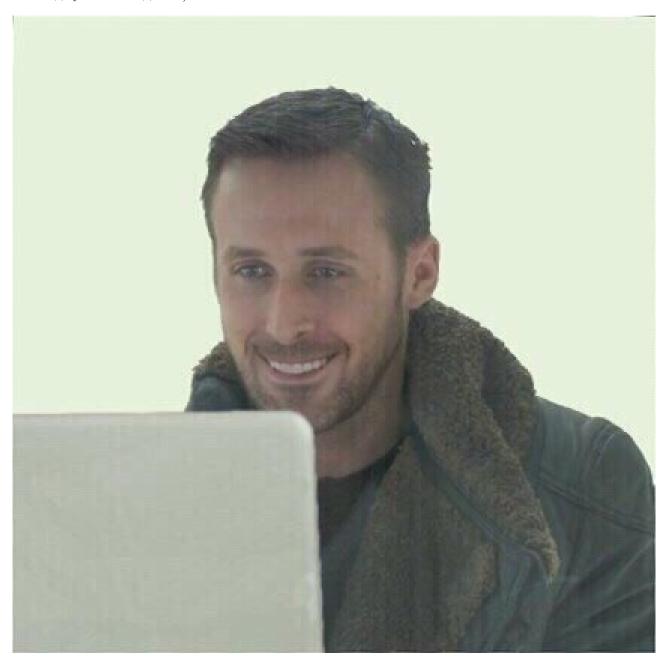
Дифференциальные уравнения листок 7

Биршерт Лешка Март 2019

Когда уже 14 звездочек).



Задача 1

$$F(x,y)=x^2-y^2$$

$$rac{\partial F}{\partial x}=2x,\quad rac{\partial F}{\partial y}=-2y$$
 $F'(x,y)$ вдоль $(P,Q)=F'_x\cdot P+F'_y\cdot Q$

(a)
$$(P,Q) = (2,3) \to$$

$$F'(x,y)_{(P,O)} = 4x - 6y$$

(b)
$$(P,Q) = (x,y) \rightarrow$$

$$F'(x,y)_{(P,Q)} = 2x^2 - 2y^2$$

(c)
$$(P,Q) = (y,x) \rightarrow$$

$$F'(x,y)_{(P,Q)} = 0$$

(**d**)
$$(P,Q) = (1, -e^y) \to$$

$$F'(x,y)_{(P,Q)} = 2x + 2ye^y$$

Задача 2

(a)
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = y \\ \dot{y} = -2x \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2\frac{x}{y} \to ydy = -2xdx \to y^2/2 + x^2 = C$$

(b)
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x \\ \dot{y} = -y \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} \to \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x} \to \ln|y| + \ln|x| = C$$

(c)
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = y^2 - x^2 \\ \dot{y} = 2xy \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy}{y^2 - x^2} \to dy(y^2 - x^2) = dx(2xy) \to y^3/3 - x^2y = yx^2 + C \to y^3/3 - 2x^2y = C$$

(d)
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 2y + xe^{-y} \\ \dot{y} = e^{-y} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{-y}}{2y + xe^{-y}} \to (2y + xe^{-y})dy = e^{-y}dx \to y^2 - xe^{-y} = xe^{-y} + C \to y^2 - 2xe^{-y} = C$$

Задача 3

Solution is
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = y \\ \dot{y} = -x^2 - y^2 - x \end{cases} \qquad F(x,y) = e^x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + e^x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{ye^x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \end{cases}$$

$$y \cdot \left(\frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + e^x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) + (-x^2 - y^2 - x) \cdot \left(\frac{ye^x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) = 0$$

$$(b) \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x \\ \dot{y} = x^2 + y^2 + y \end{cases} \qquad F(x,y) = x + \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + y}{x^2 + y^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$$

$$x \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2 + y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) + (x^2 + y^2 + y) \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = 0$$

$$(c) \begin{cases} \dot{x} = -x\sqrt{1 + y^2} + y \\ \dot{y} = y\sqrt{1 + y^2} \end{cases} \qquad F(x,y) = xy - \sqrt{1 + y^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y, \qquad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x - \frac{y}{\sqrt{1 + y^2}}$$

$$(-x\sqrt{1 + y^2} + y) \cdot x + (y\sqrt{1 + y^2}) \cdot \left(x - \frac{y}{\sqrt{1 + y^2}} \right) = 0$$

$$(d) \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x \\ \dot{y} = -y \end{cases} \qquad F(x,y,z) = xy, \qquad G(x,y,z) = yz$$

$$\dot{z} = z \qquad \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y, \qquad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x, \qquad \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} = 0, \qquad \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} = z, \qquad \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} = y$$

