

I) Se cer soluțiile parametrice ale ecuațiilor diferențiale implicate:

✓1) $x = (1+x')t + (x')^2$

tema $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2) x = 2tx' - (x')^2 \\ 3) t+x = \left(\frac{x'+1}{x'-1}\right)^2 \end{array} \right\}$ ec. Lagrange.

✓4) $x = tx' + \frac{1}{(x')^2}$

II) Folosind metode pentru reducerea ordinului, să se determine mulțimea soluțiilor pentru fiecare ecuație:

✓0) $2x^{(2)}x^{(4)} - 3(x^{(3)})^3 = 0$

tema $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2) [1+(x')^2] x''' = 3x' \cdot (x'')^2 \quad (x=y) \\ 3) x^2 + (x')^2 - 2xx'' = 0 \\ 4) t^2 x'' - 2txx' + tx' = 0 \end{array} \right.$

I $x'(t) = y(t)$
II $\begin{cases} 1) x=0 \\ 2) x \neq 0: \frac{x'}{x} = y \end{cases}$

✓5) $\left(\frac{x}{t}\right)^2 + (x')^2 = 3tx'' + \frac{2xx'}{t} \rightarrow$ Euler $|t|=e^s$
ec. omogenă

I) a) $x = (1+x')t + (x')^2$

Ec Lagrange: $x = t\varphi(x') + \psi(x')$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi(x') = 1+x' \\ \psi(x') = (x')^2 \end{cases}$

Notăm $p = x'$

Ami ec $\Rightarrow x = (1+p)t + p^2$ (parte din soluția parametrică)

Pt. determina o relație între t și p , derivăm ec. implicită:

$x' = (1+x')'t + t'(1+x') + 2x'(x')'$

Da $x'=1$ $\Rightarrow p = \frac{p'}{t+2p} + 1+p' + 2p p' \Rightarrow$
 $x'=p \Rightarrow -1 = p'(t+2p)$

$\Rightarrow p' = \frac{-1}{t+2p}$
ec. răsturnată $\Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dp} = -t-2p$
 $p' = \frac{dp}{dt}$

$$\frac{dt}{dp} = (-1)t + (-2p)$$

(p, t) s. ec. afina: $a_1(p) = -1$

$$b_1(p) = -2p$$

Ec. liniară omogenă asociată:

$$\frac{d\bar{t}}{dp} = (-1)\bar{t} \Rightarrow \bar{t}(p) = C e^{-p}$$

Met. var. constantelor \Rightarrow determinăm funcția C în

$$t(p) = C(p) e^{-p} \text{ rel. a ec. afine:}$$

$$\Rightarrow (C(p) \cdot e^{-p})' = -C(p) e^{-p} + (-2p)$$

$$C'(p) \cdot e^{-p} + C(p) (e^{-p})' = -C(p) e^{-p} - 2p$$

$$C' = -2p e^p, \quad \frac{dC}{dp} = -2p e^p \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ec. de tip primitivă} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow C = -2 \int p e^p dp = -2 \int p (e^p)' dp = -2 (p e^p - \int e^p dp) =$$

$$\Rightarrow C(p) = -2(p e^p - e^p) + C_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow t(p) = (-2e^p(p-1) + C_1) e^{-p}$$

$$t(p) = C_1 e^{-p} - 2(p-1), \quad C_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Mult. sol. parametrice:

$$\begin{cases} x = t(1+p) + p^2 \\ t = C_1 e^{-p} - 2p + 2 \end{cases} \quad C_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$4) x = t x' + \frac{1}{(x')^2}$$

ec. Clairaut: $x = \underbrace{t x'}_{\varphi(x')} + \psi(x') \quad ; \quad \psi(x') = \frac{1}{(x')^2}$

notăm $p = x'$

$$\text{bun se } \Rightarrow \boxed{x = t p + \frac{1}{p^2}}$$

Derivăm ec.:

$$x' = \left(t x' + \frac{1}{(x')^2} \right)'$$

$$x' = \underbrace{t}_{1} x' + t(x')' + (-2)(x')^{-3} \cdot (x')'$$

$$\text{dar } p = x' \Rightarrow p = p + t p' - 2 \frac{p'}{p^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = p'(x - \frac{2}{p^3})$$

$$I) x - \frac{2}{p^3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{p^3} \Rightarrow \text{sol. parametrica.}$$

$$II) p' = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow p = C_1 \Rightarrow x' = C_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x = C_1 x + C_2, \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

se determină relația între C_1 și C_2 , înlocuind în

$$II: C_1 x + C_2 = \frac{2}{C_1^3} \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{2}{C_1^3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = C_1 x + \frac{2}{C_1^3}, C_1 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}} \quad (2)$$

