Grupa 331, Seminar (12), 04.01.2021, EDDP

· Forma generalà a solutière unei ecuatii avaniliare, adicai

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k(x,u) g_k u = g(x,u) \qquad (a)$$

ec. crantiniara en deuvate partiale de ordinal intai; unde ak, g: D, C, R, K=1, R, k=1, R,

unde Ca,..., En somt n integrale prime indiquendeute ale vistemului caracteristic:

$$\frac{dx_1}{q(x_n)} = \frac{dx_2}{q(x_n)} = \frac{dx_n}{q_n(x_n)} = \frac{dx_n}{q(x_n)}$$
 (3)

of f: D2 CR7 → R arlitario care admite deuvate partiale de ordinal intài.

De are forma generala a volutrei pentin ecuatile urmatoare:

a) 22 0, 4 + 22 02 11 = 2 (2, + 22)

a,(x,u)=x,2 ; a,(x,u)=x,2 ; q(x,u)-2(x,+x2)

Suieu misterul caracteristic:

$$\frac{dx_1}{x_1^2} = \frac{dx_2}{x_2^2} = \frac{du}{x(x_1 + x_2)}$$

Integralele plime se determina dui 2 rapourte din visternal caracteristic san dui rapourte are se obtini din visternal caracteristic peni gerafii permise, rapourte care sai contina door 2 variable 2, 42, 4 sem combinatii ale acestora.

dui mix carect =) $\frac{dx_1}{x_1^2} = \frac{dx_2}{x_2^2}$ =) 7/2 day = 4/2 day se squat variab. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ dein wint canact: $\frac{\mathcal{Z}_2 dx_1}{\mathcal{X}_1^2 x_2} = \frac{\mathcal{X}_1 dx_2}{\mathcal{X}_2^2 x_1} = \frac{du}{2(x_1 + x_2)} =$ $= \frac{\chi_2 d_{\chi_1} + \chi_1 d_{\chi_2}}{\chi_1^2 \chi_2 + \chi_2^2 \chi_1} = \frac{d(\chi_1 \chi_2)}{(\chi_1 \chi_2)(\chi_1 + \chi_2)} \Rightarrow$ $\frac{du}{2(x_1 + x_2)} = \frac{d(x_1 x_2)}{(x_1 + x_2)(x_1 + x_2)} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{2} = \frac{d(x_1 x_2)}{x_1 x_2}$ $\frac{du}{2(x_1 + x_2)} = \frac{d(x_1 x_2)}{2(x_1 + x_2)} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{2} = \frac{d(x_1 x_2)}{x_1 x_2}$ $\frac{du}{2(x_1 + x_2)} = \frac{d(x_1 x_2)}{2(x_1 + x_2)} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{2(x_1 x_2)} = \frac{d(x_1 x_2)}{x_1 x_2}$ $\frac{du}{2(x_1 + x_2)} = \frac{d(x_1 x_2)}{2(x_1 + x_2)} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{2(x_1 x_2)} = \frac{d(x_1 x_2)}{x_1 x_2}$ $\frac{du}{2(x_1 + x_2)} = \frac{d(x_1 x_2)}{2(x_1 + x_2)} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{2(x_1 x_2)} = \frac{d(x_1 x_2)}{x_1 x_2}$ $\frac{du}{2(x_1 + x_2)} = \frac{d(x_1 x_2)}{2(x_1 + x_2)} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{2(x_1 x_2)} = \frac{d(x_1 x_2)}{x_1 x_2}$ $\frac{du}{2(x_1 x_2)} = \frac{d(x_1 x_2)}{2(x_1 x_2)} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{2(x_1 x_2)} = \frac{d(x_1 x_2)}{x_1 x_2}$ $\frac{du}{2(x_1 x_2)} = \frac{d(x_1 x_2)}{x_1 x_2} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{2(x_1 x_2)} = \frac{d(x_1 x_2)}{x_1 x_2}$ notain $y=x_1x_2 \rightarrow \frac{du}{2} = \frac{dy}{y} \rightarrow \frac{du}{1} = 2\frac{dy}{y}$ a) M - ln y2 = C2 =)

Beu: solution generale in forma implicitar a se dato este $\left(\frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_2}\right)^2 = 0$

-3-

Daça veem sa dans exemple de solutir ale co. date atunci luam exemple pt f:

@ 410,4+ 42024 = (341+ 42)4.

M=2 $Q_{1}(x_{1}u) = x_{1}$ $Q_{2}(x_{1}u) = x_{2}$ $Q_{3}(x_{1}u) = (x_{1}+x_{2})u$

Six. canot: $\frac{dx_1}{2x_1} = \frac{dx_2}{2x_2} = \frac{dx_2}{2x_1+x_2} =$

dui: $\frac{dk_1}{2k_1} = \frac{dk_2}{k_2}$ \Rightarrow $\int \frac{dk_1}{2k_2} = \int \frac{dk_2}{2k_2} \Rightarrow \ln|x_1| = \ln|x_2| + C_1$ variable

separate \Rightarrow \Rightarrow $\ln|\frac{x_1}{x_2}| = C_1$ \Rightarrow $|\frac{x_1}{x_2}| = e^{C_1}$

=) $\frac{\chi_1}{\pi_2} = \pm e^{\zeta_1}$ =) $\varphi_1(\pi_1 u) = \frac{\chi_1}{\pi_2}$

=) du = d(+++2) -> du = d(+++2)

notain X1+ * = y = du = dy = in radiable you

=> \ \frac{du}{u} = \int \frac{dy}{1} = \ \ln |u| = y + (2 =)

-> fulul - (x1+x2) - (2 =)

=) lul - lu e(++ +2) = c2 =) lu lul e +1+ +2 = c2 =) lul e +1+ +2 = c2 =) lul e +1+ +2 = c2 =) lul e +1+ +2 = te lul e +

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Forma generalà a sol. ec. date est :

Tema: b,d.

