

①
(6) din tema seminar 3)

$$x' = -xt + x^2 \sin t, \quad t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \quad x > 0.$$

$$\bar{x}' = -\bar{x}t$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x}(t) = C \cdot e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

met. var. const \Rightarrow determ. $C: (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ai

$$x(t) = C(t) e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \text{ sol. ec. Bernoulli} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow C'(t) e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} + C(t) \cdot e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cdot (-t) = -C(t) e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} t + C^2 e^{-t^2} \sin t \quad | \cdot e^{+\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dC}{dt} = \underbrace{C^2}_{b_1(C)} \underbrace{e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \sin t}_{a_1(t)}$$

ec. cu var. separabile.

$$C^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x(t) = 0}$$

$$C \neq 0 \Rightarrow C^{-2} dC = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \sin t dt$$

$$\int C^{-2} dC = \frac{C^{-1}}{-1} + K \Rightarrow B_1(C) = -\frac{1}{C}$$

$$\int e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \sin t dt$$

exista dar nu are expresie analitica.

Sol. implicite:

$$-\frac{1}{C} = \int_{t_0}^t e^{-\frac{s^2}{2}} \sin s ds + K, \quad K \in \mathbb{R}$$

cu $t_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

①'

$$x' = -x + x^2 \sin t, \quad t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \quad x > 0.$$

$$\bar{x}' = -\bar{x} \Rightarrow \bar{x}(t) = C \cdot e^{-t}$$

met. var. const $\Rightarrow C: (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ai

$$x(t) = C(t) e^{-t} \text{ sol. a ec. Bernoulli} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow C'(t) e^{-t} + C(t) \cdot e^{-t} \cdot (-1) = -C(t) e^{-t} + C^2 e^{-2t} \sin t \quad | \cdot e^{+t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dC}{dt} = \underbrace{C^2}_{b_1(C)} \underbrace{e^{-t} \sin t}_{a_1(t)} \Rightarrow C^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x(t) = 0}$$

• pt $C \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ separam variabilele,

$$c^{-2} dc = e^{-t} \sin t dt$$

$$\int c^{-2} dc = -\frac{1}{c} + K \Rightarrow B_1(c) = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \int e^{-t} \sin t dt = \int (-e^{-t})' \sin t dt = \\ &= -e^{-t} \sin t - \int (-e^{-t}) \cdot (\sin t)' dt = \\ &= -e^{-t} \sin t + \int e^{-t} \cos t dt = \\ &= -e^{-t} \sin t + \int (-e^{-t})' \cos t dt = \\ &= -e^{-t} \sin t - e^{-t} \cos t - \int (-e^{-t}) (-\sin t) dt \\ \Rightarrow Y &= -e^{-t} (\sin t + \cos t) - Y \Rightarrow Y = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{2} e^{-t} (\sin t + \cos t)}_{A_1(t)} + K \end{aligned}$$

Sol. ec. în (t, c) cu var. separabile:

$$-\frac{1}{c} = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-t} (\sin t + \cos t) - \frac{1}{2} K, \quad K \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$C(t) = \frac{2}{e^{-t} (\sin t + \cos t) + K} \Rightarrow (x(t) = C(t) \cdot e^{-t}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x(t) = \frac{2}{\sin t + \cos t + K}, \quad K \in \mathbb{R}}$$

(2)
(ex. 9)
din seminar 3)

Poe ecuația:

$$x' = \frac{3t^2}{t^5-1} + \frac{t^4}{t^5-1} x - \frac{2t}{t^5-1} x^2, \quad t \in (1, +\infty)$$

a) Determinați $m \in \mathbb{R}$ a.i. $\varphi_0(t) = m t^m$ să fie soluție a ec.

b) Cu φ_0 determinat la punctul a), să se determine mulțimea soluțiilor ecuației.

