

1. **(15p)** Fie $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Să se determine soluția generală a ecuației diferențiale liniare cu coeficienți constanți

$$y'' + 2y' + 2y = e^{-ax} \cdot \cos x$$

în funcție de parametrul a .

2. (a) **(10 p)** Dacă

$$\begin{cases} y'(x) = \sqrt{1 + y^2(x)} \\ y(0) = 0, \end{cases}$$

să se calculeze $y(-1)$, $y'(-1)$ și $y''(-1)$.

- (b) **(15 p)** Fie $r > 0$ și $f : [-r, r] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ o funcție continuă. Să se studieze existența soluției problemei Cauchy

$$\begin{cases} y'(x) = |y(x)| - f(x) \\ y(0) = 1, \end{cases}$$

prin enunțarea rezultatului teoretic aplicat și verificarea ipotezelor din enunțul rezultatului.

3. (a) **(20 p)** Să se rezolve sistemul

$$\begin{cases} y' = z \\ z' = v + e^{-2x} \\ v' = y + e^{-x}. \end{cases}$$

- (b) **(15 p)** Fie $f : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in [0, \ln 3) \\ e^{-2x}, & x \in [\ln 3, +\infty). \end{cases}$ Să se rezolve problema Cauchy

$$\begin{cases} y'' - 2y' + y = f \\ y(0) = 0 \\ y'(0) = 1, \end{cases}$$

determinând soluția o funcție continuă.

4. **(15p)** Să se determine soluția generală a ecuației cu derivate parțiale de ordinul I,

$$(1 + x_1) \cdot u'_{x_1} + (2 + x_2) \cdot u'_{x_2} + \dots + (n + x_n) \cdot u'_{x_n} = u, \quad u = u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n).$$

Notă: se acordă 10 puncte din oficiu.

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Examen Partial

$$1. y'' + 2y' + 2y = e^{-ax} \cos x$$

Ec. caracteristică: $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0 \quad \Delta = 4 - 8 = -4 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2i}{2} = -1 \pm i$

$$\Rightarrow Y_0 = \{ e^{-x} \cos x, e^{-x} \sin x \} \Rightarrow y_0 = C_1 \cdot e^{-x} \cos x + C_2 \cdot e^{-x} \sin x$$

y de forma: $y_p(x) = A \cdot e^{-ax} \cos x + B \cdot e^{-ax} \sin x$

$$y_p' = -a A \cos x e^{-x} - A e^{-ax} \sin x - B a e^{-ax} \sin x + B e^{-ax} \cos x$$

$$= e^{-ax} ((B - aA) \cdot \cos x - (A + Ba) \sin x)$$

$$y_p'' = e^{-ax} ((a^2 A - Ba - A - aB) \cos x + (aA + Ba^2 + Aa - B) \sin x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y_0'' + 2y_0' + 2y_0 = e^{-ax} \cos x \text{ din calculul particular de coeficienti, obținem}$$

relații:

$$\begin{cases} a^2 A - Ba - A - Ba + 2B - 2aA + 2A = 1 \\ aA + Ba^2 + aA - B - 2A - 2Ba + 2B = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A(a-1)^2 - 2B(a-1) = 1 \\ B(a-1)^2 + 2A(a-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2A(a-1) = -B(a-1)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{-B(a-1)^2}{2(a-1)}$$

pt $a \neq 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{-B(a-1)}{2}$ înlocuim în prima

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-B(a-1)^3}{2} - 2B(a-1) = 1 \quad |(-1) \Rightarrow$$

$$(a-1)(B(a^2 - 2a + 5)) = -2 \Rightarrow B = \frac{-2}{(a^2 - 2a + 5)(a-1)}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{a^2 - 2a + 5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pt } a \neq 1 \Rightarrow y(x) = C_1 \cdot e^{-x} \cos x + C_2 \cdot e^{-x} \sin x + \frac{1}{a^2 - 2a + 5} \cdot e^{-x} \cos x - \frac{2}{(a^2 - 2a + 5)(a-1)} \cdot e^{-x} \sin x$$

pt $a = 1$ y_p e de forma $y_0(x) = A \cdot x \cdot e^{-ax} \cos x + B \cdot x \cdot e^{-ax} \sin x$

$$y_p'(x) = e^{-x} (\sin x \cdot (B - Ax - Bx) + \cos x (A + Bx - A(x)))$$

$$y_p''(x) = -2e^{-x} (\sin x (A + B - Ax) + \cos x (A + Bx - B))$$

$$(-2A - 2B + 2Ax + 2B - 2Ax - 2Bx + 2Bx) \sin x + (-2A - 2Bx + 2B + 2A + 2Bx - 2Ax - 2B) \cos x = \cos x$$

