## Seria 33, Curry, EDDA, 26,10.2020.

Ecratic diferentiale de ordin k > 2, in k) Intégrable prin reducerea ordinalui.

 $F(t, \chi, \chi^{(1)}, \dots, \chi^{(k)}) = 0.$  (1)

Capiri particulare ale ec. (1) in care de poste reduce ordinul:

1) În ec. (9) ligsesc denvatele lui \* jainai la ordinul m < k:

 $F(t, x^{(m)}, \dots, x^{(k)}) = 0. \quad (2)$ 

Se reduce ordinul emalier pana la k-m prin schimbonea de raniabla  $(x^{(m)} = y)$ 

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

Ec.(2) derive:  $F(t, y, y^{(1)}, ..., y^{(k-m)}) = 0$ .  $\Rightarrow$  ec. dif. de ordin k-m.

Exemple: (1)  $2 x^{(2)} x^{(4)} - 3 (x^{(3)})^3 = 0$ .  $F(x^{(2)}, x^{(3)}, x^{(4)}) = 0$ . (2)  $x^{(1)} x^{(5)} = 2 (x^{(2)})^2$ 

2) Se poate reduce ordinal ou 1, daca ecuatra me contine explicit pe t:

mu contine explicit je t:  $F(\chi, \chi^{q}), ..., \chi^{(k)} = 0.$ (3)

Se face schimboua de ravabla  $\left| x^{(1)}(t) - y(x(t)) \right|$ 

 $\mathcal{Z}^{3}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( y^{(0)}(x(t)), y(x(t)) \right) =$  $= y^{(2)}(x) \cdot x^{(1)} \cdot y_{1} + y^{(1)}(x) \cdot y^{(1)}(x) \cdot x^{(1)} =$ 

Seci: ec (3) se reduce la ou:

$$F(x, y, y^{(i)}y, y^{(i)}y^{2} + g^{(i)}y, \dots) = 0 \implies$$

$$F(x, y, y^{(i)}, y^{(2)}, \dots, y^{(k-1)}) \ge 0.$$

Ex: 1) Z. 2(3) +32(1) 2(2) =0 ec. de ordin 3. F(X5X4), X(3))=0  $\mathscr{X}^{(1)}(t) = \mathscr{Y}(\mathscr{X}(t))$  $=) \times (y''y^2 + (y')^2y) +$  $\alpha^2(t) = \gamma^{(1)} \gamma$  $\chi^{3}(t) = y^{(2)}y^{2} + (y^{(1)})^{2}y$ +37.7.7=07

 $xy''y^2 + x(y')y + 3y'y^2 = 0$ . y(xy"y+x(y1)2+3y"y)=0 (y=0=)x=0=) =)(x=C, CER) xy"y+xg1) +3y'y=0. M- de ordini 2

(3) Ec de forma: 
$$F(t), \frac{\chi^{(1)}}{\chi}, \frac{\chi^{(2)}}{\chi}, \dots, \frac{\chi^{(k)}}{\chi}) = 0$$
 (4)

Reducerea ordinalui este fare au 1, prin

schimborea de variabla  $\chi^{(1)} = \chi$   $\chi^{(1)}$ 

te devine

$$F(t), y, y^{2} + y^{(1)}, y^{(2)} + 3y^{(3)}y + y^{3}, \dots) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$G(t), y, y^{(2)}, y^{(2)}, \dots, y^{(k-1)}) = 0$$

prin schimbona de vonable: |t1=e5 = 1 = ln/t/

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x(t)= y(1(x)) S(t) = M/t/  $\mathscr{L}^{(1)}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( y(s(t)) \right) = \frac{d}{ds} y(s(t)) \cdot \frac{ds(t)}{dt}$ 1(t)= ln/tl= | ln t, dara t>0 , ln(t), dara t<0.  $\Rightarrow \frac{ds(t)}{dt} =$ 一十(一)=生.  $\mathcal{X}^{(1)}(t) = \mathcal{Y}^{(1)} \stackrel{!}{\downarrow} = \int \mathcal{X}^{(1)} = \mathcal{Y}^{(1)} = \mathcal{Y}^{(1)}$ denvata in raport in 50. 2(1) = ya). \$  $(x^{(2)} - y^{(2)}, \Delta'(t), \frac{1}{t} + y^{(1)}, (\frac{-1}{t^2}) = y^{(2)}, \frac{1}{t^2} - y^{(1)}, \frac{1}{t^2} = y^{(2)}$  $F(y, y^{(i)}, y^{(2)}, y^{(i)}, \dots, y^{(k)}) = 0$ la care poste fi redus ordinul prin: vas1: situmborea de variab y (1) = 2 ; y (1) = 2 (y(s)) (1,y)  $(y^0)$  (y,z)ca veriable ( ), j=1,h, fora sa ramana dependenta explicità de y, atunci se fare sitimbone de vouable: (1/1) = 2) 1/(s) = 2(s)