$$a) \varphi_0(t) = m t^m \text{ în ec. : } \varphi_0'(t) = \frac{3t^2}{t^5-1} + \frac{t^4}{t^5-1} \varphi_0(t) - \frac{2t}{t^5-1} \varphi_0^2(t) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow m \cdot m t^{m-1} = \frac{3t^2}{t^5-1} + \frac{t^4}{t^5-1} \cdot m t^m - \frac{2t}{t^5-1} m^2 t^{2m} \quad | \cdot (t^5-1) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow m m t^{m-1} (t^5-1) = 3t^2 + m t^{m+4} - 2m^2 t^{2m+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{m m t^{m+4} - m m t^{m-1} = 3t^2 + m t^{m+4} - 2m^2 t^{2m+1}}$$

Dacă $m+4 \neq 2$ și $m-1 \neq 2$ și $2m+1 \neq 2$, atunci identificarea coef. conduce la $3=0$ fals!

Deci $m+4=2$ sau $m-1=2$ sau $2m+1=2$

$$a) \boxed{m+4=2} \Rightarrow \boxed{m=-2} \Rightarrow$$

$$-2nt^2 + 2nt^{-3} = 3t^2 + nt^2 - 2n^2t^{-3}$$

identif. coef $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2n = 3+n \\ 2n = -2n^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{m=-1}$
 verificare: $-2 = -2 \cdot 1$ (A).

Deci: $\boxed{\varphi_0(t) = -1 \cdot t^{-2} = -\frac{1}{t^2}}$

c2) $\boxed{m-1=2} \Rightarrow \boxed{m=3} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow 3nt^3 - 3nt^2 = 3t^2 + nt^3 - 2n^2t^4$$

$$\begin{cases} 3n = m - 2n^2 \\ -3n = 3 \Rightarrow m = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{verificare: } -3 = -1 - 2 \cdot 1 \quad (A)$$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\varphi_0(t) = -t^3}$

c3) $2m+1=2 \Rightarrow \boxed{m=\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\frac{1}{2}nt^{\frac{9}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}nt^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 3t^2 + nt^{\frac{9}{2}} - 2n^2t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}n = n \\ -\frac{1}{2}n = 0 \\ 0 = 3 - 2n^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow m=0$$

verificare: nu se găsește nicio soluție.

b) În ec. Riccati efectuăm schimbarea de variabile

$$(t, z) \xrightarrow{z = y + (-t^3)} (t, y)$$

Se obține:

$$y' - 3t^2 = \frac{3t^2}{t^5-1} + \frac{t^4}{t^5-1} \cdot (y - t^3) - \frac{2t}{t^5-1} (y - t^3)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y'(t^5-1) - 3t^2 + 3t^2 = \cancel{3t^2} + \frac{t^4 y - t^7}{t^5-1} - \frac{2t y^2 + 4t^4 y - 2t^6}{t^5-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \underbrace{\frac{5t^4}{t^5-1} y}_{a_1(t)} - \underbrace{\frac{2t}{t^5-1} y^2}_{b_1(t)} \quad \text{ec. Bernoulli cu } \underline{\alpha=2}.$$

cu schimbarea de variabile: $y = z^{-\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} \mid \alpha=2 \Rightarrow y = z^{-1} = \frac{1}{z}$

$$(t, y) \xrightarrow{y = \frac{1}{z}} (t, z)$$

Ec. Bernoulli devine:

$$\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)' = \frac{5t^4}{t^5-1} \cdot \frac{1}{z} - \frac{2t}{t^5-1} \cdot \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{z^2} z' = \frac{5t^4}{t^5-1} \cdot \frac{1}{z} - \frac{2t}{t^5-1} \cdot \frac{1}{z^2} \quad | \cdot (-z^2)$$

$$z' = \frac{-5t^4}{t^5-1} z + \frac{2t}{t^5-1}$$

ec. afmă (liniară neomogenă)

$$\bar{z} = \frac{-5t^4}{t^5-1} \bar{z} \Rightarrow \bar{z}(t) = C \cdot e^{A_2(t)}$$

$$\int \frac{-5t^4}{t^5-1} dt = - \int \frac{(t^5-1)'}{t^5-1} dt = -\ln|t^5-1| + K \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ t > 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$= -\ln(t^5-1) + K =$$

$$= \ln(t^5-1)^{-1} + K \Rightarrow A_2(t) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{t^5-1}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{z}(t) = C \cdot \frac{1}{t^5-1}$$

