e^{\omega x}\sin \beta x$$

$$y_1' = c_1 \cdot (2e^{2x} \cos 5x - 5e^{2x} \sin 5x) + c_2(2e^{2x} \sin 5x + 5e^{2x} \cos 5x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left[ 2c_1 e^{2x} \cos 5x + 2c_2 e^{2x} \sin 5x - 2c_1 e^{2x} \cos 5x + c_1 5e^{2x} \sin 5x - 2c_2 e^{2x} \sin 5x - c_1 5e^{2x} \cos 5x + c_2 5e^{2x} \cos 5x \right]$$