Grupa 344, Seminas 7, EDDP, 16.11.2020

Sistème de revolté déferentrale intégrable au ajutoul intégralelor prime.

I) Fire immatoaule virteme de ecuatir défisentrale

$$\sqrt{(1)} \frac{dx_1}{dt} = \frac{x_2^2 - t^2}{x_2}$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = -\frac{t}{x_2}$$

a) Aratati cer F(t) (t) (t) (t) (t) este integrala prima a sistemului(1) b) Acterminasi solution H(t) = $(H(t), P_2(t))$ a sit. (1)

(2)
$$\frac{2}{4} = \frac{\frac{t-21}{t+2+1}}{\frac{2}{t+2+1}}$$

$$\frac{2}{t+2+1} = \frac{2}{t+2+1} = \frac{2}{t$$

a) Aratali ca $f(+,+,+z) = +_1 + +_2$ este ategrala

prima a n'estimului(2)

b) Folosnid integrale prima determinate multimes
coslutilor n'estimului.

$$V(3) \int x_1' = (x_2 - x_3)^2$$

 $x_2' = x_1 x_3$
 $x_3' = x_1 x_2$

a) Arabati ca $F(t_1(x_1,x_2,x_3)) = x_1^2 + (x_2-x_3)^2$ este somegoda prima a sistemului (3). b) Determinate smultimes polutulor setemului (3) folorind uitegrale prima.

(4)
$$\begin{cases} x_1' = x_1^2 x_2 \\ x_2' = \frac{x_2}{t} - x_1 x_2^2 \end{cases}$$

a) $f(t, x_1, x_2) = \frac{x_1 x_2}{t}$ este integralai pt (6)

b) Precipati daca se poate integro notomul cu agritorul integralui prime.

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(5)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_{1}}{dt} = f_{1}(+1) + h_{1},..., +h_{n}) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dx_{n}}{dt} = f_{n}(+1) + h_{1},..., +h_{n}) \end{cases}$$

$$F = (f_{1},..., +h_{n}) + h_{n} + h_{n$$

(1)
$$\int \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{\chi_{2}^{2} - t^{2}}{\chi_{1}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx_{2}}{dt} = -\frac{t}{\chi_{2}}$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{dt} = -\frac{t}{\chi_{2}}$$

(a)
$$F(t_1(x_1)x_2) = t^2 + x_2$$
 este integrala prima (=)

(E) $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t_1, x_1, x_2) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1}(t_1, x) \cdot f_1(t_1, x) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2}(t_1, x) \cdot f_2(t_1, x) = 0$.

(a)
$$2t + 0$$
. $\frac{\chi_2^2 - t^2}{\chi_2} + 2\chi_2^2 (-\frac{t}{\chi_2}) = 0$ (c) $2t - 2t = 0$
(d) $= (\ell, \chi) = 0$ (e) $\chi_2^2 + \chi_2^2 = 0$, $\chi_2^2 + \chi_2^2 + \chi_2^2 = 0$, $\chi_2^2 + \chi_2^2 + \chi_2^2 = 0$, $\chi_2^2 + \chi_2^2 + \chi_$

Obs. Rt noternel (1) , ecuatra a 2-a din noterne poate fi uitegrata direct a suabe sejarata de sistem find le le variable sparable:

 $\frac{dx_2}{dt} = -t \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{\xi}_2}$ $d(t) \quad \cancel{\delta}(y_2)$ Evident b(2) =0 => systain variablell =>