Multiplu sol se este (1) \cup (2).

$$II) a) \quad \boxed{2x^{(2)}x^{(4)} - 3(x^{(3)})^2 = 0.}$$

ec. de ordin 4:

$$F(x, x', x'', x''', x^{(4)})$$

Lipseze derivatele până la ordinul doi \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow \text{se face schimbarea de variabilă: } \boxed{x^{(2)} = y} \quad x^{(2)}(t) = y(t)$$

$$(t, x) \xrightarrow{x^{(2)} = y} (t, y)$$

$$x^{(3)} = y'$$

$$x^{(4)} = y''$$

$$\text{Ec. devine: } \boxed{2y \cdot y'' - 3(y')^2 = 0}$$

$$F_1(x, y, y', y'') = 0$$

$$(t, y) \xrightarrow{y' = x} (y, x)$$

$$y''(t) = x'(y(t))$$

$$y^{(2)} = (x(y(t)))' = x'(y(t)) \cdot y'(t) \Rightarrow \boxed{y^{(2)} = x'x}$$

$$2y \cdot \frac{1}{z} - 3z^3 = 0.$$

$$z' = \frac{3z^3}{2yz} \quad \text{dacă } z \neq 0.$$

• dacă $z=0 \Rightarrow$ reușea ec. $\Rightarrow y'=0 \Rightarrow y=C_1 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow x^{(2)}=C_1 \Rightarrow x^{(1)}=C_1 t + C_2 \Rightarrow$$

ec. de tip primitiv

$$\Rightarrow x = \int (C_1 t + C_2) dt = \frac{C_1 t^2}{2} + C_2 t + C_3$$

$$C_1, C_2, C_3 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{C_1 t^2}{2} + C_2 t + C_3, \quad C_1, C_2, C_3 \in \mathbb{R} \quad (3)$$

• dacă $z \neq 0$:

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \frac{z^2}{z}$$

$\underbrace{\frac{1}{y}}_{a_1(y)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{3}{2} \frac{z^2}{z}}_{b_1(z)}$
ec. cu var. separabile.

separăm variab.:

$$\frac{2}{3z^2} dz = \frac{1}{y} dy$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \int z^{-2} dz = \int \frac{1}{y} dy \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{z^{-2+1}}{-2+1} = \ln|y| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3z} = \ln|y| + C_1 \Rightarrow z = \frac{-2}{3(\ln|y| + C_1)} \Rightarrow$$

dar $z = y'$ \Rightarrow $y' = \frac{-2}{3(\ln y + C_1)} \Rightarrow$

Presup. $y > 0$

\Rightarrow ec. cu var. sep. pt. y :

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)}_{a_2(t)} \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{\ln y + C_1}\right)}_{b_2(y)} \Rightarrow$$

Evident $b_2(y) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ sep. variabile

$$\Rightarrow (\ln y + C_1) dy = -\frac{2}{3} dt \Rightarrow \int (\ln y + C_1) dy = -\frac{2}{3} t + C_2$$

$$\int (\ln y + C) dy = \int \ln y dy + C y = \int y' \ln y dy + C y =$$

$$= y \ln y - \int y \cdot \frac{1}{y} dy + C y = y \ln y - y + C y + K$$

Pt. ec. în y avem soluția implicită:

$$y \ln y - y + C y = -\frac{2}{3} t + C_2$$

$$y(\ln y - 1 + C_1) = -\frac{2}{3} t + C_2 \quad \Rightarrow$$

Dar $x^{(2)} = y$.

$$\Rightarrow x^{(2)} (\ln x^{(2)} - 1 + C_1) = -\frac{2}{3} t + C_2.$$

$$C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Observație: Dacă din (4) se poate scrie $y(t)$, atunci prin schimbarea de variabilă $x^{(2)} = y$, integrăm de ori câte o ec. de tip primitivă și obținem soluția pb. ec. în x .

$$5) \left(\frac{x}{t} \right)^2 + (x')^2 - 3tx'' - \frac{2(x)x'}{t} = 0$$

$$F\left(\frac{x}{t}, x', tx''\right) = 0.$$

ec. omogenă

$$\frac{x}{t} = y$$

$$(t, x) \xrightarrow{\frac{x}{t} = y} (t, y)$$

$$x(t) = ty(t).$$

$$x' = t'y + ty' = y + ty'$$

$$x'' = (y + ty')' = y' + y' + ty'' = 2y' + ty'' \quad \cdot t \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow tx'' = 2ty' + t^2y''$$

