## SISTEME DINAMICE SEMINAR 2 Ec. diferentiale de ord 2

Jeorie:

Ec. de forma: y"(x)= f(x), f-continua

Sel generală se obține întegrând de 2 ori, adaugandu-se după fiecare întegra re câte o constantă.

Exerciti

$$y' = \int (x + \cos x + \sin x) dx = y' = \frac{x^2}{2} + \sin x - \cos x + c_1, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

=> 
$$y = \int (\frac{x^2}{2} + 6imx - cosx + c_1) dx = \frac{x^3}{6} - cosx - 6imx + c_1x + c_2, c_1c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

=> 
$$y' = x + \int to^{2x} \times dx = x + \int \frac{5im^{2x}x}{cos^{2x}x} dx = x + \int \frac{1 - cos^{2x}x}{cos^{2x}x} dx = x + to x - x + c_1 = to x + c_1 / \int$$

$$y = \int (tgx + c_1) dx = c_1 x + \int \frac{simx}{coox} dx = c_1 x - \int \frac{1}{t} dt = c_1 x - lm|t| + c_2$$

$$mot \ t = coox - dt = -simx dx$$

Jeorie:

Ec. de forma y"(x) = g(x, y')

Acest tip de ec. dif. permite reducerea ordinalui ec. cu o unitate prim | subdituția 2(x) = y'(x) Exercilii

ec. => 
$$\times 2^{3} + 2^{3} + \times = 0$$
  $/-x => \times 2^{1} + 2 = -x/: x => 2^{1} + \frac{2}{x} = -1 \rightarrow ee$ . bird. mean agent

Substituin : 
$$\frac{2'=d2}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{d2}{2} = -\frac{dx}{x} / \int \Rightarrow$$

$$\int \frac{d^{2}}{2} = \int -\frac{d^{2}}{x} = \int -\frac{d^{2}}{x} = \int -\frac{d^{2}}{x} = -\ln |x| + \ln |x| +$$

» Coulal = Con 
$$\frac{e_2}{|x|}$$
 »  $2 = \frac{e}{x}$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$\overline{1}$$
 det o sol. particulară  $2p$  prim metoda variației constantelor  $2p = \frac{c(x)}{x} \Rightarrow 2p = \frac{c'(x) \cdot x - c(x) \cdot x'}{x^2}$ 

$$\frac{111^{2}}{\text{Substitution 25}^{2}} \stackrel{\text{25}}{\text{21}} \stackrel{\text{21}}{\text{inv}} = \text{cuation mesmoderna}$$

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

=> 
$$\frac{c'(x)}{x} = -1$$
 =>  $c'(x) = -x$  =>  $c(x) = -\frac{x^2}{2}$  =>  $2p = -\frac{x}{x}$  ->  $2p = -\frac{x}{2}$  50. particulario

The Sol. openerală 
$$2=2+2p=\frac{C}{x}-\frac{x}{2}$$
,  $c\in\mathbb{R}$ 

reverime la  $g: y'=2\Rightarrow y'=\frac{C}{x}-\frac{x}{2}/\int \Rightarrow y=\int (\frac{C}{x}-\frac{x}{2})dx$ 
 $\Rightarrow y=c\ln|x|-\frac{x^2}{4}+c_1$ ,  $c\in\mathbb{R}$  Sol. generală

2) 
$$x \cdot y'' = y' \cdot lm \frac{y'}{x}$$

Substituirm:  $2 = y'$ ;  $2' = y''$ 

$$\Rightarrow x \cdot 2' = 2 \cdot lm \frac{2}{x} : x \Rightarrow 2' = \frac{2}{x} \cdot lm \frac{2}{x}$$

mot  $t = \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow t \cdot x = 2 \Rightarrow 2' = \frac{1}{x+t}$ 

$$\frac{x \cdot t' + t}{t'} = t \cdot lm t - t}{x} \quad (EVS)$$

$$\frac{t'}{t(\ln t - 1)} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$t(\ln t - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow 2 = 0 \text{ (1) } x \end{cases}$$

$$t(\ln t - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow 2 = x \cdot e \text{ (2)} \end{cases}$$

(2) 
$$y' = x \cdot e/S - y = \int ex = y = e \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$
  
 $t' = \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dt}{t(ent-1)} = \frac{dx}{x} / S = \int \frac{dt}{t(ent-1)} = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$ 

mot u= lnt-1 » dw = { dt | => sindu = ln |x|+c, => ln |u| = ln |x|+c,

$$t = \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{x} = e^{xc+1} \Rightarrow 2 = xe^{xc+1}$$

$$2 = y' \Rightarrow y' = x \cdot e^{xc+1} / f \Rightarrow y = \int x e^{xc+1}$$

$$1' = c \Rightarrow y = \int xe^{xc+1} / f \Rightarrow y = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} + c, ceR$$

$$1' = c \Rightarrow y = \int x e^{xc+1} / f \Rightarrow y = e^{xc+1} / f \Rightarrow e^{xc+1} / f \Rightarrow$$

Jeorie:

Ec. limiare en coef. constanti

Forma generală a unei ec. an. eu coef. constanti, neomogena:

y"+ay'+by=g(x) a, & eR

Ec. y"+ay'+by=o este oec. lin. omogenă.

