

Ecuatii diferențiale - Curs 1

Examen: lucrate scrisă, semimarc maxim 1P

Bibliografie: A.C. Elemente de teoria ec. diferențiale, Ed. „U”

St. Mihăică Ec. dif. vol I, vol II, Ed. „U”

I. Vrabie, Ec. dif., Ed. Matrix Rom.

A. Halanay, Ec. dif. Ed. didactica și pedagogică

Pt. exercitii: St. Mihăică, vol III

Obiectul teoriei ecuațiilor diferențiale

Def 1: Fieind date funcția $f(\cdot; \cdot) : D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ spunem că dobjecțul obiectul matematic mutnit ec. diferențială:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x), \quad x' = f(t, x) \quad \dot{x} = f(t, x)$$

Def 2: Funcția $\varphi(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ s.u soluție a ecuației dif. dacă:

- Graph $\varphi(\cdot) = \{(t, \varphi(t)), t \in I\} \subset D$

- $\varphi(\cdot)$ este derivabilă

- $\varphi'(t) = \varphi(t, \varphi(t)), \forall t \in I$

Def 3: Multimea tuturor sol. unei ec. dif. s.u soluție generală a ecuației.

Obs: n coodinate: Dacă $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_m\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ bază,

$x \in \mathbb{R}^n = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$, $f(\cdot; \cdot) = (f_1(\cdot; \cdot), \dots, f_n(\cdot; \cdot))$

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = f_i(t, x), \quad i = \overline{1, n}$$

$\varphi(\cdot) = (\varphi_1(\cdot), \dots, \varphi_m(\cdot))$ soluție $\varphi'_i(t) = f_i(t, \varphi_1(t), \dots, \varphi_n(t))$,

$\forall i = \overline{1, n}, \forall t \in I$

- a dat răspuns la problema concretă din diverse domenii ale științei (mecanică, astronomie, fizică etc.)

Cel mai bun exemplu: Legea lui Newton

$$\vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a}$$

$x(t)$ - starea unui sistem fizic la momentul t

$x'(t) = v(t)$ - viteza la momentul de schimbare a stării

$x''(t) = a(t)$ - acceleratia

$$\vec{F}: (x, x') \rightarrow F(x, x')$$

$$m x''(t) = F(x(t), x'(t))$$

$$x''(t) = \frac{1}{m} F(x(t), x'(t))$$

$$x'' = \frac{1}{m} F(x, x')$$

$$\text{SV: } y = x' \quad (y(t) = x'(t)) \Rightarrow y' = x''$$

$$\begin{cases} x = y \\ y' = \frac{1}{m} F(x, y) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(t, (\dot{x}, y)) = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ \frac{1}{m} F(x, y) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{x} = f(t, \dot{x})$$

Obiective (Probleme fundamentale)

1. Existenta solutiilor $f = ?$ a.i. $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, t)$ are solutii

2. Unicitatea solutiilor $f = ?$ a.i. $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, t)$ are solutii unice

3. Studiu calitativ

$f = ?$ a.i. solutiile ec. au anumite proprietati

găsirea de formule explicite \rightarrow ec
 4. Determinarea soluțiilor \nearrow s.m. integrabilită priu quadraturi
 \searrow găsirea de soluții aproximative
 numerice s.m. analiză numerică

Theorie elementară a ec. diferențiale

I Ec. diferențiale scalare

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x), \quad f(\cdot, \cdot) : D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad n = 1.$$

① Ecuatii cu variabile separate

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) \cdot b(x), \quad a(\cdot) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad b(\cdot) : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \text{fct. continue.}$$

Prop 1: Structura soluțiilor

1. Dacă $x_0 \in J$ a.i. $b(x_0) = 0$ atunci fct. const

$\varphi(t) \equiv x_0$ e soluție

2. A primitivă a lui a , B primitivă a lui $\frac{1}{b(\cdot)}$

$$J_0 = \{x \in J; b(x) \neq 0\}$$

$\varphi(\cdot) : I_0 \subseteq I \rightarrow J_0$ soluție $\Leftrightarrow \exists c \in \mathbb{R}$ a.i. $B(\varphi(t)) \equiv A(t) + c$

Dem: 1. $b(x_0) = 0$

$\varphi(\cdot)$ derivabilă și $\varphi'(t) \equiv a(t) \cdot b(\varphi(t))$

$$0 \equiv a(t) \cdot b(x_0) = 0.$$

2. $\Rightarrow (B(\varphi(t)) - A(t) \equiv c)$

Fie $g(t) = B(\varphi(t)) - A(t)$

g e derivabilă

$$g'(t) = B'(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) - A'(t) = \frac{1}{b(\varphi(t))} \cdot \varphi'(t) - a(t) \stackrel{\varphi(t) \text{ sol}}{=} 0$$

" \Leftarrow " Fie $\varphi(\cdot) : I_0 \subseteq I \rightarrow J_0$

Aștăm că $\varphi(\cdot)$ derivabilă și că $\varphi(\cdot)$ verifică ecuația.

