Лекция 2

«Стационарное линейное уравнение 1-ого порядка. Формула Коши для СтЛ-1. Квазиполиномы»

$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{dx}{x} = \ln(b) - \ln(a)$$

Bonpoe o znazennu ln (-1).

Формула Эйлера
$$\dot{e} = \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi$$
 $\dot{i}^2 = -1$

Tumpromnurchure rucha

Kbatephuonur
$$a_0 + a_1 i + a_2 j + a_3 k$$
, $a_m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk = -1$$
, $ij = k$

$$ik = -j$$

$$ki = -i$$

$$ki = -i$$

$$ik = i$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{x-\lambda x=f}$$
, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $f \in C(I)$

Teopena (o pagpennimocti de C+N-1) $\forall f \in C(I)$, $\forall s \in I \ \forall g \in R \ 3.k \ \begin{cases} Dx - \lambda x = f \\ x(s) = g \end{cases}$ ognostiazho pagpennima u eë pem.

$$x(t) = e \qquad \xi + \int e \qquad f(x) dx$$

Dokajaterbetbo.

$$\mathcal{D}(e^{\lambda t}x) = -\lambda e^{-\lambda t}x + e^{-\lambda t}x' = e^{-\lambda t}(x'-\lambda x)$$

$$e^{-\lambda t} (Dx - \lambda x) = e^{-\lambda t} (t)$$

$$D(e^x) = e^{-y_f}$$

$$n(t) = e^{\lambda s} + \begin{cases} e^{-\lambda r} & dr \\ e^{-\lambda s} & dr \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = e \quad y(t) = e \quad \xi + \int_{\xi} e \quad f(x) \, dx$$

 $u = e^{-\lambda t}$

u(s) = e · x(s) = e =



Morroe pewerne
$$3p$$
. $Dx - \lambda x = f$

$$x(t) = e \cdot c + e \int_{s}^{t} e^{-\lambda \tau} f(t) d\tau$$

$$x(t) = e \cdot C + \begin{cases} e \\ \lambda(t-e) \end{cases}$$

C rekotipes konctanta

Banehanne: Ecru Z kommercero grazhens opgregnes Z: I -> C n h kommerchozharn. h=5+ig. Lel, 70 zavara Komn Dz= hz+h
=<(5)= 7 remet Eduncyle mor pemenne

5

Пример.
$$\begin{cases} x^1 - x = e^t \\ x(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$
 $x(t) = e^{\lambda(t-s)} + e^{\lambda t} \int_{e^{-\lambda t}}^{e^{-\lambda t}} e^{\lambda t} dt$

$$x(t) = e^{-1 \cdot (t-s)} + e^{-t} \int_{e^{-\lambda t}}^{e^{-\lambda t}} e^{\lambda t} dt = e^{-t} + e^{-t} \int_{e^{-\lambda t}}^{e^{-\lambda t}} e^{\lambda t} dt = e^{-t} + e^{-t} \int_{e^{-\lambda t}}^{e^{-\lambda t}} e^{\lambda t} dt = e^{-t} + e^{-t} \int_{e^{-\lambda t}}^{e^{-\lambda t}} e^{\lambda t} dt = e^{-t} + e^{-t} \int_{e^{-\lambda t}}^{e^{-\lambda t}} e^{\lambda t} dt = e^{-t} + e^{-t} \int_{e^{-\lambda t}}^{e^{-\lambda t}} e^{\lambda t} dt = e^{-t} + e^{-t} \int_{e^{-\lambda t}}^{e^{-\lambda t}} e^{\lambda t} dt = e^{-t} \int_{e^{$$

KBazunoauhonou

P(+rant+an-,+"+...+ao

a)
$$a: \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow P: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

8) $a: \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow P: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

P(t)e - ecto kbazunonumour

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m} P_{j}(t)e^{\lambda_{j}t}, \quad \lambda_{j} \neq \lambda_{k}, \quad j \neq k$$

