SISTEME DINAMICE SEMINAR 1

Jeorie:

Ec. diferentiale de ord. \underline{I} sunt date îm formă mormală rezolvabile efectivo: y'(x) = f(x, y(x))

1 Ec. cu variabile separabile

Sunt de forma : $y'(x) = f(x) \cdot g(y(x)) / g(y(x)) \neq 0$ $f \in g \in g$

Fie y o sol. a ecuatiei si $j: (x_1, x_2) \to \mathbb{R}$, $g: (y_1, y_2) \to \mathbb{R}$.

 $\frac{y'}{g(y)} = f(x)$

Stim că y' = dy, substituim => dy = f(x) dx.

Fie $x_0 \in (x_1, x_2)$, $y_0 \in (y_1, y_2) \rightarrow integrām : \int_{y_0}^{y} \frac{dt}{g(t)} = \int_{x_0}^{x} f(t) dt / G^{-1}$

Fie G(y)= f dt -> dvivabilă, s. monotonă => îmjectivă => # 6-1

=> y = 6 - (s f(t) dt)

Exerciti:

1 y'(x)=2x(1+y2) /:(1+y2)

ec en variabile reparabile (EVS)

 $\int (x) = 2x$

g(y) = 1+y² -> g ia valoù menule g>0

(2) substituin
$$\left[y' = \frac{dy}{dx}\right] \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = 2x dx / \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = \int 2x dx \Rightarrow \operatorname{ard} y = x^2 + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

solutie implicità

$$y' = -\frac{2 \times y^2}{x^2 - 1} \quad y \neq \pm 1$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{2x}{x^2-1}$$
, $g(y) = y^2$, $f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$$
, $\frac{dy}{y^2} = \frac{-2x}{x^2-1} dx / \int = \int \frac{dy}{y^2} = \int \frac{-2x}{x^2-1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2-1} dx$

$$y = \frac{1}{\ln(x^2-1)+c}, c \in \mathbb{R}$$
sel implication

(3)
$$xy' = y^3 + y \Rightarrow y' = \frac{y^3 + y}{x}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} \left(\frac{y'}{y^3 + y} = \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{y(y^2+1)} = \frac{dx}{x} / \int \frac{1}{y=0} sd. simgularia$$

$$\frac{1}{y(y^{2}+1)} = \frac{\alpha}{y} + \frac{6x+c}{y^{2}+1} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{y(y^{2}+1)} = \frac{\alpha}{y} + \frac{6x+c}{y^{2}+1}$$

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

$$\frac{|y|}{\sqrt{y^{2}+1}} = ex(|x| \cdot c_{1}) \Rightarrow \frac{|y|}{\sqrt{y^{2}+1}} = |x| \cdot c_{1} \Rightarrow \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^{2}+1}} = xc_{2}, c_{3} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y^{2} = x^{2}C_{2}^{2}(y^{2}+1) = x^{2}C_{2}^{2}y^{2} + x^{2}C_{2}^{2} \Rightarrow y^{2}(1-x^{2}C_{2}^{2}) = x^{2}C_{2}^{2} \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{x^{2}C_{2}^{2}}{1-x^{2}C_{2}^{2}}}, x \neq \pm \frac{1}{c}$$

set. explicità

! Terric:

2 Ecuații omogene în sens Euler:

Au forma: g'(x) = g(x, y) unde $f \cdot g$ este omogenà de grad o. Def*: Functia g(x, y) este omogenà de grad & dacă:

putem ruserie ec. : y'(x) = g(x)

Resolvarea constà in substitutia 2(x) = $\frac{y(x)}{x}$

(1)
$$2x^2 \cdot y' = x^2 + y^2$$
, $x > 0$

=>
$$y' = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2x^2} => y' = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2$$

Imlocum:
$$2 + \chi 2^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} 2^2 \Rightarrow \chi \cdot 2^2 = \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} 2^2 \Rightarrow 2^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - 22 + 2^2)$$

$$\frac{2' = \frac{d2}{dx}}{dx} = \frac{d2}{(2-1)^{2i}} = \frac{dx}{2x} / \int = \int \frac{d2}{(2-1)^{2i}} = \int \frac{dx}{2x} = \int \frac{dx}{1-2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + C_0$$

$$C_0 = C$$

$$C_o = \frac{c}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-2} = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x + c) = 1 - 2 = \frac{2}{\ln x + c} \Rightarrow 2 = 1 - \frac{2}{\ln x + c} \Rightarrow 3 = x \left(1 - \frac{2}{\ln x + c}\right), c \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$\frac{2=\frac{4}{x}}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{x \cdot 2 = 4}{x} \Rightarrow 2'x + 2 = -\frac{1}{2} - 1 / -2 \Rightarrow x 2' = -\frac{1}{2} - 2 - 1 / \frac{1}{x}$$

$$2' = \frac{1}{x} \left(-\frac{1}{2} - 2 - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{2^{2} + 2 + 1}{2} \right) / : \frac{2^{2} + 2 + 1}{2}$$
 EVS

$$\frac{2 \cdot 2'}{2^2 + 2 + 1} = -\frac{1}{x}$$
; $2' = \frac{d2}{dx}$

$$\frac{2}{2^{2}+2+1} \cdot d2 = -\frac{1}{x} dx / \int = \int \frac{2}{2^{2}+2+1} d2 = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2 + 1 - 1}{2^{2} + 2 + 1} d2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int \frac{2 + 1}{2^{2} + 2 + 1} d2 - \int \frac{1}{2^{2} + 2 + 1} d2 \right)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |2^{2} + 2 + 1| - \int \frac{1}{2^{2} + 2(\frac{1}{2})^{2} + \frac{3}{4}} d2 \right)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln (2^{2} + 2 + 1) - \int \frac{1}{(2 + \frac{1}{2})^{2} + (\frac{53}{2})^{2}} d2 \right)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln (2^{2} + 2 + 1) - \frac{2}{53} \operatorname{ardg} \left[(2 + \frac{1}{2}) \frac{2}{53} \right] \right)$$

$$50l implication$$

Jeorie

3 Écuatii liniare

Au forma: y'+P(x)y = Q(x), P,Q-j. continue

Ruzokvare

1) Se resslovi ec. limiario omogenia: y1+P(x)y=0 Solutia o motam a y (sl. omogenia)

2) Se cauta o sol particularà a ec. mesmogene y prim metoda varialiei constantelor (c--> f(x))

3) Sol. generalà a ec. liniare este y, y + yp

I ec. omogenă: y' + y. tg x = 0 => g' = - y tg x/:(-y) y=0 sel simogularia y'= dy

y +0 => = -tgx => = -tgxdx/1 => enly = -enlesx/+c, c,=ene>0

=> lnuly = lnl cosx + c => y = e cosx

III Sol generala

y=yo+yp=ccoox+simx,ceR