Pp. că $\varphi(\cdot)$ este derivabilă.

$$B(\varphi(t)) = A(t) + c \quad | \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$B'(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) = a(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{b(\varphi(t))} \cdot \varphi'(t) = a(t), \quad \varphi'(t) = a(t) \cdot b(\varphi(t));$$

Dem că $\varphi(\cdot)$ derivabilă.

Fie $t_0 \in I_0$ arbitrar fixat.

$$x_0 := \varphi(t_0), \quad b(x_0) \neq 0$$

Pp. că $b(x_0) > 0 \Rightarrow \exists J_1 \in \mathcal{O}(x_0)$ a.t. $b(x) > 0, \forall x \in J_1$

$B'(x) = \frac{1}{b(x)} > 0, \forall x \in J_1 \Rightarrow B(\cdot)$ strict crescătoare

$\Rightarrow B(\cdot)$ bijectivă
 $B(\cdot)$ derivabilă } $\Rightarrow B^{-1}(\cdot)$ derivabilă

$$\varphi(t) \equiv B^{-1}(A(t) + c)$$

$$t \in I_1 \in \mathcal{O}(t_0)$$

$\varphi(t)$ derivabilă (compoziție de fct. derivație)

$\Rightarrow \varphi(\cdot)$ derivabilă în t_0 .

Prop 2: (Lipirea soluțiilor)

Fie $f(\cdot, \cdot) : D \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ continuă, $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x)$

$\begin{cases} \varphi_1 : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ sol} \\ \varphi_2 : (b, c) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ sol} \end{cases} \quad \lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow b^- \\ t < b}} \varphi_1(t) = \lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow b^+ \\ t > b}} \varphi_2(t) =: x_0$

$$\text{Fie } \varphi(t) = \begin{cases} \varphi_1(t), & t \in (a, b) \\ x_0, & t = b \\ \varphi_2(t), & t \in [b, c] \end{cases}$$

Astăzi $\varphi(\cdot)$ este sol. a ecuației.

Dem: $t \in (a, b) \Rightarrow \varphi(t) = \varphi_1(t)$, $\varphi_1(\cdot)$ sol

$$\varphi(\cdot)|_{(a, b)} = \varphi_1(\cdot) \text{ sol}$$

$t \in (b, c)$ analog

$$\varphi'_s(b) = \lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow b \\ t < b}} \frac{\varphi(t) - \varphi(b)}{t - b} = \lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow b \\ t < b}} \frac{\varphi_1(t) - x_0}{t - b} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow b \\ t < b}} \varphi'_1(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1 \text{ sol pe } (a, b) \\ = \lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow b \\ t < b}} f(t, \varphi_1(t)) \stackrel{\varphi_1 \text{ cont}}{=} f(b, x_0) = f(b, \varphi(b)) \end{aligned}$$

Analog pt $\varphi'_d(b)$.

$$\varphi'_s(b) = \varphi'_d(b) = \varphi(b) = \varphi(b, \varphi(b))$$

(Verifică ec. și în b)

Prop 3: (Existența și unicitatea locală a sol.)

1. $\forall (t_0, x_0) \in I \times J(\exists) i_0 \in \mathcal{O}(t_0), \exists \varphi(\cdot) : I_0 \rightarrow J$ sol cu $\varphi(t_0) = x_0$

2. $\forall (t_0, x_0) \in I \times J_0 \exists I_0 \in \mathcal{O}(t_0) \exists \varphi(\cdot) : I_0 \rightarrow J$ sol cu $\varphi(t_0) = x_0$

$$\text{Algoritm } \frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) \cdot b(x)$$

1. Rezolvă ec. algebrică $b(x) = 0 \rightarrow$ rădăcinile x_1, \dots, x_m, \dots

Scrivem $\varphi_1(t) \equiv x_1, \varphi_2(t) \equiv x_2, \dots, \varphi_m(t) \equiv x_m$,

sol stări.

$$\text{Se integrează } \int \frac{dx}{b(x)} = \int a(t) dt$$

$$B(x) = A(t) + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Soluția generală sub formă implicită

~~•~~ Se înversează (dacă este posibil):

$$\varphi(t), c = B^{-1}(A(t) + c), c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Soluția generală sub formă explicită

② Ecuție liniară scalare.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t)x, a(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ cont}$$

Caz particular, $b(x) \equiv \mathbb{X}$

Prop 1 Structura soluției

Fie $A(\cdot)$ primitivă a lui $a(\cdot)$

Atunci $\varphi(\cdot) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ e sol. a ec $\Leftrightarrow \exists c \in \mathbb{R}$ a.t.

