Seria 33, EDDP, Our 10, 14.12.2020

Examen: 03.02.2021, ora 1000

Euati afine (limare neomogene) de ordin n $x^{(m)} = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} a_k(t) x^{(k)} + g(t)$ ar ig: IC R -> R Prop. 1: Daca Co este o volupio particulara pt ec. (1) atunci multimea solutulos ec. (1) este } 9+90/ enude 9 este voluties a souvestree limare omogena atasata ec. (1): = = = ax(+)=(k). (2) Dem (t, re) *=*+4° (**) (2)Aplicated solvinbared as = x + Po in (1) of folonid diniaritates demonteide once ordin, regulta: $(x+40)^{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} a_{k}(t) (x+60)^{(k)} + g(t) = 0$ = = (n) + (en) = = = arct) = (k) + = arct) (k) + = (k) (k) + (k) + (k) (k) + (k) (k) + (k) (k) (k) (k) der φ_0 relujie a ec. (1) = $\varphi_0^{(m)} = \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \alpha_k(t) (\varphi_0^{(k)} + g(t))$ =) yet = ec. (2). elletode generala de repolvare a ec. (1) se bajeagn se metrola raniatrei constantelor Algoritmul de rejolvans pertu (1) (ca'nd nu stin o

· determinaine i le, ..., l'en l'em mistem fundamentone de

pentin ic. (2) => \(\overline{\pi}(t) = \end{a}_1(\pi_1(t) + \dots + \cong \end{a}_n(t) C,,..., (n ER. · metoda variatrei constantelor: deter mirane Cy, ..., Cm: I CRIR an *(t)= Cy(t) (+,(t) + -- + Cm(t) (n(t) (3) sã fre solutio pt. ec. (1). Prop. 2: Derivatele G',..., Cn' ale funciales 9, ..., Cn din (3) se deblsusha repolorind mixemul olgoldic limar urmator. (C) 9,(+) + --- + (n) Pn(+) = 0 C, 8, (t) + - ... + Cn (n)(+) =0. C, (n-2)(t) + ... + Ch (n-2)(t) 20. C, (6(n-1)(t) + -- + C, (1)(1)(t) = g(t). Dem: Strin cat orthwel liniar monogen assent ec. (1) este: y' = A(t)y + b(t) (5) unde $A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.0 & ... & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 1.0 & ... & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & ..$ (q64) q64) - q(4) 2; (4) Duis modul in care se asserga sistemil regulta-ca dace { p, ..., en } miteu fundamental de solutir jentur (2) atunci for,... in y este motion fundamental de solutio et ontenul g'=A(t)y (6) línian omogen anciat lui (5), j-im; Notam $\phi(t) = matrices$ fundam de volutu carezum-\$(tf. coloane(41,..., 4n).

Mctoda ruiatre: constantelos penter (5): delorminario C: ICR-SRI, Ca (:) ai y(t) = \$(x)-C(t) volubre a mit. (5) =) => (\$(t) C(t)) = A(H) \$\phi(t) C(t) + b(t) \$(/t)c(4) + \$(4)c(6) = APR) \$(4)c(4) + b(4) =) >> p(e) c(t) = b(x) -Exemple: Fre emater: 2(2) 2(1)-2x = 3tet afonat devolu 2. à) Se cere toma generala a volubrei. 6) Determinato a volutre le astel ment ouce sol. le a ec. date si se sevie 4= 6+4, unde q at fic solution generalar a ec. limiare omogena atrocta. a) =====0. $g(t) = 3te^{t}$ ec. canact: g.R. DR. 九2-1-2=0 Q= = (0) 122 , m,=1 => (q(t) = e2t D=1+8=9 112= +1±3 12=-1, m2=1 => (2(t) = e-t => +(+)= Clest + Clest, C1C2 ER. Aplicam met varabei const. : determinam GC2: R-> R ai att = Q(t) et + Q(t) et sol. a ce afine date Die prop. 2 => C1, C2 rout volutule ont. algebric:

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 $\begin{cases} c_1' \cdot e^{2t} + c_2' \cdot e^{-t} = 0 \\ c_1' (e^{2t})' + c_2' (e^{-t})' = 3te^{-t} \end{cases}$ => | c'e2t + cz'e-t=0 |2c'e2t -cz'e-t= 3tet 3 C1 e2t / = 2 t et (+) => C1 = 3 t et => C1 = t e^t C, et + (2 et = 0) & et et + c2 e = 0 |col=-te2t| OBS (la page 2) bui nistemul (4) gentur C1, ..., Cn se obțin ecuatur diferențiale de tip primitiva. (t) = (t-t)dt = (+(-e-t)dt = -te-t + (e-t)dt = (-t-1)e+k C型=-(te2tdt=- (t(e2t))dt=- te2t+1) e2tdt= 3-tet + et + K2 (C2(t) = = (-2+1) + K2) Deci: 2(t) = ((-t-1) et+K1) et+ (-et+1)+K2) et 8) $\Re(t) = K_1 e^{2t} + K_2 e^{-t} + (-t-1)e^{t} + (-t+1)e^{t}$ => (Po(t) = et (-4t-4-2++1) = -3et (2+1) Ecuații Euler limare de ordin n (6) $t^n \cdot x^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \alpha_k t^k x^{(k)} + g(t)$, $t \neq 0$. 40, ..., qn + ∈R) g: ICR → R.

Dui ecuation (6) se poste obline a ec. afine (liniara neonogener) en coeficienté constanti un variable (1, 4) prin sehimborea de variable : 11th=es 0= mH1 (t, x) -----> (5,y) afria cu coef constante. Euler afra x(x)= y(s(x)) Mai general, decat er. (6), ecuatra Euler poste of counderate mb france (+) (at+/b) x(n) = 5 de (xt+/b) x (n) + g(t), bni (7) se obtine ec. se coef constanti schimberea de vouiailla (atepo) = es Exemple:/1) (2++3)3 x(0) + 4(2+3)2 4 + 4(2+3) x1-(3) (t-2)2 x(2) - 3(x-2) x(1) +4x= t; +72

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Ecuatii ru devirate partiale

REDCIRM , M72 5 MEW X= (%1,..., xn) = variatila independenta 4. D > R

le variable dependenta, a carei determinan se are, astfel ricat sã verifice ecuatia su deurate partiale

de orden k >1 (k+N) de forma:

$$F\left(x, u, \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_1} \dots \partial x_n\right) = 0.(9)$$

 $\alpha = (\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{N}$ Mude multiindice

ld = dy + ... + dn = lungomea multindicelui or

OBS: 1) lul=0 (=) x=(0, ... 0) + W".

2) Prin convente:
$$u = \left(\frac{\partial^{3} u}{\partial x_{1}^{0} ... \partial x_{n}^{0}}\right)$$
 unde $0 = (0,...,0)$.

Exemple: MEN, 172

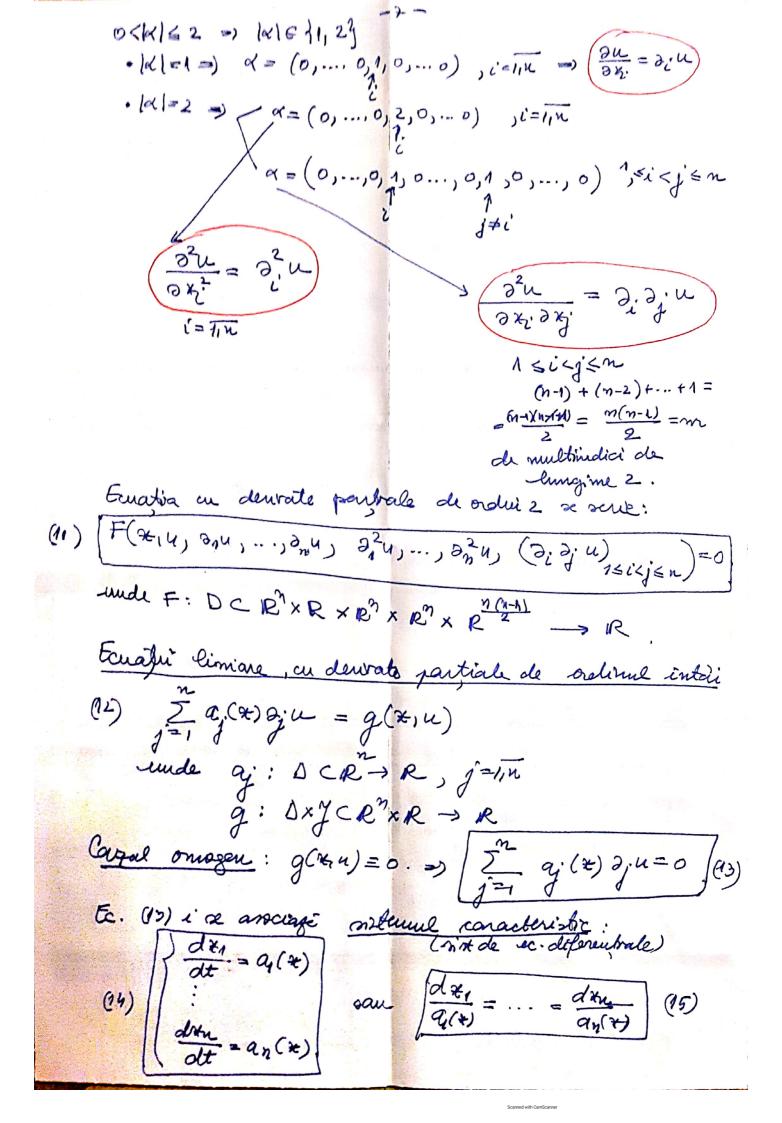
1) 1=1:

|x|=1(=) d=(0,...,0,1,0,...,0) |x|=1,n =)

=)
$$\frac{\partial x_{1}^{0} \cdots \partial x_{i-1}^{0}}{\partial x_{i}^{0} \cdots \partial x_{i-1}^{0}} = \frac{\partial x_{i}^{0}}{\partial x_{i}^{0}} =$$

Ec cu devirate paytrale de ordin 1 este:

F: DCR"XRXR" -> R



Propogetia 3:1) Daca u este o solutio a ec. (13) atunci u este integrola prima pt. (44). 2) Daca u este o integrola prima pt (14) attuci -u este volubre pet (43) say: 1) Fie u: DCRM - R sol. a sc. (13) -) > Z g:(4). g:h(4)=0 Oni ordenie pt integrale prime pt. visteme de ec. diferentrale =) u este integrala grima pt (14) daca renfica: $\frac{du}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$ (=) [= 24 . a; (2) = 0 (=) u este untegralas pluma jetog) 2) La fel. Ors: Cord din criterial et intégrale prime pentre (44) este exact ecuatia (10). Projection: Daca (P1, -, (Pn-1: D > R sout m-1 integrale prime independente jentin (14), artinei solutia generala a ec. (13) x u(x)=f(q(x),..., qn-(x)) (16) ende feste a function : GCRMI > R care admite admite derivate partral de ordinal intai. Aplicatio: fil matin #22,4+ x, 2,4 =0. si \mathbb{R}^2 ; n=2; k=1; $q_1(*)=\chi_1$; $q_2(*)=\chi_1$ Se cere forma generalé a relutrei. $\chi=(\chi_1,\chi_2)$.

Sixt. carect: $|\frac{dx_1}{dt} = \frac{2}{2}$ $|\frac{dx_1}{dt} = \frac{dx_1}{x_2} = \frac{dx_2}{x_1} = |\frac{dx_2}{x_2} = |\frac{dx_1}{x_2} = |\frac{dx_2}{x_1} = |\frac{dx_2}{x_2} = |\frac{dx_2}{dt} = |\frac{dx_$

=> \frac{\pi_1}{2} = \frac{\pi_2}{2} + C => \frac{\pi_1 - \pi_2}{2} = 2C => (9,(41,42)= 24- x2 reste integrala prima pt st.t. => l(x,72) = 22-42 rol. a ecnatici proj 4 sol generala: u(*11*2) = f(*12-*2) f: D CR→R follwatile. Venficare. Bu = 41 (22 - 42) · 22 34 = \$1(x1-x2).(-2x2) The ex: \$2. 30 + 941 34 = 42. \$ (x2-x2).2x1 + + 11. \$ (2-22). (-212) = = f'(x2-x2) (2x/x2-2x/x2)=0. Tema: Forme generalar a solution pt ec. 3/4+ 26/2/4 + 26/2/2 De 0. (23, 6=1).

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