=> Îm cazul ec. lim. omogene cu evef. comotanti, sistemul fundamental de solutii ne cometruiește câutând sol. de forma y(x) = e<sup>xx</sup>. Astfel re obține ec. caracteristică atașată ec. lim. omogene: ro + aro + b = 0.

Algoritm de det. a solutibler generale pt. ec. lim. omogena:

P1: Se atarează ec. caracteristică

Pr. Se det radacinile r, si rea als ec caracteristice

Ps: Fiecarci radacimi i ne atapeasa junctile y, si ya astfel:

o Dacă  $\pi_i, \pi_2 \in \mathbb{R}$   $\eta^i \pi_i \neq \pi_2 (5>0)$   $y_i(x) = e^{\pi_i x} p_i^i y_i(x) = e^{\pi_2 x}$ 

· Daca 10, = π2 eR (Δ=0) atunci

y,(x) = e m,x pi y, (x) = xem,x

o Doca τι, το ε € /R (ΔΚο) » το, 2 = α±iβ

y (x) = e xx. cos px si y (x) = e xx sim px

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P4: Se obtime sol. generala: y(x) = c, y, (x) + c, y, (x), c, c, c, e, R
In eazul ec. liniare mesmogene cu coef. constanti och generala este:
          y(x)=yo(x)+yo(x)
y"+ay'+by=g(x)
                         El particularia a ec mesmogene
  Casturi speciale de det ale lui yp:
  casī : Daca f(x) = Pm (x) atunci
           (a) Daca b +0 => yp(x) = Qm(x)
           (b) Daca b=0 si a + 0 atunci yp (x) = x & m (x)
   east : Daca g(x) = e Tox. Pm (x) atunci
                               Ly polimons de grad m
         (a) Dacă re mu e radacimă a ec. caracteristice => y_p(x) = e^{\pi i x}. Q_m(x)
         (b) Daca re este rod. en ord. de multiplicitate \mu = y(x) = x^M e^{\pi x} \cdot Q_m(x)
  cax_{111}: Dacă f(x) = e^{xx} P_m(x) \cdot ceo \beta x sau <math>f(x) = e^{xx} P_m(x) \cdot sim \beta x
        (a) Daca & tips No e rad. a ec. caract.
                  yp(x)=exx[Qm(x). cospx+ Rm(x). sim px]
       (b) Daca «tip este radacima»
                4 (x) = x · e = x [Qm (x) · co px + Rm(x) · sim px]
Exerciti:
O y"-y=0 -> ec. limiara omogena cu coef. constanti
  Pi: ec. caracteristica: r2-1=0=> ryp= ±1
  Pornim de la rod. ec. caract., construim sist. Jundamental de saluti.
       70_1=1 \rightarrow 9_1(x)=e^x
       102=-1 -> 42(x)=e-x
   bel openeralà: y(x)= c,y, + c2 y2 · c, ex+c2ex, c, c2 eR
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2) y"-5y'+6y=6x2-10x+2 ec. lins. meamagena
  P1: Ec. lim omogenā: y"-5y'+6y=0
      Ec. caracteristica: 12°-510+6=0 11,2€ 32,33
      T_{0} = 2 in association y_{1}(x) = e^{2x} y_{2} = e_{1}e^{2x} + e_{2}e^{3x}, e_{1}, e_{2} \in \mathbb{R} T_{0} = 3 Y_{0}(x) = e^{3x}
  P2: Det. o pd. particularia sp;
        \int (x) = 6x^2 - 10x + 2 polinom de 036. 2 (cas 1)
        cautam un up de forma up = Q2(x) = ax2+ bx+e
                                    5° = 2ax+6
                                    yp = 2 a
       => 2a-5(2ax+b)+6(ax2+bx+c) = 6x2-10x+2
         (\omega x^2 + (-10a + 6b) x + (2a - 5b + 6c) = 6 x^2 - 10x + 2
      => (6a=6 =) a=1
         \ -1000+6 &=10=> -10+66=10=> b=0
        20-56+6c=2 => c=0
        Q2(x)=x2=> yp=x2
   P3: Sol. generalà: y=y0+yp >> y=c,ex+c2e3x+x2, c,c2eR
3 y"+3y'+2y=ex
                              ( cas 3)
 P1: Ec. omogenë: y" +3y'+2y=0
     Ec. caracteristica: 122+310+2=0=)[10,=-2
    => \int y_{1}(x) = e^{-2x} => y_{0} = c_{1}e^{-2x} + c_{2}e^{-x}, c_{1}, c_{2} \in \mathbb{R}
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P2: Det. sel. particularió yp  $\int_{0}^{1} (x) = e^{x} = e^{1 \cdot x} P_{0}(x)$   $\int_{0}^{1} (x) = e^{x} = e^{1 \cdot x} P_{0}(x)$   $\int_{0}^{1} (x) = e^{x} = e^{1 \cdot x} P_{0}(x)$   $\int_{0}^{1} (x) = e^{x} = e^{x} P_{0}(x)$   $\int_{0}^{1} (x) P_{0}(x)$   $\int_{0}^{1$