$$\varphi(t) \equiv c \cdot e^{A(t)}$$

$$\text{Dem: } \underset{\parallel}{\Rightarrow} \varphi(\cdot) \text{ sol} \Rightarrow \varphi'(t) \equiv a(t) \cdot \varphi(t) \cdot e^{-A(t)}$$

$$\varphi'(t) \cdot e^{-A(t)} - a(t) \cdot e^{-A(t)} \cdot \varphi(t) = 0$$

$$(\varphi(t) \cdot e^{-A(t)})' = 0 \Rightarrow \exists c \in \mathbb{R} \text{ a.t. } \varphi(t) \cdot e^{-A(t)} \equiv c$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(t) \equiv c \cdot e^{A(t)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varphi'(t) \equiv c \cdot e^{A(t)} \cdot a(t) \equiv a(t, \varphi(t))$$

Prop 2 (EUG)

$$\forall (x_0, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}, \exists! \varphi$$

$\forall (t_0, x_0) \in I \times \mathbb{R}, \exists! \varphi(\cdot) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ soluție cu

Mai exact, $\varphi_{t_0, x_0}(t) = x_0 \cdot e^{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds}$

(3) Ecuatii affine

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t)x + b(t), a(\cdot), b(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Prop 1: (Principiul variației constanțelor)

Fie $A(\cdot)$ primitiva a lui $a(\cdot)$

Așa că $\varphi(\cdot) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ este soluție a ec. $\Leftrightarrow \exists c(\cdot)$ primitivă a lui $b(\cdot)$

$$t \rightarrow e^{-A(t)} \cdot b(t) \text{ și } \varphi(t) \equiv c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)}$$

Dem (Vezi algoritm)

Existența și unicitatea generală

globală

Prop 2: (E.U.G)

$\forall (t_0, x_0) \in I \times \mathbb{R} \quad \exists \varphi_{t_0, x_0}(\cdot) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ sol. cu $\varphi_{t_0, x_0}(t_0) = x_0$

Mai precis, $\int_{t_0, x_0}^t a(s) ds$ $\int_{t_0}^t e^s \cdot b(s) ds$

$$\varphi_{t_0, x_0}(t) = x_0 \cdot e^{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds} + \int_{t_0}^t e^s \cdot b(s) ds$$

$t \in I$

Dem: $\varphi_{t_0, x_0}(t_0) = x_0$

$$\varphi'_{t_0, x_0}(t) = x_0 \cdot e^{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds} \cdot a(t) +$$

Paranteza $\int_{t_0}^t e^s \cdot b(s) ds = \int_{t_0}^t (e^s \cdot \int_{t_0}^s a(\tau) d\tau - \int_{t_0}^s e^\tau \cdot b(\tau) d\tau)$

$$= e^{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds} \cdot \int_{t_0}^t e^{-s} \cdot b(s) ds$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi_{t_0, x_0}(t) &= x_0 \cdot e^{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds} + \underbrace{e^{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds} \cdot a(t)}_{\text{alt.)}} + e^{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds} \cdot \underbrace{\int_{t_0}^t b(s) ds}_{\text{b(s) ds}} + e^{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds} \cdot \underbrace{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds}_{\text{b(s) ds}} \\
 &= a(t) \cdot \underbrace{x_0 \cdot e^{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds}}_{\varphi_{t_0, x_0}(t)} + e^{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds} \cdot \underbrace{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds}_{\text{b(s) ds}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Algoritm

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t)x + b(t)$$

1. Considerăm ec. liniară asociată $\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t)\bar{x}$

Scriem sol $\bar{x}(t) = c \cdot e^{A(t)}$

2. "Variatia constantei"

Căutăm sol de forma $x(t) = c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)}$

$x(\cdot)$ sol $\Rightarrow x'(t) \equiv a(t)x(t) + b(t)$

$$(c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)})' \equiv a(t) \cdot c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} + b(t)$$

$$c'(t)e^{A(t)} + c(t)e^{A(t)} \cdot a(t) \equiv a(t) \cdot c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} + b(t)$$

$$c'(t)e^{A(t)} \equiv b(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow c'(t) \equiv b(t) e^{-A(t)} \Rightarrow c(t) = \int b(t) e^{-A(t)} dt + k$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = e^{A(t)} \left(\int b(t) e^{-A(t)} dt + k \right)$$

4. Ecuatii de tip Bernoulli

$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) \cdot x + b(t) \cdot x^\alpha$, $a, b : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ con.
 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 1\}$

$$\alpha = 0 : x' = a(t) \cdot x + b(t)$$

$$\alpha = 1 : x' = (a(t) + b(t)) \cdot x$$

PROP (Principiul variajiei constantei)

Fie $A(t)$ primitiva a lui $a(t)$.

Atunci $\Psi(t) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ e sol a ec $\Leftrightarrow \exists c(t)$ sol a ec.

cu var separabile $\frac{dc}{dt} = e^{(\alpha-1)A(t)} \cdot b(t) \cdot c^\alpha$ a.t $\Psi(t) = c(t)$.