Toxe xbazunosunou

j = k+1, m

Lier j= 1,k

 $\lambda_{j} = d_{j} + i \beta_{j}$

$$D^{k}(P(t)e^{\lambda t}) = \sum_{m=0}^{k} C_{k}^{m} D^{m} P D^{k-m} \lambda^{t} = Q(t)e^{\lambda t} (*)$$

$$\deg Q = \deg P$$

$$\int_{S}^{t} P(r) e^{\lambda r} dr = P(r) \frac{e^{\lambda r}}{r} \Big|_{S}^{t} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{S}^{t} P(r) e^{\lambda r} dr = Q(t) \frac{\lambda^{t}}{e^{t}} e^{\lambda r}$$

$$dog Q = deg P$$

$$P_{A}$$
 (t) $e^{\lambda_{1}t} = 0$ E_{A} P_{A} E_{A} P_{A} E_{A} P_{A} E_{A} P_{A} E_{A} P_{A} E_{A} P_{A} P_{A}

Meopena (Ctay. MH. yp. 1000 nopelka c npobé zaeto lo bule kleganon) Oryce persenue yp DZ-1Z=Politie + \(\frac{7}{1=1}\) P; (t) e' 8719 Z(t) = (C+tQ(t)) = + \frac{m}{1=1} Q; e^{1/3}t deg Q; = deg P; , j = 0,1,2.. m

$$x(t) - \lambda x(t) = f(t)$$
 generout. Rbazunozunou

$$f(t) = P_0(t)e^{\lambda t} + \sum_{j=1}^{k} P_j(t)e^{-\lambda_j t} + \sum_{j=k+1}^{m} (P_j(t)\cos p_j t + P_j^*(t)\sin p_j t) e^{-\lambda_j t}$$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \qquad \lambda_j \neq \lambda, \ j=1,k \qquad P_j \neq 0 \qquad j=k+1,...m$$

torda pemenue

$$x(t) = (c+tQ_0(t))e^{\lambda t} + \sum_{j=1}^{k} Q_j(t)e^{\lambda_j t} + \sum_{j=k+1}^{m} (Q_j(t)\cos \beta_j t + Q_j(t)\sin \beta_j t)e^{\lambda_j t}$$

Ocmorbanue raspetoro Tera. dx = -k(x-a) $(x = (0) = x_0$

X. - Har. temper tera 36,6° a - Tening. Oxpax. cpedor k-K03pp. k=0,22

x +kx=ka

 $x(t) = Ce^{-kt}$

ない)= べい

 $a(t) = (x_0 - a) e + a$

report 1 rue

22

33,3

30,7

28,6

26,9 25,5

82

22,8

"Beruxun npungun - Begroe Buxenne & nupe onu conbactes yp. $qx = \gamma \times qf$ $x_1 = y \times$ u Lu $\frac{x}{dx} = y dt$ B Kaxdom cryrae X n l, 3 newrot Patotaet popuysa "Kladpatyper zuvreptosu" cloro onpedene Hnyro Mahogh x(t)= e.3

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Ucterenne xud koern ny cocyda

3a 1 man (15 + 24) M3 bogn nonadort Boorny

3a 1 min 120 m³ bodon Buterart my Forky

Whenever permenue $(\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{120}) = \frac{1}{10} \text{ m}^3 \Rightarrow$

Baron Topurerru (1641) $w = k \sqrt{2gx}, k=0,6, g=9,8$

Ja laca bu bola uj normant Tozku Butekaet

3a 10 mun 802 ka transmentag

Kax Butekaet Boga ny cocyda?

s. klagx dt

Coosen briterner bour

C gpyron ctoponur, ypoleno boin Charguten za dt ha -dx ≥>

-S(x) dx nloyado coosono c S(x) MBepxnoeta na Broote X. объён води в богке уминьшител на

s.k \(\frac{1}{2}gx'\)dt = -S(x)dx

Sun= Ty 4 4 4 mac

 $(3.K) \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{S(x)}{s \cdot k \sqrt{2g} x}, t(s) = 0$

t, = 22 = 2. 3600 ax $t = \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{\chi}}{s \cdot k \sqrt{2g}} \sqrt{\chi}$ x, = \frac{4}{17} = h m \to Breota Forku

 $S = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{t_1 k \sqrt{2g}} = 9,27 \cdot 10^5 \text{ m}, S = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} = 5,4 \cdot 10^3 \text{ M}$

tuck = 618, 13 ax ~ 10 MNH 18 ax. norp. 30%