Задача 4

(a)
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = -x \\ \dot{y} = y \\ \dot{z} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t)=C_1e^{-t}\\ y(t)=C_2e^t \end{cases} \to F(x,y,z)=x(t)y(t), G(x,y,z)=z(t)$$
 это две базисные функции.
$$z(t)=C_3$$

То есть любой первый интеграл представляется как $H = F^{\alpha} \cdot G^{\beta} \cdot C, H_1 - H_2, \phi(H)$

(b)
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = -x \\ \dot{y} = y \\ \dot{z} = 2z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = C_1 e^{-t} \\ y(t) = C_2 e^t \\ z(t) = C_3 e^{2t} \end{cases} \to F(x,y,z) = x(t)y(t), G(x,y,z) = \frac{z(t)}{y^2} \text{ это две базисные функции.}$$

То есть любой первый интеграл представляется как $H = F^{\alpha} \cdot G^{\beta} \cdot C, H_1 - H_2, \phi(H)$

Краткое пояснение, что я имел в виду - все первые интегралы представляются на базисных первых интегралах (базисных функциях).

Задача 5

(a)
$$y' + 2y = y^2 e^x$$

$$y^{-2}y' + 2y^{-1} = e^x \to \begin{bmatrix} z = y^{-1} \\ dz = -y^{-2}dy \end{bmatrix} \to -z' + 2z = e^x \to z' = 2z - e^x$$

a)
$$z' = 2z$$

$$z(x) = Ce^{2x}$$

b)
$$z(x) = C(x) \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$C'(x) = -\frac{e^x}{e^{2x}} \to C'(x) = -e^{-x} \to C(x) = e^{-x} + C$$

$$z(x) = e^{2x} \cdot (e^{-x} + C) \to y(x) = \frac{1}{e^x + Ce^{2x}}$$

(b)
$$(x+1)(y'+y^2) = -y$$

$$y'(x+1) = -y - y^{2}(x+1) \to y'y^{-2}(x+1) = -y^{-1} - (x+1) \to \begin{bmatrix} z = y^{-1} \\ dz = -y^{-2}dy \end{bmatrix} \to -z'(x+1) = -z - (x+1) \to z' = z/(x+1) + 1$$

a)
$$z' = \frac{z}{(x+1)}$$

 $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{z}{(x+1)} \to \ln|z| = \ln|x+1| + C \to z = C(x+1)$

b)
$$z(x) = C(x)(x+1)$$

$$C'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} \to C(x) = \ln(x+1) + C$$

$$z(x) = \ln(x+1) \cdot (x+1) + C(x+1) \to y(x) = \frac{1}{\ln(x+1) \cdot (x+1) + C(x+1)}$$

(c)
$$y' = y^4 \cos(x) + y \operatorname{tg}(x)$$

$$y'/y^4 = \cos(x) + \lg(x)/y^3 \to \begin{bmatrix} z = y^{-3} \\ dz = -3y^{-4}dy \end{bmatrix} \to -z'/3 = \cos(x) + z\lg(x) \to z' = -3z\lg(x) - \cos(x)$$

a)
$$z' = -3z \lg(x)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -3z\operatorname{tg}(x) \to \frac{dz}{z} = -3\operatorname{tg}(x)dx \to \ln|z| = 3\ln|\cos(x)| + C \to z = C\cos^3(x)$$

b)
$$z(x) = C(x)\cos^3(x)$$

$$C'(x) = -\frac{\cos(x)}{\cos^3(x)} \to C(x) = -\operatorname{tg}(x) + C$$

$$z(x) = \cos^3(x) \cdot (-\lg(x) + C) \to y(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(x) \cdot \sqrt[3]{C - \lg(x)}}$$

(d)
$$xy \, dy = (y^2 + x) \, dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 + x}{xy} \to yy' = y^2/x + 1 \to \begin{bmatrix} z = y^2 \\ dz = 2ydy \end{bmatrix} \to z' = 2z/x + 2$$

a)
$$z' = 2z/x$$

$$z = Cx^2$$

b)
$$z(x) = C(x)x^2$$

$$C'(x) = \frac{2}{x^2} \to C(x) = -\frac{2}{x} + C$$

$$z(x) == -2x + Cx^2 \to y(x) = \pm \sqrt{Cx^2 - 2x}$$