 $x_2 dx_2 = -tott \Rightarrow \int x_2 dx_2 = -\int t dt \Rightarrow \frac{x_2^2}{2} = -\frac{t^2}{2} + C / 2 \Rightarrow$ => 2=-t2+2c => 1=2+ t= C1 1) Q=2c Arem $42 = G - t^2 \Rightarrow 42 = \pm \sqrt{C_1 - t^2} \quad 5 \quad G - t^2 = \sqrt{C_1 - t^2}$ Intourin in prince ec: $\frac{dx_1}{dt} = \frac{c_1 - t^2 - t^2}{\pm \sqrt{q_1 - t^2}}$ i) $\frac{dx_1}{dt} = \frac{G-2t^2}{\sqrt{C_1-t^2}}$ et de tip primitivei = $\Rightarrow \alpha_{1}(t) = \int \frac{C_{1}-2t^{2}}{\sqrt{C_{1}-t^{2}}} dt = C_{1} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{C_{1}-t^{2}}} dt + 2 \int \frac{-t^{2}}{\sqrt{C_{1}-t^{2}}} dt =$ $= C_1 \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{c_1})^2 + t^2} dt + 2 \int = c_1 \operatorname{onesin}\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{c_1}}\right) + 2 \int .$ $\mathcal{I} = \int t \cdot \left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{q-t^2}}\right) dt = \int t \cdot \left(\sqrt{q-t^2}\right) dt = 0$ $\left(\sqrt{C_1-t^2}\right)^{1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{C_1-t^2}} \cdot \left(-tt\right) = \frac{-t}{C_1-t^2}$ => J= + \(\text{G-t^2} - \) \(\text{G-t^2} \dt = \frac{1}{10.-\frac{1^2}{10.-\f $= \pm \sqrt{Q-t^2} - Q \int \sqrt{\sqrt{Q-t^2}} dt - \int \frac{-t^2}{\sqrt{Q-t^2}} dt \rightarrow$ > 2 9 = x \(\q - t^2 - G \) aveni\(\frac{t}{\sqrt{Q}} \) = \Rightarrow $\mathcal{H}_{q}(t) = C_{q}$ ancomi $\int_{C_{q}}^{\infty} + \int_{C_{q}}^{\infty} \sqrt{C_{q}-t^{2}} - C_{q}$ arcsin $\int_{C_{q}}^{\infty} + C_{q}$ $\begin{cases} \mathcal{Z}_{1}(t) = t \sqrt{q-t^{2}} + c_{2}, & c_{1} > 0 \\ \mathcal{Z}_{2} = \sqrt{c_{1}-t^{2}} \end{cases}$

Verificane: $x_1' = (t \sqrt{G+t^2})' = \sqrt{C_1-t^2} + t \frac{-t}{\sqrt{G-t^2}} = \frac{C_1-t^2-t^2}{\sqrt{G-t^2}} = \frac{G-2t^2}{\sqrt{G-t^2}}$

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(3)
$$\begin{cases} x_1^1 = (x_2 - x_3)^2 \\ x_2^1 = x_1 + 3 \\ x_3^1 = x_1 + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{x_2^1} = x_1 + 3 \\ (4) \frac{1}{x_2} = x_1^2 + (x_2 - x_3)^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1x_2x_3 + x_3^2 \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \frac{1}{x_2} = (x_1 x_1 x_3)$$

$$\frac{1}{x_2} = (x_1 x_1 x_3)$$

$$\frac{1}{x_2} = (x_1 x_3)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{x_2} = (x_1 x_2)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{x_2} = (x_1 x$$

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=> 12= G:72 ec de ordin 2 liniara in *2, repolvatité ca ec. limat sau in reducem ordinal me schimbona de variable \(\pi_2(t) = \mathfrak{1}{2}(t) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}(t)) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1 72(t)= y/(72).y => -> y'y = G x2 =) ec. in you var regarable. " (a dara (C=0 =) x=0 =) x=0 . -> [x(t)=0] =) $\begin{cases} x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_{2} = C_{2} \\ x_{3} = C_{3} \end{cases}$ Solutra obstructa se infocureste in integrale prima => 02+ (G-(3)=C, =) =) (2=(3) =) (7,(+)=0) (2=(3) =) (7,(+)=0) (2+(+)=0) · daca - b(m) = 0 -> sep-variablele: $\frac{1}{c-x^2}dx_1=dt$ => ln | 25+ Va | = 2Na + 2G(2 =) =1(t) => => x2 y x3 se determina dui le. (3) x $\begin{cases} x_{2}^{1} = x_{1}(t) x_{3} \\ x_{3}^{1} = x_{1}(t) x_{2} \end{cases}$ where common in x_{2}, x_{3} $C_1 = 0 = \frac{-1}{2^2} dA_1 = dt = -\frac{2}{2+1} = t + C_2 = 0$ => = x+(2=) (x1(x)= 1 + (2), C2GR The ec. (3)2 of (3)3 => $\begin{cases} 2/2 - \frac{1}{1+(2)} ?3 \end{cases}$ viden lining in $\begin{cases} 2/4/4 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{1+(2)} ?2 \end{cases} ?3 = \frac{1}{21} ?3$

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