



Diferensiyel
Denklem...

DİFERENSİYEL DENKLEM SİSTEMLERİNİN LAPLACE YÖNTEMİYLE ÇÖZÜMÜ

$$Y(s) \leftarrow X(s), Y(s) \rightarrow X(s)$$

Burada birinci dereceden lineer denklem sisteminin çözümünü Laplace dönüşümü teknigiyle yapacağız. Bu uygulama aşağıdaki adımlardan oluşur:

1.Adım: Her iki denkleme de Laplace dönüşümü uygulanır ve başlangıç koşulları eklenirse denklem sistemi $X(s)$ ve $Y(s)$ den oluşan iki bilinmeyenli lineer cebirsel denklem haline getirilir.

2. Adım: 1. adımda elde edilen lineer sistemden $\underline{X(s)}$ ve $\underline{Y(s)}$ çekilir.

3. Adım: Verilen başlangıç değer probleminin çözümü olan

$$\underline{x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{X(s)\}} \text{ ve } \underline{y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Y(s)\}}$$
 elde edilir.

Örnek .

$X(0) = 8$ ve $Y(0) = 3$ başlangıç koşulları altında,

$$X' = 2X - 3Y$$

$$Y' = Y - 2X$$

diferansiyel denklem sistemini Laplace dönüşümlerini kullanarak çözelim.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{X'\} &= \mathcal{L}\{2X - 3Y\} \\ \mathcal{L}\{Y'\} &= \mathcal{L}\{Y - 2X\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{X'\} &= sX(s) - X(0) = sX(s) - 8 \\ \mathcal{L}\{Y'\} &= sY(s) - Y(0) = sY(s) - 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$sX(s) - 8 = 2X(s) - 3Y(s)$$

$$sY(s) - 3 = Y(s) - 2X(s)$$

$$(s-2)X(s) + 3Y(s) = 8$$

$$2X(s) + (s-1)Y(s) = 3$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} s-2 & 3 \\ 2 & s-1 \end{vmatrix} = s^2 - 3s + 2 - 6 \\ = s^2 - 3s - 4 \neq 0$$

$$X(s) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ 3 & s-1 \end{vmatrix}}{s^2 - 3s - 4} = \frac{8s - 8 - 9}{s^2 - 3s - 4} = \frac{8s - 17}{s^2 - 3s - 4}, \quad X(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{8s - 17}{s^2 - 3s - 4}\right\}$$

$$\frac{8s - 17}{(s-4)(s+1)} = \frac{A}{s-4} + \frac{B}{s+1} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 8s - 17 &= A(s+1) + B(s-4) \\ s=4, \quad 15 &= 5A \Rightarrow A = 3 \\ s=-1, \quad -25 &= -5B \Rightarrow B = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{3}{s-4}\right\} + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{5}{s+1}\right\} = \underline{\underline{3e^{4t} + 5e^{-t}}}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} s-2 & 8 \\ 2 & s \end{vmatrix}}{s^2 - 3s - 4} = \frac{3s - 6 - 16}{s^2 - 3s - 4} = \frac{3s - 22}{s^2 - 3s - 4}, \quad y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{3s - 22}{s^2 - 3s - 4}\right\}$$

$$\frac{3s - 22}{(s-4)(s+1)} = \frac{A}{s-4} + \frac{B}{s+1} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 3s - 22 &= A(s+1) + B(s-4) \\ s=4, \quad -10 &= 5A \Rightarrow A = -2 \\ s=-1, \quad -25 &= -5B \Rightarrow B = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{-2}{s-4}\right\} + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{5}{s+1}\right\} = \underline{\underline{-2e^{4t} + 5e^{-t}}}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x(t) &= 3e^{4t} + 5e^{-t} \\ y(t) &= -2e^{4t} + 5e^{-t} \end{aligned}}$$

Örnek .

$X(0) = -1$, $X'(0) = -1$, $Y(0) = 1$ ve $Y'(0) = 0$ başlangıç koşulları altında,

$$X'' + Y' = \cos t$$

$$Y'' - X = \sin t$$

diferansiyel denklem sistemini Laplace dönüşümlerini kullanarak çözünüz.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{x'' + y'\} &= \mathcal{L}\{\cos t\} \\ \mathcal{L}\{y'' - x\} &= \mathcal{L}\{\sin t\} \end{aligned}$$

$\leftarrow \begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{x'\} &= s^2 X(s) - x'(0) = s^2 X(s) + s + 1 \\ \mathcal{L}\{y'\} &= s^2 Y(s) - y'(0) = s^2 Y(s) - s \\ \mathcal{L}\{y\} &= s Y(s) - y(0) = s Y(s) - 1 \end{aligned}$

$$s^2 X(s) + s + s^2 Y(s) - 1 = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$s^2 Y(s) - s - X(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s^2 X(s) + s^2 Y(s) &= \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} - s = \frac{s - s^2 - s}{s^2 + 1} = -\frac{s^2}{s^2 + 1} \\ -X(s) + s^2 Y(s) &= \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} + s = \frac{s^3 + s + 1}{s^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$\left. \begin{aligned} -s / (s^2 X(s) + s^2 Y(s)) &= -\frac{s^3}{s^2 + 1} \\ -X(s) + s^2 Y(s) &= \frac{s^3 + s + 1}{s^2 + 1} \end{aligned} \right\}$

$$X(s) (-\cancel{s^3} / \cancel{s^2 + 1}) = \frac{s^4 + s^3 + s + 1}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{s^3(s+1) + (s+1)}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{(s+1)(s^2 + 1)}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$X(s) = -\frac{s+1}{s^2 + 1} \Rightarrow X(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{-\frac{s+1}{s^2 + 1}\right\}$$

$$X(t) = -\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2 + 1}\right\} - \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\right\}$$

$$X(t) = -\cos t - \sin t$$

$$\cancel{s^2} Y(s) = \frac{s^3 + s + 1}{s^2 + 1} - \frac{s+1}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{s^3}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1}, \quad y(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2 + 1}\right\} \Rightarrow y(t) = \cos t$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x(t) &= -\cos t - \sin t \\ y(t) &= \cos t \end{aligned}}$$