Dem: " \Rightarrow " Fie $c(t) := \Psi(t) \cdot e^{-A(t)}$ $\Rightarrow \Psi(t) = c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)}$

$$\Psi(t) \text{ sol} \Rightarrow (c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)})' = a(t) \cdot c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} + b(t) \cdot (c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)})$$

$$c'(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} + c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} \cancel{a(t)} \equiv a(t) \cdot c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} + b(t) \cdot c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow c'(t) \equiv b(t) \cdot c^\alpha(t) \cdot e^{(\alpha-1)A(t)} \quad \text{ok}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Psi(t) = c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} \Rightarrow \Psi'(t) = c'(t) e^{A(t)} + \cancel{c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)}}$$

$$\equiv e^{(\alpha-1)A(t)} b(t) c^\alpha(t) e^{A(t)} + \Psi(t) \cdot a(t) \equiv$$

$$\equiv e^{\alpha A(t)} c^\alpha(t) b(t) + \Psi(t) a(t) \equiv (\Psi(t))^\alpha b(t) + \Psi(t) a(t)$$

$\Rightarrow \Psi(t)$ sol. a ecuatiei

Algoritm $\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t)x + b(t)x^\alpha$

1. Se considera ec. liniara asociata

$$\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = a(t)\bar{x}$$

2. "Variatia constanțelor"

Se caută soluții de forma $x(t) = c(t)e^{A(t)}$

$x(\cdot)$ soluție $\Rightarrow c'(t) = e^{(\lambda-1)A(t)} b(t) \cdot c^\lambda(t)$ ec. cu var.

Se \rightarrow vezi Algoritm

$$\Rightarrow c(t) = \dots$$

$$x(t) = \dots$$

5. Ecuatii de tip Riccati

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t)x^2 + b(t)x + c(t), \quad a(\cdot), b(\cdot), c(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

comt

pol. de gradul II în x

$$x' - x^2 + t^2 \text{ nu este integrabilă prin quadraturi}$$

Caz particular: Se căuta o soluție particulară $\varphi_0(\cdot)$

PROP Fie $\varphi_0(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ sol a ec.

Atunci $\varphi(\cdot) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ e sol a ec $\Leftrightarrow \Psi(t) := \varphi(t) - \varphi_0(t)$ este sol. a ec. Bernoulli următoare:

$$y' = (2a(t)\varphi_0(t) + b(t))y + a(t)y^2$$

Dem: $\Rightarrow \varphi(\cdot), \varphi_0(\cdot)$ sol $\Rightarrow \varphi'(t) \equiv a(t)\varphi^2(t) + b(t) \cdot$
 $\cdot \varphi(t) + c(t)$

$$\varphi'_0(t) = a(t)\varphi_0^2(t) + b(t)\varphi_0(t) + c(t)$$

$$\Psi(t) = \varphi(t) - \varphi_0(t) \Rightarrow \varphi(t) = \Psi(t) + \varphi_0(t)$$

$$(\Psi(t) + \varphi_0(t))^1 = a(t)(\Psi(t) + \varphi_0(t))^2 + b(t)(\Psi(t) + \varphi_0(t)) + c(t)$$

$$\Psi'(t) + \varphi_0'(t) = a(t)\Psi^2(t) + 2a(t)\Psi(t)\varphi_0(t) + a(t)\varphi_0^2(t) + b(t)\Psi(t) + b(t)\varphi_0(t) + \cancel{c(t)}$$

$$\psi'(t) \equiv (2a(t)\varphi_0(t) + b(t))\psi(t) + a(t)\psi^2(t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \psi(t) = \psi(t) - \varphi_0(t)$$

$$\varphi_0(\cdot) \text{ sol a ec} \Rightarrow \varphi_0'(t) \equiv a(t)\varphi_0^2(t) + b(t)\varphi_0(t) + c(t)$$

$$\psi(\cdot) \text{ sol} \Rightarrow \psi'(t) \equiv (2a(t)\varphi_0(t) + b(t))\psi(t) + a(t)\psi^2$$

$$(\psi(t) - \varphi_0(t))' \equiv (2a(t)\varphi_0(t) + b(t))(\psi(t) - \varphi_0(t)) + a(t)$$

$$\cdot (\psi(t) - \varphi_0(t))^2$$

$$\psi'(t) - \underbrace{\varphi_0'(t)}_{-b(t)\varphi_0(t) + a(t)\psi^2(t)} \equiv (2a(t)\varphi_0(t) + b(t))\psi(t) - 2a(t)\varphi_0^2(t)$$

$$-b(t)\varphi_0(t) + a(t)\psi^2(t) - 2a(t)\psi(t)\varphi_0(t) + a(t)$$

$$-(a(t)\varphi_0^2(t) + b(t)\varphi_0(t) + c(t))$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(t) \equiv a(t)\psi^2(t) + b(t)\psi(t) + c(t) \text{ OK}$$

