Seria 33, Curs 1, EDDP 5 05.10.2020.

## Modalitate de evaluare

- maxim 10 junité pentin Maxim 100 de puncte activitatea de semihar - 80 puncte, maxim, dun lucranea de examen. 1- 10 puncte dui oficini

Bibliografie:

1. Stefan Minica, Ec. diférentiale, Ed. Univ. Bucuresti,

2. Foan Rosea, Ec. diférentiale si en denoate jartiale, Ed. Fundatrei Romania de Maine.

3. Aurelian Cernea, Ec. déférentsale, Ed. Univ-Brunease.

## ECUATRI DIFFERENTIALE

It: Fie ne W. Numin devase diferentiala de ordin n, o lenatie de forma:

$$F(\pm_1, \chi^{(n)}) = 0$$

unde F: DCRXRX---R de (m+1) ou

t= vouiatila independenta

A= vouiable dependenta, a comi duterminare Al cere din ecuatra (1)

$$\mathcal{X}^{(k)} = \frac{d^k \mathcal{X}}{dt^k}, k = 1, n$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \left( \dots \left( \frac{d\mathcal{X}}{dt} \right) \right) \right)$$

X = x(0) (devivoita de ordin 0 este chian Luncha Z)

Exemplu de ecuarse diferentrala le de miseare: F=ma (mgmid)? logs) mgsuid = ml 0<sup>(2)</sup>/il i motentie, in mecanica, of M. differentialé care descrie  $\theta^{(2)} = \dot{\theta}$ miscarea jondulului mortematic 0(2) - 3 mil = 0  $F(t, \theta, \theta^{(2)}) = 0$ Def: Ec (1) sm. ec-diferentiala explicità dara se poate suive sub forma:  $\left(x^{(m)} = f(t, x, x^{(n)}), \dots, x^{(n-1)}\right)$ (2) unde f: D, CRXRX...XR -> R. Forma (1) a ec. diferentrale se numeste se implicità. Let: O functive G: ICR -> IR este solute pt ac. (1)
resp. pentin ee (2) daca este de noui denrahla st
venifica;  $F(t, \varphi(t), \varphi(\eta(t)), \ldots, \varphi(\eta(t)) = 0, \forall t \in T.$  $\varphi(n)(t) = f(t), \varphi(t), \varphi(n(t), \dots, \varphi(n-1)(t))$   $\forall t \in I.$ 

Def: Pt de in forma (2) spunem ca se da o problema Cauchy daca se cere determinanca unei relutur 4: I > R com renfica: ) P(to) = x0 1 (d1) (to) = Xo,1 (G(m-1)/10)= 26, m-1 unde:  $(+0, \times0, \times0, \times0, \times0, \times0, \times0, \times0) \in D_1$  dat. Deci, problema Cauchy se serie astfel:  $\mathcal{X}^{(n)} = \mathcal{I}(t, x, x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(n-1)})$ X (to) = Xo X(1)(to) = X0,1 (m-1) (to) = xo, n-1  $(f)(t_0, \chi_0, \chi_0, \chi_0, \ldots, \chi_0, \chi_0)$ Capul n=1]: ec diférentrale sealare de ordin 1 (1) => F(x,x)=0 (5) (2) =)  $\mathcal{X}' = f(t, \mathcal{X})$  sam  $\left(\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, \mathcal{X})\right)$  (6)  $(4) \Rightarrow (2x' = f(x, x))$   $(4) \Rightarrow (2x(x_0) = x_0)$ 1:DCR2 -> R (to, to) ED. geometrica a prob. Cometry da directia tangetei depuide de t)

Cazuri particulare de ec. dif. de ordinul intai, integrable: 1) Ec. diferentiala de tip primitéva  $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t)$  (7) Junctra f nu depinde de # =)

multime solutulor ec. (7) este egala en multimea primitivelor functive f. 7 (x(x)= (f(x) dt = f(x) + C unde F, este primitiva pt. f C'este multimea function constanta. 2) Ec. diferentialà au ravaille sysanable  $\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) \cdot b(x)$  (9) f(t, x) = a(t). b(x) 9,6 function : a:ICR >R continue 6:JCR >R Algoritmul de rezolvare a ec. (9): Parul 1: Cautain soluti stationare rezolvarea de alg: Daca  $x_1, \dots, x_k$  en  $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$  sunt volutiele le. b(x) = 0, atunci ec. dif.(9) are volutiele Stationare  $\{\varphi_i(t) = \chi_j, j = 1, k\}$   $\{\varphi_i(t) = \chi_j, j = 1, k\}$ Dacei er. 6(2)=0 mu are solubui, atumai er. (9) mu are volugi stationare Pasul2: Pentin  $b(*) \neq 0$ , in ec. (9) dx = a(t)dt. se systra raviatible.

Se determina B ca functive de x o primitiva pentru  $\frac{1}{b}$ , adica:  $\int \frac{dx}{b(x)} = B(x) + C$ , of A ca functive de t o grimutiva jentur a, ndica: Sa(t)dt = A(t)+ C Se sorie forma implicata a solutrei:  $B(\mathcal{X}) = A(\mathcal{X}) + C$ , CER. (11) formata du Multimea solutiiler ec. (9) seste (10) runit ou (1) OBS: Dava dui (11) se poate exprima & ca Junestie de t, adica:  $x = B^{-1}(A(t)+C)$ , attuuci inseamna ca an explicitat solutra. Cremplu: Se da decuatra diferentialà:  $\frac{dx}{dt} = t \cos x , \quad t \in [-1,1] = I$ Se cere multimea solutulor ec. Oles ca este écuatié ou vaniable separable; a(d)=t, a: [-1,1]-> R 6(x)=cox ) 6: (0,4) -> R Aplicans alg de rezolvare: parul 1: 6(4)=0 => cosx=0=> x= 1/2+ki, k+ 2/3 dar  $\mathcal{X} \in (0, \overline{u}) = \overline{f}$   $\mathcal{Z} = \overline{L}$ , adica o migura volume:  $\chi_1 = \overline{L} = 0$ =1 pt ee. solution stationara  $(\varphi_1(t) = \overline{I}, (\xi_1(t) = \xi_1(t)) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, (\xi_1(t) = \xi_1(t))$ pasulz: syarain vanatille: dx = tdt.

$$\int \frac{dv}{dv} = \int \frac{covx}{cco^{2}x} dx = \int \frac{covx}{1-sin^{2}x} dx = Y$$

$$\int \frac{dv}{1-y^{2}} = -\int \frac{dv}{2-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y+1} \right| + C$$

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