3) Et diferentiala omogena de ordinul intai Et diferentiala omogena de ordinul messer o et diferentiala de forma:

 $\left[\mp\left(\frac{\chi}{t},\chi^{(1)},\chi^{(2)},\chi^{(3)}$

Pt m=1: $F\left(\frac{x}{t}, x'\right)=0$

sau, in forma explicata, $x'=g(\frac{x}{t})$ (2)

In general, ec. déf. de adiruel intai:

este omogena daca $f(\alpha t_{|\alpha} x) = f(t, x), \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ (3) $ai(\alpha t_{|\alpha} x) \in \mathcal{S}_1$

Prop-1: Prin schimbona de vanatita.

X = X (4)

ordica, f(t) = fy(t)of se trece de le vaniable (t, x) me

ec. (2) la variable (t_1y): $((t,*) \longrightarrow (t_1y),$

ecuatia (2) se tronsforma évita-o se cu Vanalité syaralile.

Dem: Arem $\chi(A) = ty(A) \Rightarrow \chi'(A) = \frac{d\chi}{dt}(A) =$

= (+ y(t)) = t y(t) + t y(t) = $= y(t) + t y(t) \Rightarrow A. (2)$

 $=y(t)+ty'(t) \Rightarrow A.(2)$

derine: y+ty/=g(y)

y=vouatile dependentà y=y(t).

Se obehne: y'=1(g(y)-y) => ec. en voriable objarable: $\frac{dy}{dt} = a(t)b(y)$,
unde $a(t) = \frac{1}{t}$; b(y) = g(y) - y. Exemplu: Fix ac. dx = 2xt dt = 2xt x2+t2 Aratato ca e ec. omogena 4 prenzate le. forma. H(x, x) = 2xt 22+t2 Hat, 27) = 202 2. 2t 2 (22+t2) = f(42) = (2x)2+(ax)2 2) euratra este r=ty =) x'=y+ty' =) ue denine: Ec. diferentiala limara neomogena (afra) mode 9,6: I -> R function continue.

Capul omogen: 6(x)=0, 4t ∈ I \Rightarrow ec. se reduce la $\int \frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) \cdot x$ (6) Prop. 2: Multomes solutulos ec. (6) este: $\chi(\chi) = C \cdot e^{A(\chi)}, C \in \mathbb{R}$ (4) unde A este o primitiva pt a. Dem: Ec.(6) este en on ranatile separatile it =91/21 au -6(2) = 26 ag(4) = a(4) e b(x)=0 =) x=0 =) Aslutra stationara ($\theta, (t)=0$) · pt b_(x) +0, x +0 = syaram ranahlele: dx = a(t) att (det = ln/x/+C =) -) solutuile implicate: =) 171= eA(t)+C =) 121= l A(t) C $=) \mathcal{X} = (\pm e^{c} e^{A(t)}) = (\pm e^{A(t)}) = (\pm e^{A(t)})$ Multruse ordutules er (6) este formata a) 4(t) 20, adica =) (8) U(9): $X(t) = C_1 e^{A(t)}$, $G \in \mathbb{R}$. Capul neomogen: \(\frac{d\pi}{ott} = a(\pi) \pi + b(\pi) \((10) \) Se serie ec. omogena atenseta. $\frac{dZ}{dt} = a(t) \mathcal{H}$ si conform prop. 2=) $[\bar{x}(t) = C + A(t)]/m + primitiva aluia.$

Prop.3: Laca &: I > 12 este o solutie particur lara ac-(10), atunci multimea solutulos ele-(10) este: $|\mathcal{X}(xt)| = \mathcal{Y}_0(xt) + C \cdot e^{A(xt)}, CER. (11)$ Când mu se amoaske o solutire jantienlara, atmici se aplica pt integrove ec (10) metoda variablei Ronstantelor (Mvc): · integrain ec. omogena atarata: $\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = a(x)\bar{x} \Rightarrow \bar{x}(x) = 0.2$ « aplicain Mvc: in local constanter C, determinain o functie C: I-> R a-i: (2(x) = C(x). e A(x) sa renfice ec. neomogena (10): $\left(C(t)e^{A(t)}\right)'=a(t)\left(C(t)e^{A(t)}+b(t)\right)$ =) C'(x) e A(x) + C(x). LA(x) = = a(x) c(x) e A(x) + b(x) =) => 0'(x) e 4(x) + ((t)e a(t) = a(x)e(x) e a(x) =) $c'(t)e^{A(t)} = b(t) = (c'(t) = b(t)e^{-A(t)}$ ec. de tip primitiva =) $C(t) = (b(t). e^{A(t)}) dt + K, KER$ Deci: mult sol er (10) este: Devarea o primitiva a funcher b(x1.2)