Algorithm $\dot{x} = a(t)x^2 + b(t)x + c(t)$, $\varphi_0(\cdot)$ sol

$$s \vee y = x - \varphi_0(t) \quad [y(t) = x(t) - \varphi_0(t) \Leftrightarrow]$$

$$(\Rightarrow x(t) = y(t) + \varphi_0(t)]$$

$$x(\cdot) \text{ sol} \Rightarrow y' = (2a(t)\varphi_0(t) + b(t))y + a(t)y^2$$

ec. Bernoulli \rightarrow vezi Algorithm

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \dots$$

$$x(t) = y(t) + \varphi_0(t)$$

6. Ecuatii omogene

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f\left(\frac{x}{t}\right), f(0) : D \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ cont}$$

$\Psi: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\Psi(t) = \frac{\varphi(t)}{t}$ e sol. a ec. cu var separabile

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{f(y)-y}{t}$$

Denum: $\| \Rightarrow \| \Psi(t) = \frac{\varphi(t)}{t} \Leftrightarrow \varphi(t) = t \cdot \Psi(t)$, $\varphi(\cdot)$ sol. a

$$ec \Rightarrow (t \cdot \Psi(t))' \equiv \varphi\left(\frac{t \cdot \Psi(t)}{t}\right)$$

$$t \cdot \varphi'(t) + \varphi(t) \equiv \varphi(t \cdot \Psi(t))$$

$$\varphi'(t) \equiv \frac{\varphi(t \cdot \Psi(t)) - \varphi(t)}{t} \text{ ok}$$

$$\| \Rightarrow \| \Psi(t) = \frac{\varphi(t)}{t}, \Psi \text{ sol} \quad \left(\frac{\varphi(t)}{t}\right)' = \frac{\varphi\left(\frac{\varphi(t)}{t}\right)}{t} - \frac{\varphi(t)}{t^2}$$

$$\frac{\varphi'(t) \cdot t - \varphi(t)}{t^2} \equiv \frac{t \cdot \varphi\left(\frac{\varphi(t)}{t}\right) - \varphi(t)}{t^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(t) \equiv \varphi\left(\frac{\varphi(t)}{t}\right) \text{ ok}$$

Algoritm $\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \varphi\left(\frac{\varphi}{t}\right)$

$$sv \quad y = \frac{x}{t} \quad (y(t) = \frac{x(t)}{t} \Leftrightarrow x(t) = t \cdot y(t))$$

$x(\cdot)$ sol $\Rightarrow y' = \frac{f(y)-y}{t}$ ec. cu var separabile \rightarrow vezi Algoritm

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \dots$$

$$x(t) = t \cdot y(t) = \dots$$

II Ecuatii de ordin superior care admit reducerea ordinului

Def: a) $F(\cdot, \cdot): D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ def. ec. dif de ordin n ,

$$F(t, x, x', \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0.$$

$$1) F(t, \underline{x}^{(k)}, \underline{x}^{(k+1)}, \dots, \underline{x}^{(n)}) = 0, k=1$$

$$\text{SV } y = \underline{x}^{(k)} \implies F(t, y, y^1, \dots, y^{(n-k)}) = 0$$

$$\implies y(t) = \dots$$

$$\underline{x}(t) = \dots$$

$$2) F(t, \frac{\underline{x}^1}{\underline{x}}, \frac{\underline{x}''}{\underline{x}}, \dots, \frac{\underline{x}^{(n)}}{\underline{x}}) = 0$$

$$\text{SV } y = \frac{\underline{x}^1}{\underline{x}} \quad (\text{If } \underline{x}(t) \text{ sol s.v def o nouă funcție } y(t) \\ \text{după regula } y(t) = \frac{\underline{x}^1(t)}{\underline{x}(t)})$$

$$\implies G(t, y, y^1, \dots, y^{(n-1)}) = 0 \implies y(t) = \dots \implies \underline{x}^1 = y \\ \text{care este ec. liniară} \implies \underline{x}(t) = \dots$$

$$3) \text{ Ecuatii autonome } F(\underline{x}, \underline{x}^1, \dots, \underline{x}^{(n)}) = 0.$$

$$\text{SV } \underline{x}^1 = y(\underline{x})$$

Se caută funcția $y(\cdot)$ a.t. $\underline{x}^1(t) \equiv y(\underline{x}(t))$

$$\implies G(\underline{x}, y, y^1, \dots, y^{(n-1)}) = 0.$$

4) Ecuatii de tip Euler

$$F(\underline{x}, t\underline{x}^1, t^2\underline{x}^2, \dots, t^n \underline{x}^{(n)}) = 0.$$

$$\text{SV } |t| = e^s \quad \begin{cases} t = e^s, t > 0 \\ t = -e^s, t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$t = e^s \quad (t > 0) : \text{ If } \underline{x}(\cdot) \text{ sol. a ec. SV def } y(\cdot) \\ \text{după regula } y(s) = \underline{x}(e^s) \Leftrightarrow \underline{x}(t) = y(\ln t)$$

~~$$\underline{x}(t) = \underline{x}(e^s) = y(s)$$~~

Notiuni fundamentale

Problema Cauchy: Se stie $f(\cdot, \cdot)$ def. ec. $\dot{x}^i = f(t, x)$

$(t_0, x_0) \in D$ conditie initiala

Se cauta $\Psi(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ solutie a ec. cu $\Psi(t_0) = x_0$.