$$2A = 0$$

$$2B = 1 \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \begin{cases} C_1 \cdot e^{-x} \cos x + C_2 \cdot e^{-x} \sin x + \frac{1}{a^2 - 2a + 5} \cdot e^{-x} \cos x - \frac{2}{(a-1)(a^2 - 2a + 5)} e^{-x} \sin x, & a \neq 1 \\ C_1 \cdot e^{-x} \cos x + C_2 \cdot e^{-x} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos x, & a = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$2. a) \begin{cases} y'(x) = \sqrt{1+y^2(x)} \\ y(0)=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} = 1 \quad | \int dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} = \int dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) = \ln e^x + C \Rightarrow y + \sqrt{1+y^2} = e^x \cdot C$$

$$\text{At } y(0)=0 \Rightarrow 0 + \sqrt{1+0} = C \Rightarrow C=1$$

$$\Rightarrow y + \sqrt{1+y^2} = e^x \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+y^2} = e^x - y \quad |^2 \Rightarrow 1+y^2 = e^{2x} - 2e^x y + y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2e^x y = -1 + e^{2x} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$$

$$y(-1) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{e} - e) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{e} - e^2)$$

$$y(-1)' = \sqrt{1+y(-1)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{e} - e^2)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}), y'' = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) \Rightarrow y'' = y \Rightarrow y(-1) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{e} - e^2)$$

$$b) \text{ } x > 0, f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ continu } y'(x) = |y(x)| - f(x) \quad y(0)=1$$

La asta demonstrasi cu operatorul Volterra e Lipschitz si c-o e contractiv, apoi cu solutia e din serial iterativ Picard (asta nu s-a studiat)

$$y' = |y(x) - f(x)| \quad \int_0^x \text{ in raport cu norma Bielecki}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^x y'(s) ds = \int_0^x (|y(s)| - f(s)) ds \Rightarrow y(x) - y(0) = \int_0^x (|y(s)| - f(s)) ds \Rightarrow$$

$$y(x) - y(0) = \int_0^x (|y(s)| - f(s)) ds \Rightarrow A y(x) = \int_0^x (|y(s)| - f(s)) ds + 1$$

$$\text{evaluam } (A y - A z)(x) = \int_0^x (|y(s)| - |z(s)|) ds \quad (f(s) \text{ se reduce)}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A y - A z|(x) = \left| \int_0^x (|y(s)| - |z(s)|) ds \right| \leq \int_0^x (|y(s) - z(s)|) ds \leq \int_0^x \|y - z\|_B ds$$

$$= \|y - z\|_B \cdot \int_0^x ds = \|y - z\|_B \cdot x \leq x \cdot \|y - z\|_B \Rightarrow x > 0 \Rightarrow A \text{ e Lipschitz}$$

$$\text{evenim la evaluarea } |(A y - A z)(x)| \leq \int_0^x (|y(s) - z(s)|) ds = \int_0^x \|y - z\|_B \cdot e^{-zs} \cdot e^{zs} ds$$

$$\leq \int_0^x \|y - z\|_B \cdot e^{zs} ds = \|y - z\|_B \cdot \int_0^x e^{zs} ds = \|y - z\|_B \cdot \frac{1}{z} \cdot e^{zx} \Big|_0^x$$

$$= \|y - z\|_B \cdot \frac{1}{z} \cdot (e^{zx} - 1) \leq \|y - z\|_B \cdot \frac{1}{z} \cdot e^{zx}$$

$$\Rightarrow |(A y - A z)(x)| \leq \frac{1}{z} \cdot e^{zx} \Rightarrow |(A y - A z)(x)| \cdot e^{-zx} \leq \frac{1}{z} \cdot \|y - z\|_B$$

$$\|A y - A z\|_B = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \|y - z\|_B$$

At $z > 1$ A e contractiv, deci $z=2 \Rightarrow$ am f continu si A contractiv in raport cu norma Bielecki \Rightarrow solutia problemei Cauchy exista

3. a)

$$\begin{cases} y'' = z \\ z' = v + e^{-2x} \Rightarrow y''' = v' + e^{-2x} \Rightarrow v = y'' - e^{-2x} \\ v' = y''' - e^{-2x} \Rightarrow y''' = y'' + e^{-2x} \Rightarrow y''' - y'' = e^{-2x} \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1; \Delta = 1 - 4 = -3 \Rightarrow \lambda_{2,3} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_0(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}x} + C_3 e^{\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}x}$$

$$y''' - y'' = e^{-2x} + e^{-2x}$$

$$y'' \text{ de forma } A \cdot e^{-2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -A e^{-2x} - A e^{-2x} = e^{-2x} \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_2 \text{ de forma } B \cdot e^{-2x} \Rightarrow -8 B e^{-2x} - B e^{-2x} = e^{-2x} \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}x} + C_3 e^{\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{9} e^{-2x}$$

a) $z = 0$ (nu mai fac)

$$v = y'' - e^{-2x} \text{ (nu mai fac)}$$

$$b) L: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, L(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in [0, \ln 3) \\ e^{-2x} & x \in [\ln 3, \infty) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y'' - 2y' + y = f \\ y(0) = 0 \\ y'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