Ec. în (t, y) :

$$y^2 + (y + ty')^2 - 3(2ty' + t^2y'') - 2y \cdot (y + ty') = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$y^2 + y^2 + 2tyy' + t^2(y')^2 - 6ty' - 3t^2y'' - 2y^2 - 2tyy' = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\left((xy')^2 - 6xy' - 3x^2y'' = 0 \right) \quad \text{ec. Euler} \quad F_1(y, xy', x^2y'') = 0.$$

$$(t, y) \xrightarrow{|x|=e^s \Rightarrow s = \ln|x| = s(t) \Rightarrow s'(t) = \frac{1}{t}} (s, z)$$

$$(y(x) = z(s(t)))$$

$$y'(t) = (z(s(t)))' = z'(s(t)) \cdot s'(t) \quad | \cdot t \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{txy' = z'}$$

$$y'' = \left(z' \cdot \frac{1}{t} \right)' = z'' \cdot \frac{1}{t} + z' \left(-\frac{1}{t^2} \right) \quad | \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{t^2 y'' = z'' - z'}$$

$$\text{Ec. in } (s, z): (z')^2 - 6z' - 3(z'' - z') = 0.$$

$$(z')^2 - 6z' - 3z'' + 3z' = 0$$

$$\boxed{(z')^2 - 3z' - 3z'' = 0.}$$

$$F_2(\cancel{x}, \cancel{y}, z', z'') = 0.$$

$$(s, z) \xrightarrow[z'(s) = v(s)]{z' = v} (s, v)$$

$$z''(s) = v'(s) \Rightarrow \text{ec. in } (s, v):$$

$$v^2 - 3v - 3v' = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v' = \frac{v^2 - 3v}{3} \Rightarrow \text{ec. var. sep: } \boxed{\frac{dv}{ds} = \frac{v^2 - 3v}{3}}$$

$$a_2(s) = 1; \quad b_2(v) = \frac{v^2 - 3v}{3}.$$

$$\bullet \quad \boxed{b_2(v) = 0} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v^2 - 3v = 0 \\ v(v-3) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} v_1 = 0 \\ v_2 = 3. \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{v_1 = 0} \Rightarrow z' = 0 \Rightarrow z = C_1 \quad | \Rightarrow y(x) = z(\ln|x|) = C_1 \Rightarrow y$$

$$\text{dar } \boxed{z' = v} \quad z(s) = C_1 \quad | \Rightarrow \boxed{x = ty} \quad \boxed{y(x) = C_1 x, C_1 \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$\boxed{v_2=3} \Rightarrow z'=3 \Rightarrow z(s)=3s+C_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ z=v \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x)=z(\ln|x|) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x)=3\ln|x|+C_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x)=x(3\ln|x|+C_1), \quad C_1 \in \mathbb{R} \quad (5)$$

• $b_2(v) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ in (s, v) sep. variables:

$$\frac{3}{v(v-3)} dv = ds \Rightarrow \frac{v-(v-3)}{v(v-3)} dv = ds \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{v-3} - \frac{1}{v} \right) dv = ds \Rightarrow \ln|v-3| - \ln|v| = s + C \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left| \frac{v-3}{v} \right| = s + C \Rightarrow \left| \frac{v-3}{v} \right| = e^{s+C} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v-3}{v} = \pm e^C \cdot e^s \Rightarrow v-3 = C_1 v e^s \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v(1-C_1 e^s) = 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v(s) = \frac{3}{1-C_1 e^s}$$

$$\text{dar } z'(s) = v(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow z' = \frac{3}{1-C_1 e^s} \Rightarrow$$

ec. de tip primitivă

$$\Rightarrow z = \int \frac{3}{1-C_1 e^s} ds = 3 \int \frac{(1-C_1 e^s) + C_1 e^s}{1-C_1 e^s} ds =$$

$$= 3 \left(\int 1 ds - \int \frac{(1-C_1 e^s)'}{1-C_1 e^s} ds \right) =$$

$$= 3 \left(s - \ln|1-C_1 e^s| \right) + C_2$$

$$\text{dar } y(x) = z(\ln|x|)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = 3 \left(\ln|x| - \ln|1-C_1 e^{\ln|x|}| \right) + C_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = 3 \left(\ln|x| - \ln|1-C_1|x|| \right) + C_2$$

$$\text{dar } x(x) = x y(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x) = 3x \left(\ln|x| - \ln|1-C_1|x|| \right) + C_2 x \quad (6)$$

$$C_1 \in \mathbb{R}^+, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Mult. sol. ec. este (4) \cup (5) \cup (6).