In acest caz spunem ca $\Psi(\cdot)$ sol. a problemei Cauchy data de (f, t_0, x_0) .

Def: Spunem ca $f(\cdot, \cdot)$ (sau ec. $\dot{x}^i = f(t, x)$) admite propde:

a) **existenta locala (EL)** in $(t_0, x_0) \in D$ daca

$\exists I_0 \in V(t_0) \exists \Psi(\cdot) : I_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ solutie a prob. Cauchy data de (f, t_0, x_0)

b) **unicitate locala (U.L)** in $(t_0, x_0) \in D$ daca $\forall i : I_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$,

$i=1,2$ solutii ale acelias probleme Cauchy (f, t_0, x_0)

$$\exists I_0 \in V(t_0) \text{ a.i. } \Psi_1|_{I_0} = \Psi_2|_{I_0}$$

c) **existenta globala (EG)** in $(t_0, x_0) \in D$ daca $D = I \times G$, $i \in \mathbb{R}$, $G \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ si daca exista $\exists \Psi(\cdot) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ solutie a pb Cauchy (f, t_0, x_0)

d) **unicitate globala (UG)** in $(t_0, x_0) \in D$ daca $\forall \Psi_i : I_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $i=1,2$ sol ale pb Cauchy (f, t_0, x_0) $\Psi_1|_{I_1} = \Psi_2|_{I_2}$

PROP (Ecuatia integrala asociata unei ec. diferențiale)

Fie $f(\cdot, \cdot) : D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ cont, $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x)$

Atunci $\Psi(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ e sol a ec \Leftrightarrow

1. $\Psi(\cdot)$ continua

$$\Rightarrow \Psi(t) = \Psi(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t f(s, \Psi(s)) ds, \forall t, t_0 \in I$$

Denum: " $\Rightarrow \varphi(\cdot)$ sol" $\Rightarrow \varphi(\cdot)$ derivabilă $\Rightarrow \varphi(\cdot)$ cont $\Rightarrow \varphi'(s) = f(s, \varphi(s)) \forall s \in I$ "

$$\varphi(t) - \varphi(t_0) \stackrel{EN}{=} \int_{t_0}^t \varphi'(s) ds = \int_{t_0}^t f(s, \varphi(s)) ds$$

" \Leftarrow " $\varphi(\cdot)$ cont, $f(\cdot, \cdot)$ cont $\Rightarrow s \rightarrow f(s, \varphi(s))$ cont
 $\Rightarrow t \rightarrow \int_{t_0}^t f(s, \varphi(s)) ds$ derivabilă $\stackrel{2}{\Rightarrow} \varphi(\cdot)$ derivabilă
 $\Rightarrow \varphi(t) = f(t, \varphi(t))$ ok.

Teorema lui Peano (Existență locală a sol)

Fie $f(\cdot, \cdot) : D = D^\circ \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ continuă,

$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x)$. Atunci $f(\cdot, \cdot)$ admite proprietatea EL pe D

($\forall (t_0, x_0) \in D \exists I_0 \in \mathcal{I}(t_0) \exists \varphi(\cdot) : I_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ sol cu ~~$\varphi(t_0) = x_0$~~)

~~$\varphi(t_0) = x_0$~~

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① Ec. cu variabile separabile

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) \cdot b(x), \quad a(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ cont}$$

$b(\cdot) : J \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ cont}$

$$J_0 = \{x \in J; b(x) \neq 0\}$$

Algoritm

1. Rezolvă ec. algebrică $b(x)=0 \Rightarrow x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, \dots$

Scrie $\varphi_1(t) = x_1, \varphi_2(t) = x_2, \dots, \varphi_m(t) = x_m, \dots$ soluții statioare.