Se poate face foarte rapid cu Laplace, dar eu nu sunt pricezor (măgulirea ca Laplace aia)

$$\text{ec. caract } y'' - 2y' + y = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 4 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = -4 \pm i$$

$$y_0(x) = C_1 e^{-x} \cos x + C_2 e^{-x} \sin x$$

$$y_1(x) = C_1 e^{-x} \cos x + C_2 e^{-x} \sin x$$

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$y'(0) = 1$$

$$y'' - 2y' + y = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ rad dublu} \Rightarrow$$

$$y_0(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x$$

$$y_1(x) = y_0(x) \Rightarrow y_1(0) = C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$y_2(x) = C_2 e^x + C_3 x e^x \Rightarrow y_2'(0) = C_2 = 1 \Rightarrow y_2(x) = x \cdot e^x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \ln 3} y_1(x) = 3 \ln 3 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \ln 3} y_2'(x) = 3 + 3 \ln 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_2'' - 2y_2' + y_2 = e^{-2x} \\ y_2(\ln 3) = 3 \ln 3 \\ y_2'(\ln 3) = 3 \ln 3 + 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_2(x) = y_0(x) + y_p(x) \\ y_2(x) = A \cdot e^{-2x} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow +9 A e^{-2x} + 4 A e^{-2x} + A \cdot 9 e^{-2x} = e^{-2x} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$y_2(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x + \frac{1}{9} e^{-2x}$$

$$y_2(x) = C_1 e^x + x e^x C_2 + C_2 x^2 + \frac{1}{9} e^{-2x}$$

$$y_2(\ln 3) = C_1 + 3 \ln 3 C_2 + \frac{1}{9} = 3 \ln 3 \quad |(-1)$$

$$y_2'(\ln 3) = C_1 + 3 \ln 3 C_2 + 3(2 - \frac{2}{9}) = 3 \ln 3 + 3$$

$$3 C_2 - \frac{1}{3} = 3$$

$$3 C_2 = \frac{81+1}{24} \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{82}{81}$$

$$3C_1 + 3\ln 3 \cdot \frac{82}{81} + \frac{1}{81} = 3\ln 3$$

$$3C_1 = \frac{(2 \cdot 3 - \frac{82}{81}) \ln 3 - 1}{\frac{81}{2 \cdot 3}} \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{-2\ln 3 + 1}{2 \cdot 3}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \int x \cdot e^x, \quad x \in [0, \ln 3)$$

$$-\frac{2\ln 3 + 1}{2 \cdot 3} e^x + \frac{82}{81} e^x \cdot x + \frac{1}{81} e^{-2x}, \quad x \in (\ln 3, \infty)$$

$$4. (1+x_1) \cdot u'_{x_1} + (2+x_2) \cdot u'_{x_2} + \dots + (n+x_n) \cdot u'_{x_n} = u$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx_1}{1+x_1} = \frac{dx_2}{2+x_2} = \frac{dx_3}{3+x_3} = \dots = \frac{dx_n}{n+x_n} = \frac{du}{u}$$

$$\frac{dx_1}{1+x_1} = \frac{dx_2}{2+x_2} \Rightarrow \ln(1+x_1) = \ln(2+x_2) + \ln C_1 \Rightarrow \ln(1+x_1) = \ln C_1 (2+x_2)$$

$$\frac{dx_1}{1+x_1} = \frac{dx_3}{3+x_3} \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{1+x_1}{3+x_3}$$

$$\frac{dx_1}{1+x_1} = \frac{dx_n}{n+x_n} \Rightarrow C_{n-1} = \frac{1+x_1}{n+x_n}$$

$$\frac{dx_1}{1+x_1} = \frac{du}{u} \Rightarrow C_n = \frac{1+x_1}{u}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{1+x_1}{2+x_2}, \frac{1+x_1}{3+x_3}, \dots, \frac{1+x_1}{n+x_n}, \frac{1+x_1}{u}\right) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{c_1 - x^2} = \frac{u}{u'} \Rightarrow \frac{u}{u'} = \frac{u}{u'} \Rightarrow \ln u = \ln c_2 + \ln \frac{u}{u'} \Rightarrow \ln u = \ln c_2 + \ln u - \ln u' \Rightarrow \ln u' = \ln c_2 \Rightarrow u' = c_2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = c_2 \Rightarrow u = c_2 x + c_3$$