Aplicam met. var. const \Rightarrow det. C : $(1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

av $z(t) = C(t) \frac{1}{t^5-1}$ sol. a ec. afmă:

$$\Rightarrow \left(C(t) \cdot \frac{1}{t^5-1}\right)' = \frac{-5t^4}{t^5-1} \cdot C(t) \frac{1}{t^5-1} + \frac{2t}{t^5-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow C'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{t^5-1} + C(t) \cdot \frac{-5t^4}{(t^5-1)^2} = \frac{-5t^4}{(t^5-1)^2} C(t) + \frac{2t}{t^5-1} \quad | \cdot t^5-1$$

$$C'(t) = 2t$$

ec. de tip primitivă $\Rightarrow C(t) = t^2 + K \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow z(t) = \frac{t^2+K}{t^5-1} \Rightarrow y(t) = \frac{t^5-1}{t^2+K} \Rightarrow \boxed{x(t) = \frac{t^5-1}{t^2+K} - t^3}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = y - t^3$$

$K \in \mathbb{R}$

Temă: Integrai ec. Bernoulli în (t, y) cu met. variabilei constantelor, fără schimbare de variabile: $y = \frac{1}{2}$.

③ Să se determine mulț. soluțiilor ec:

a) $(x')^3 - 4txx' + 8x^2 = 0$. ($F(t, x, x') = 0$)

b) $x = t(x')^2 + (x')^3$

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

d) $x = 2tx' - (x')^2$

Clairaut { e) $x = tx' + \frac{1}{(x')^2}$
f) $x = tx' - 2(1 + (x')^2)$

⑥ $x = t(x')^2 + (x')^3$

ec. Lagrange: $x = t(\varphi(x') + \psi(x'))$

$\varphi(x') = (x')^2$
 $\psi(x') = (x')^3$; $\varphi, \psi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
derivabile.

Fie $p = x' \Rightarrow x = tp^2 + p^3$

Derivăm ec: $x' = x' \cdot p^2 + t(p^2)' + (p^3)' \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow p = p^2 + 2tp p' + 3p^2 \cdot p' \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow p - p^2 = p'(2tp + 3p^2) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{p - p^2}{2tp + 3p^2}$

$(t, p) \xrightarrow{\text{ec. rațională}} (p, t)$
var. independentă var. independentă

$\frac{dt}{dp} = \frac{2tp + 3p^2}{p(1-p)} \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dp} = \frac{2t + 3p}{1-p}$

Verificăm dacă ec. are sol. $p=0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x' = 0 \Rightarrow x = C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
înlocuim în ec. \Rightarrow

$\Rightarrow C = t \cdot 0^2 + 0^3 \Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x(t) = 0 \text{ sol}}$

Pentru $p \neq 0$ \Rightarrow

$$\frac{dt}{dp} = \frac{2}{1-p} t + \frac{3p}{1-p} \quad (\text{ec. afnă; linieară neomog})$$

• ec. linieară omogenă asociată:

$$\frac{d\bar{t}}{dp} = \underbrace{\frac{2}{1-p}}_{a(p)} \bar{t} \Rightarrow \bar{t} = C \cdot e^{A(p)}$$

$$\int \frac{2}{1-p} dp = -2 \ln|1-p| + K = \underbrace{\ln \frac{1}{(1-p)^2}}_{A(p)} + K \Rightarrow \bar{t}(p) = C \cdot \frac{1}{(1-p)^2}$$