2. Pe $J_0 \rightarrow$ se "separă" variabilele $\frac{dx}{b(x)} = a(t) dt$

$$\rightarrow \text{se integrează } \int \frac{dx}{b(x)} = \int a(t) dt$$

$$B(x) = A(t) + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Sol generală sub forma implicită

$$\rightarrow \text{se înversează } x = \varphi(t, c), \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(= B^{-1}(A(t) + c)), \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Sol generală sub forma explicită

Ese: Să se determine sol. generală

$$1) \quad x'(t^2 - 1) = x + 1$$

$$2) \quad t x' - x = x^2$$

$$3) \quad x - t x' = 1 + t^2 x'$$

$$4) \quad \sqrt{t^2 + 1} x' - x = 0.$$

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$$x^1 = \frac{x+1}{t^2-1}$$

$$x^1 = x+1 \cdot \frac{1}{t^2-1}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x+1 \cdot \frac{1}{t^2-1} \quad (t \neq \pm 1)$$

$$x+1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -1$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi_1(t) \equiv -1$ sol. stationara

$$\frac{dx}{x+1} = \frac{dt}{t^2-1} \quad | \int$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x+1} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{t^2-1} &= \frac{1}{(t-1)(t+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t+1 - t+1}{(t-1)(t+1)} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{t^2-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$k = \ln c, c > 0$$

$$\ln|x+1| = \frac{1}{2} (\ln|t-1| - \ln|t+1|) + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\ln|x+1| = \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t+1}} + \ln k$$

$$\Rightarrow |x+1| = k \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t+1}}$$

$$x+1 = k \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t+1}}, k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \Rightarrow x(t) = -1 + k \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t+1}}$$

$$2) t x^1 - x = x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} \cdot t = x^2 + x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{x^2+x} = t dt \Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{x(x+1)} = t dt$$

$$x^2 + x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \{-1, 0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi_1(t) = -1 \\ \varphi_2(t) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \text{sol. stationäre}\right.$$

$$\frac{dx}{x^2+x} = \frac{dt}{t} \quad | \int \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x^2+x} = \int \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x(x+1)} = \int \frac{dt}{t} \Leftrightarrow \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = \int \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln|x| - \ln|x+1| = \ln|t| + c$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad c = \ln k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln|t| + \ln k = \ln|x| - \ln|x+1|, \quad t > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{x}{x+1} \right| = k \cdot |t|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{x+1} = k \cdot |t|, \quad k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = k \cdot |t| \cdot \frac{1}{1-k|t|}, \quad k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

4) ~~$\sqrt{t^2+1}$~~ $x' - x = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} - \sqrt{t^2+1} = x$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_1(t) = 0 \quad \text{sol. stationär}$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \quad | \int$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \Leftrightarrow \ln|x| = \ln(t + \sqrt{t^2+1}) + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$c = \ln k, \quad k > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = k \cdot (t + \sqrt{t^2+1}), \quad k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

② Ec. liniare scalare

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) x, \quad a(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ cont}$$

Solutie generală: $x(t) = c \cdot e^{A(t)}$, $A(\cdot)$ primitivă a-

③ Ec. affine scalare

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) x + b(t), \quad a(\cdot), b(\cdot) : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ cont}$$

Algoritm (Metoda Variatiei constantelor)

1. Consider ec. liniară asociată $\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t) \cdot x$

Serie sol. generală:

$$x(t) = c \cdot e^{A(t)}$$

2. "Variatia constantelor"

Se caută sol. de forma $x(t) = c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)}$

$x(\cdot)$ sol

$$\Rightarrow (c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)})' = a(t) \cdot c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} + b(t)$$

$$c'(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} \cdot a(t) = a(t) \cdot c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)} + b(t)$$

$$c'(t) \equiv b(t) \cdot e^{-A(t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow c(t) = \int b(t) e^{-A(t)} + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \left(\int b(t) e^{-A(t)} + k \right) e^{A(t)}, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

Eseu: Să se determine sol. generală

$$1) \quad x' + x \cdot \tan t = \frac{1}{\cos t}$$

$$3) \ddot{x} = \frac{2}{t}x + t^2 \cos t$$

$$4) \ddot{x} = \frac{2x + \ln t}{t \ln t}$$

$$5) x = t(\dot{x} - t \cdot \cos t)$$

$$1) \dot{x} + x \cdot \tan t = \frac{1}{\cos t}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{\cos t} - x \cdot \tan t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{\cos t} (\alpha - \sin t) - (\alpha - \sin t)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -x \underbrace{\tan t}_{x \cdot a(t)} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\cos t}}_{b(t)}$$

Considerare ec. asociată: $\frac{dx}{dt} = -x \cdot (-\tan t)$

Sol. generală:

$$x(t) = c \cdot e^{\int -\tan t dt} = c \cdot e^{-\int \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} dt} = c \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{u} du} = c \cdot e^{\ln |\cos t|} = c$$

$$= c \cdot e^{\ln |\cos t|} = c \cdot \cos t, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Caut sol de forma: $x(t) = c(t) \cdot e^{A(t)}$