Devarea o primitiva a funcher b(x1.2)

este

 $\int_{1}^{t} b(s)e^{-A(s)}ds, \quad \text{cu to } \in I$ $\mathcal{H}(t) = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(s) e^{-A(s)} ds + K\right) e^{A(t)},$ $A(x) = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ds\right) e^{A(x)} + ke^{A(x)}$ sol jantroulara G dx = (+1)x = 20.2 = (t)= c e · determinam C: R-9 R ai x(t) = C(E) è sa fre ne a se. neomogene: (C(4) e th) = (t+1). C(4) e + t =) =) C'(t) = e[±]+t = t =) C'(t)=(te[±]-t) =) $= \int (-e^{\frac{t}{2}}) e^{-t} dt = -e^{\frac{t}{2}} e^{-t} - (-e^{\frac{t}{2}}) \cdot e^{\frac{t}{2}} dt$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(t) = \left(-\frac{t^2-t}{2} - \int_{-\frac{t}{2}}^{t} \frac{d^2-t}{2} dt + k\right) e^{\frac{t^2+t}{2}}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \varphi(t) = \left(-\frac{t^2-t}{2} - \frac{t^2-t}{2} - \frac{t^2-t$$

Presupunem ca $(a_1 t + b_1 x = y) (=) (x = \frac{y - a_1 t}{L}$ Schuitbre de variab s'inseamna: (t,x) $\chi = y-a_1t$ (t,y)% oc. (13) olevine: $\left(\frac{y-a_1t}{b_1}\right)^{1} = g\left(\frac{a_1t+b_2(y-a_1t)}{b_1}+c_1\right)$ $\left(\frac{y-a_1t}{b_2}\right)^{1} + c_2\left(\frac{y-a_1t}{b_2}+c_2\right)$ =) $\frac{1}{6} \cdot (y' - a_n) = g \left(\frac{a_1 t + y - a_1 t + c_1}{t(e_1 a_2 - a_1 e_2) + e_2 y + c_2 e_1} \right)$ $y' = a_1 + b_1 \cdot g \left(\frac{b_1(y + c_1)}{b_2 y + c_2 b_1} \right) - y' = h(y)$ ec. au variable separatile. The holy a (x) Conclusia: Frep. 4: In casul de o prin sehimbonea de variabla (15). de obtine o ec- en vanalile separatile. 1) tie (to, xo) volutra nistemului limian: $\int a_1 t + b_1 x + c_1 = 0$ (16) Obs. ca d'este determinantie matricui sixtemului in (+,*) =) noskluul (16) are volutie unica (to, 40) In eurotra (13) se face schimborea de vanialité: $15 = t - to \iff 1 t = s + to$ $14 = x - xo \iff 1 t = y + to$ 17

Aveu:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
(x, x) & \xrightarrow{} (x, y) \\
(x = y + x_0) \\
y = y(x) \\
x(x) = y(x(x)) + x_0. \\
x'(x) = (y(x(x)) + x_0)' = (y(x(x)))' + x_0' = \\
=) x'(x) = y'(x(x)) \cdot x'(x) \\
y = y(x) \\
x(x) = y'(x(x)) + x_0 \\
x(x) = y'(x) + x_0 \\
x(x)$$

Ec. (13) den'ue:

$$y'(s) = g\left(\frac{a_{1}(s+t_{0}) + b_{1}(y+x_{0}) + c_{1}}{a_{2}(s+t_{0}) + b_{2}(y+x_{0}) + c_{1}}\right)$$

$$y'(s) = g\left(\frac{a_{1}s + a_{1}t_{0} + b_{1}y + b_{1}x_{0} + c_{1}}{a_{2}s + a_{1}t_{0} + b_{2}y + b_{2}x_{0} + c_{2}}\right)$$

$$dur$$

Dan anto + b, xo +c, =0
02 bo + b, xo +c, =0

=)
$$y(s) = g\left(\frac{a_1 s + b_1 y}{a_2 s + b_2 y}\right)$$

 $y'(s) = g\left(\frac{s\left(a_1 + b_1 \frac{y}{s}\right)}{s\left(a_2 + b_2 \frac{y}{s}\right)}\right)$ =)

$$y(s) = g\left(\frac{a_1 + b_1 + b_2}{a_2 + b_2 + b_2}\right) = y' = h\left(\frac{y}{s}\right)$$
ec. omogina

Conclução: Prop. 5. In capul d\u00e40 prin situintona de raniable (14), ec. (13) derine o ec. omogena.