Problema Cauchy et ec. Vinian cu derivate partrale de ordinal Intii: (°) $\begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k(x_k) \partial_k u = g(x_k u) \\ u(x) = u_0(x) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} u = g(x_k u) \\ u(x) = u_0(x) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} u = g(x_k u) \\ u(x) = u_0(x_k) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} u = g(x_k u) \\ u(x_k) = u_0(x_k) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} u = g(x_k u) \\ u(x_k) = u_0(x_k) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} u = g(x_k u) \\ u(x_k) = u_0(x_k) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} u = g(x_k u) \\ u(x_k) = u_0(x_k) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} u = g(x_k u) \\ u(x_k) = u_0(x_k) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} u = g(x_k u) \\ u(x_k) = u_0(x_k) \end{cases}$

Cauchy,

4)) x23, u + (2x1-x2) 2u = 4x1(x1+x2) M(21, 22) = -6 212 pr S: Ih(21, 22) = 21+23=0

(u(*1,*1) = 212 N S= (46R2 / *20)

V (2) (2,+322) 2,4 + (2,-22) 2,4 = 4+2,+22 (4(24,22)=32, pe S= { + E | R2 | 2x,-22=0}

d) {2 = 2 = 1 \ \ (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1

@ \((2+382) 3/4 + (21-2) 324 = 4+x,+x2 M(+1, +2)= 3*1, pe S= 1+ ER2 /2x,-+2=0 }

m= 2 a,(x,4)= 91+3x2 ; 92(x14)= 81-22 9(*,n)= 4+x1++2

46(21,72) = 321 (A(x)=2x,-x2) => x2=2x1

• sovieur o parametrizare pt S: $1=\beta_1$) S: $\{\pm 1 = \alpha_1(5) = 5\}$ (dui fruma function the $\{\pm 2 = \alpha_2(5) = 25\}$ can describe S) come descrie S).

· (9(1) = 10 (41(1), 42(1)) = 3. 4(1) = 31 => cond initiale

• verif. conditable:

1) rang
$$\binom{\alpha_1(3)}{\alpha_2(3)} = \text{trang}\binom{3'}{(25)'} = \text{trang}\binom{1}{2} = 1$$

2) $\left| a_1(\alpha_1(3), \alpha_2(3), \alpha_1(3)) - \alpha_1'(3) \right| \left| \alpha_1(3) + 3\alpha_2(3) \right|$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{1}(\alpha_{1}(s),\alpha_{2}(s),\varphi_{1}(s)) & \alpha_{1}'(1) \\ a_{2}(\alpha_{1}(s),\alpha_{2}(s),\varphi_{1}(s)) & \alpha_{2}'(s) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{1}(s)+3\alpha_{2}(s) & 1 \\ \alpha_{1}(s)-\alpha_{2}(a) & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3+65 & 1 \\ 1-25 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 41 & 1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 145+5=155\neq 0$$

· sorieu sixtenul conocteristic:

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = x_1 - x_2$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = x_1 - x_2$$

du = 4+ +1+ +2

21(0)=1

72(0)=25

(a(o) = 3s.

diferental) le ordinal intois

rezolvan Intai sistemil

cu cond. (2.(0)=15 impiral. (2.(0)=15

se poate rejolva an valori praprii ptA leverece A este constanta.

Sixtenul q'= A & poate fi regolvat folonied regulatul urmator:

Daca aven virtenul liniar urmator:

The frame $32 \times 1 = a_{11} \times 1 + a_{12} \times 2$, on $a_{12} \neq 0$. $1 \times 1 = a_{21} \times 1 + a_{22} \times 2$) adica $3 = 4 \times a_{21} = a_{21} \times 1 + a_{22} \times 2$ on $4 = a_{21} + a_{22} = a_{21} \times 1 + a_{22} \times 1 = a_{21} \times 1 = a_{21} \times 1 + a_{22} \times 1 = a_{21} \times 1$ atunci In este rolubia ec. dif. diman ou cof constant:

2,"= (tr A) x1 - (det A) x1)

ias *2 se determina dui primo ec dui sistem:

Cautain sol. part 40(x) = m et -)

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> (me2t) = me2+ 33e2+ =>
                                           > m. e2t. 2 = m e2t + 35 e2t => 2m = m + 35 =>
                                                             =) o not point: [Mo(+)=35e2+ =>
                                  >> u(t) = u(t) + 35e 1
                                                  unde u este sol. ec. limine atorsate:
                                                                                                                                          du = u = u(t)=cet =)
                         -> M(+) = Ce+ 3se2+ /
                                                                                                                          > 31= C+31 = C=0 =)
                                        dar u(0) = 31s
                                                                                  => [u(t,s) = 3se2t (2)
             Solutia parametrica este formata din (1) k(2) =)

\[
\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\pmatrix} & \
                                                                                                                                                                                           -15e +9e + 15e
                                                                                                                                                                      =) +,+ +2= 35ezt=
                                                 =) M(*11*2)= St1+ #2
          Tema: [ 1 6,d ... (2) a, b, d.
OBS: Prob Cauchy (0) youte of formulata or astfel:
                                                                         Signaply apr = g(xn)
                                                                         u(d,(s), d2(s), --, dn(1)) = (1s), seccen
                             adicat, ponam. pt 5 este deja data.
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