• met. var. const în ec. afnă:

determinăm $C(p)$; $C: I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ar

$$t(p) = C(p) \cdot \frac{1}{(1-p)^2} \quad \text{sol. a ec. afnă:}$$

$$\left(C(p) \frac{1}{(1-p)^2} \right)' = \frac{2}{1-p} \cdot C(p) \frac{1}{(1-p)^2} + \frac{3p}{1-p}$$

$$C'(p) \cdot \frac{1}{(1-p)^2} + C(p) \cdot \frac{-2(1-p)(-1)}{(1-p)^3} = \frac{2C(p)}{(1-p)^3} + \frac{3p}{1-p}$$

$$\Rightarrow C'(p) = \frac{3p(1-p)^2}{1-p} \Rightarrow C'(p) = 3p - 3p^2 \quad \text{ec. de tip primitivă}$$

$$\Rightarrow C(p) = \int (3p - 3p^2) dp = \frac{3p^2}{2} - p^3 + K \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow t(p) = \left(\frac{3p^2}{2} - p^3 + K \right) \frac{1}{(1-p)^2}, \quad K \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Mult. sol. parametrice:
$$\begin{cases} x = tp^2 + p^3 \\ t = \left(\frac{3p^2}{2} - p^3 + K \right) \frac{1}{(1-p)^2} \end{cases}, K \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(a) $(x')^3 - 4txx' + 8x^2 = 0.$

• ec. de gradul 3 în x' \Rightarrow în general nu se poate da explicit în raport cu x' .

• ec. de gradul 2 în x : $8x^2 + (-4tx')x + (x')^3 = 0$
 $\Delta = (-4tx')^2 - 4 \cdot 8(x')^3, \Rightarrow$ este

discutăm exp în rap cu x , deoarece
 Δ nu e pătrat perfect.

ec. de gradul 1 în t :

$$(x')^3 + 8x^2 = 4txx'$$

Alas că $x=0$ e soluție

iar pt $x' \neq 0 \Rightarrow x = C, C \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{înlocuim } x: 0^3 + 8C^2 = 4t \cdot C \cdot 0$$

$$C=0, \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x=0$$

Pt $x \neq 0, x' \neq 0$:

$$x = \frac{(x')^3 + 8x^2}{4xx'} \quad ; \quad t = h(x, x')$$

notăm

$$x' = p$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{p^3 + 8x^2}{4xp}$$

Cautăm ec. din care să determinăm x ca funcție de p :

Derivăm $t = \frac{p^3 + 8x^2}{4xp}$ în raport cu $t \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{(3p^2 p' + 16x \cdot x') \cdot 4xp - (p^3 + 8x^2) \cdot 4(xp' + xp')}{16 \cdot x^2 p^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 p^2 = \frac{3p^3 x(p') + 16x^2 p^2}{4} - p^5 - \frac{p^3 x(p')}{4} - 8x^2 p^2 - 8x^3(p')$$

$$-4x^2 p^2 + p^5 = p' (2p^3 x - 8x^3) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 (p^3 - 4x^2) = p' \cdot 2x (p^3 - 4x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (p^3 - 4x^2) (p^2 - p' \cdot 2x) = 0.$$

$$c1) p^3 - 4x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{p^3}{4} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{p\sqrt{p}}{2}, p > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{p\sqrt{p}}{2} \\ t = \frac{p^3 + 8x^2}{4xp} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{p\sqrt{p}}{2} \\ t = \frac{p^3 + 8x^2}{4xp} \end{cases}$$

$$c2) p^2 - p' \cdot 2x = 0 \Rightarrow p' = \frac{p^2}{2x}$$

$$\text{dar } p' = \frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{dp}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = p \frac{dp}{dx} \Rightarrow p \cdot \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{p^2}{2x} \Big|_{p \neq 0}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{p}{2x} \xrightarrow{\text{separar variables}} \frac{dx}{dp} = \frac{2}{p} \cdot x \Rightarrow \text{ec. linear homog.}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(p) = C \cdot e^{A(p)}$$

$$\int \frac{2}{p} dp = 2 \ln|p| + K_1 = \underbrace{\ln p^2}_{A(p)} + K$$

$$\Rightarrow x(p) = C p^2 \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow sol. paramétrica:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = C p^2 \\ x = \frac{p^3 + 8x^2}{4xp} \end{array} \right., C \in \mathbb{R} \quad (2)$$

Múltiplas sol. ec : $(1) \cup (2)$.