~~$x(t) = c(t) \cdot e$~~

~~$\ln |\cos t| + k$~~

~~$e^{\ln |\cos t| + k}$~~

~~$= \tan t \cdot c(t) \cdot e$~~

~~$\ln |\cos t| + k + \frac{1}{\cos t}$~~

$$x(t) = c(t) \cdot \cos(t)$$

$$(c(t) \cdot \cos(t))' = -\sin t \cdot c(t) \cos t + \frac{1}{\cos t}$$

$$c'(t) \cos t + c(t) \cdot (-\sin t) = -\frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \cdot c(t) \cos t + \frac{1}{\cos t}$$

$$c'(t) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \Rightarrow c(t) = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow c(t) = \left(\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \right) \cdot \text{const}$$

$$2) t x' - x = t^2 e^t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} \cdot t = t^2 e^t - x \quad (t \neq 0)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \underbrace{t \cdot e^t}_{b(t)} - \underbrace{x \cdot \frac{1}{t}}_{a(t) \cdot x}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x \left(-\frac{1}{t} \right)$$

$$\bar{x}(t) = c \cdot e^{\int \left(-\frac{1}{t} \right) dt} = c \cdot e^{-\ln|t|} + k$$

$$= c \cdot \cancel{\ln t}, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x(t) = c(t) \cdot \ln(t)$$

$$(c(t) \cdot \ln(t))' = -\frac{1}{t} \cdot c(t) \ln(t) + t \cdot e^t$$

$$\cancel{c'(t) \cdot \ln(t) + c(t) \cancel{\ln(t)}} = -\frac{1}{t} \cdot c(t) \ln(t) + t \cdot e^t$$

$$c'(t) \cdot t + c(t) = c(t) + t \cdot e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow c(t) = \int e^t dt \Rightarrow c(t) = e^t + k, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$4) \quad \dot{x}^1 = \frac{2x + \ln t}{t \cdot \ln t} \quad (\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = x \cdot \underbrace{\frac{2}{t \ln t}}_{\underline{x \cdot a(t)}} + \frac{1}{t} \underline{b(t)})$$

$$\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = \frac{2}{t \ln t} \bar{x} \quad \int \frac{2}{t \ln t} dt = 2 \int (\ln t)^1 \cdot \frac{1}{\ln t} dt$$

$$\bar{x}(t) = c \cdot e^{-\ln(\ln|t|)} = c \cdot e^{\ln(\ln|t|)^2} = c \cdot e^{\ln^2 t}$$

$$x(t) = c(t) \cdot \ln^2 t$$

$$(c(t) \cdot \ln^2 t)' = c(t) \cdot \ln^2 t \cdot \frac{2}{t \ln t} + \frac{1}{t}$$

$$c'(t) \cdot \ln^2 t + c(t) \cdot 2 \ln t \cdot \frac{1}{t} = c(t) \cdot \ln t \cdot \frac{2}{t} + \frac{1}{t}$$

$$c'(t) \cdot \ln^2 t = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$c'(t) = \frac{1}{t \ln^2 t} \Rightarrow c(t) = \int \frac{1}{t \ln^2 t} dt = \int (\ln t)^1 \cdot \frac{1}{\ln^2 t}$$

$$5) \quad \dot{x}^1 = \frac{x}{t} + t \cdot \text{cont}, t > 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{t} \cdot \bar{x}$$

$$\bar{x}(t) = c \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{t} dt} = c \cdot e^{\ln t} = c \cdot t$$

Caut sol. de forma: $x(t) = c(t) \cdot t$

$$(c(t) \cdot t)' = c(t) \cdot t \cdot \frac{1}{t} + t \cdot \text{cont}$$

$$c'(t)t - c(t) = c(t) + t \cdot \text{cont}$$

$$c'(t) = \frac{1}{t} \cdot \text{cont} \Rightarrow c(t) = \int \frac{\text{cont}}{t} dt$$

$$3) \dot{x}^1 = \frac{2}{t} \cdot x + t^2 \cdot \text{const}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x \cdot \frac{2}{t} + t^2 \cdot \text{const}, \quad t > 0$$

$$\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = \bar{x} \cdot \frac{2}{t}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}(t) &= c \cdot e^{\int \frac{2}{t} dt} = c \cdot e^{2 \int \frac{1}{t} dt} = c \cdot e^{2 \ln|t|} \\ &= c \cdot e^{(\ln|t|)^2} = c \cdot e^{t^2}.\end{aligned}$$

Caut sol de forma: $x(t) = c(t) \cdot t^2$.

$$(c(t) \cdot t^2)' = c(t) \cdot t^2 \cdot \frac{2}{t} + t^2 \cdot \text{const}$$

$$c'(t) \cdot t^2 + c(t) \cdot 2 \cancel{t} = c(t) \cdot 2 \cancel{t} + t^2 \cdot \text{const}$$

$$c'(t) t^2 = t^2 \cdot \text{const}$$

$$c'(t) = \text{const} \Rightarrow c(t) = \int \text{const} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow c(t) = \sin t + k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$x(t) = t^2 \cdot (\sin t + k), \quad k \in \mathbb{R}.$$