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Exemplu Fa ecuntra:  $\chi^{(2)} = \chi \chi^{(1)} - \chi$ Aratato ca se poate reduce la o ematre de ordinal intai.  $(x-tx')+t^2x^{(2)}=0$  (1) F(x, xx(1), tx(2)) =0 ec. Euler de ordin 2.  $(t,x) \xrightarrow{(H=e^{\Delta})} (s,y)$  (t,x) = y(s,y) s(t) = y(s(t)) s(t) = h(t)Strin  $tx^{(1)} = y^{(1)}$   $y = y^{(2)} + y^{(2)} = y^{(2)} + y^{(2)} = y^{(2)} + y^{(2)} = y^{(2)} = y^{(2)} + y^{(2)} = y^{$ => \ y-2y(1) + y(2) = 0 \ (e2) (Tars): F(y, y(1), y(2))=0 Efect. schubous:  $J^{(1)}(s) = 2(y(0)) \Rightarrow y(0) = 2^{(1)} \cdot 2 \Rightarrow$ 3) 50 m  $(y_1 \pm)$  este  $(y_1 + 2 \pm 2) \pm 2 = 0$  (=) (2)  $y^{(1)}(1) = 2(y(1))$  (y, 2) (y, 2)(=) er de ordinal ûntai' in  $\pm y =$   $(1) = \frac{-y+2\pm}{2}$  cu variab nidyzendar y $\frac{dz}{dy} = -\frac{z}{z} + 2 \cdot (23)$ le omogenai. Repolvance de vouvable: prenjune incara (y, 2)  $\xrightarrow{\frac{2}{y} = W}$  (y, w)= w(y)

Tan2

Equation (e2): 
$$y-2y^{(1)}+y^{(2)}=0$$

are relation  $y=0$ ;  $y(1)=0$   $\neq (4)=0$ 

Pt  $y\neq 0$ , impossible se en  $y=1-2\frac{y^{(1)}}{y}+\frac{y^{(2)}}{y}=0=0$ 

The faceure  $y=0$ ;  $y(1)=0$   $\Rightarrow (1-2\frac{y^{(1)}}{y}+\frac{y^{(2)}}{y}=0=0$ 

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The faceure  $y=0$ ;  $y=$ 

 $F(\frac{9+}{t}, (x^{(a)}), (t^{(a)}), t^{(a)}), t^{(a)}) = 0$  (6) Prin schninborea de variatila = y; (x(t) = y(t)) as obtine o equatre triber de ordin k in 6 py. dui (6) =) F (y) y+ty(1), 2ty(1)+(2y(e)),...)  $\Rightarrow G(y, ty^{(1)}, t^2y^{(2)}, \dots, t^ky^{(k)}) = 0$ Muste Guler de ordin k.

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Problema Cauchy pt-lenaju' diferentrale in R.
Teorema de existența 4 unicitate a solutrei
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Let. Spunem ca' peutin ecuatra  $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t,x)^{(t)}$  1-a dat o problema Canchy daca se cere determinarea unuer' rolustii a ec, (t) care sa ventice cond;  $\chi(t_0) = \chi_0$  unde  $(\chi_0, \chi_0) \in \mathcal{S}$ ,  $\chi_0 \in \mathcal{S}$ ,

Servieur (notam) problema Cauchy:  $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = f(t)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases}$  (8)

San (8) se mai serie en tripletal  $(f, to, v_0)$ .

Let: Spunem of  $\varphi: I \subset \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  este volute a prob. (8)  $\operatorname{daca}: \int \varphi(x) = f(x, \varphi(x)), \forall x \in I$  $|\{\varphi(x)\}| = \gamma_{\infty}$  (9)

Prop. 1 (reprezentanea integrala a solubei prob. Canchy)
Presupunem ca f este continua in ambéle variable.
Are loc echivalența urmatoare:

Geste volutie pt (8)  $\Leftrightarrow$   $9(x) = 26 + \int_{0}^{1} f(s, 9(s)) ds \int_{0}^{1} (0)$ 

<u>bem</u>: [=] 4 volube a prob(8) =) (9) =)

Avenu  $\varphi(t) = f(t, \varphi(t))$ ,  $\forall t \in I$  ',  $\varphi(t_0) = x_0$  }  $\varphi(t_0) = f(t_0) = f(t_0) = f(t_0)$   $\varphi(t_0) = f(t_0) = f(t_0)$   $\varphi(t_0) = f(t_0)$   $\varphi(t_0) = f(t_0)$   $\varphi(t_0) = f(t_0)$   $\varphi(t_0) = f(t_0)$ 

=> \( \( \tau \) = \( \tau\_0 + \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \tau\_0 \) \( \frac{1}{2} \

Arem (p(x)= 2to + St frs, (pro)) ds, HEI,

Aratain as renfica (9).

Arem:  $\varphi(t_0) = \chi_0 + \int_{t_0}^{t_0} \varphi(s) ds = \chi_0 = \frac{\varphi(t_0) = \chi_0}{adw}$ 

Denrain: (P'(t) = d (st f(1, (918)) ds)

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \int_{a}^{b(t)} ds \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( H(s) \Big|_{a(t)}^{b(t)} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( H(p(t)) - H(a(t)) \right) =$$

$$= H'(p(t)) \cdot p'(t) - H'(a(t)) \cdot a'(t) =$$

$$= h(p(t)) \cdot p'(t) - h(a(t)) \cdot a'(t)$$
Areu  $a(t) = t_0 \Rightarrow a'(t) = 0$ .
$$p(t) = t \Rightarrow p'(t) = 1$$

$$h(s) = f(s, \varphi(s))$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left( \int_{a}^{t} f(s, \varphi(s)) ds \right) = h(t) \cdot 1 - h(t_0) \cdot 0 =$$

$$= h(t) = f(t, \varphi(t)) \Rightarrow f(t, \varphi(t)) \Rightarrow f(t, \varphi(t)) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(t) = f(t, \varphi(t)) \Rightarrow f(t, \varphi(t)) \Rightarrow f(t, \varphi(t)) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(t) = f(t, \varphi(t)) \Rightarrow f(t, \varphi(t)) \Rightarrow f(t, \varphi(t)) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(t) = f(t, \varphi(t)) \Rightarrow f(t$$

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