Ecuatii diferențiale și cu derivate parțiale 17.06.2022

Informatică anul II, examen sumativ

1. (30p) Să se determine soluția generală a ecuației cu derivate parțiale de ordinul I

$$\frac{dx}{y} = \frac{dy}{-x} = \frac{du}{u} \quad y \cdot u'_x - x \cdot u'_y = u \quad y = \sqrt{c_1 - x^2}$$

$$-x dx = y dy \Rightarrow -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{c_1}{2} \Rightarrow c_1 = x^2 + y^2$$

2. (20 p) Fie $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Să se arate că soluția problemei

$$\begin{cases} u''_{tt} - u''_{xx} = 0 \\ u(0, x) = a \cdot \sin x \\ u'_t(0, x) = \sin 3x \\ u(t, 0) = u(t, \pi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) \sin kx$$

$$u(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \sin kx = a \sin x \Rightarrow a_1 = a$$

$$u(t, x) = a \cdot \cos t \cdot \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t \cdot \sin 3x$$

3. (40 p) Fie $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $0 < k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_m < +\infty$, $0 < l_1 < l_2 < \dots < l_n < +\infty$ numere naturale și $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{R}$, $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n \in \mathbb{R}$. Fie $\Omega = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ și $g: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$g(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \cdot \cos k_i \theta + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \cdot \sin l_i \theta.$$

Să se rezolve problema Dirichlet asociată ecuației lui Laplace $\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \\ u(1, \theta) = g(\theta). \end{cases}$

Notă: se acordă 10 puncte din oficiu.

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identificarea coeficient

$$3. \sum_{i=1}^m c_{k_i} \cos(k_i \theta) \cdot \rho^{k_i} + \sum_{i=1}^n d_{l_i} \sin(l_i \theta) \cdot \rho^{l_i}$$

$$\text{sol: } u(t, x) = a \cdot \cos t \cdot \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t \cdot \sin 3x$$

Examen sumativ

$$(1) \quad y \cdot u'_x - x \cdot u'_y = u$$

$$\frac{dx}{y} = \frac{dy}{-x} = \frac{du}{u} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{y} = \frac{dy}{-x} \Rightarrow \int -x dx = \int y dy \Rightarrow -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{u^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{C_1 - x^2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{C_1 - x^2}} = \frac{du}{u} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{C_1 - x^2}} = \int \frac{du}{u} \Rightarrow \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{C_1}} = \ln u + \ln C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow C_2 = e^{\arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{C_1}}} \cdot \sqrt{C_1 - x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(y^2 + x^2, e^{\arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{y^2 + x^2}}}) = 0$$

$$(2) \quad u''_{tt} - u''_{xx} = 0 \quad \text{avem formula generala:}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x) = a \sin x \\ u_t(x) = b \cos x \end{cases} \quad u(t, x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a_k \cos k t + b_k \sin k t}{k} \right) \cdot \frac{\sin k x \cdot \pi}{k}$$

$$\text{din ecuatia avem } a = 1, b = \pi \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Sol generala: } u(t, x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k \cdot \cos k t + b_k \sin k t) \sin k x$$

$$u(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k \cdot \cos 0 + b_k \sin 0) \sin k x = a \sin x \quad \text{Identificam coef} \Rightarrow$$

$$nt k=1 \Rightarrow a_1 \sin x = a \sin x \Rightarrow a_1 = a, b_k = 0, \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$u_t(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k \cdot b_k \cos 0) \sin k x = \sin 3x \Rightarrow nt k=3 \Rightarrow 3b_3 = 1 \Rightarrow b_3 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$b_k = 0, \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{3\}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(t, x) = a \sin x \cos t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t \sin 3x \quad \checkmark$$

$$(3) \quad g(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \cdot \cos k_i \theta + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \cdot \sin l_i \theta \quad \begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \\ u(0, \theta) = g(\theta) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{sol generala: } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (c_k \cdot \cos(k\theta) + d_k \sin(k\theta)) \cdot \rho^k = u(\rho, \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow u(\rho, \theta) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (c_k \cdot \cos(k\theta) + d_k \sin(k\theta)) \cdot \rho^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k \cdot \cos(k\theta) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} d_k \cdot \sin(k\theta)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \cos k_i \theta + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \sin l_i \theta$$

$$nt k = k_i \Rightarrow c_{k_i} = a_i, \quad c_k = 0, \forall k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{k_i, i \in [1, m]\}$$

$$nt k = l_i \Rightarrow d_{l_i} = b_i, \quad d_k = 0, \forall k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{l_i, i \in [1, n]\}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(t, x) = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \cos k_i \cdot \rho^{k_i} + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \sin l_i \cdot \rho^{l_i}$$