Diocopikes Esignificas - Differentional Equations

Bishiorpadia Zuftwords Xulisias

D Epoplostina Madification & Discovering. Lan Maxavisous.

2 In Ix cubas Diepopikes Egiovicus kan Topplituta conopiation Tipoly Boxce and Diprima:

elso in English.

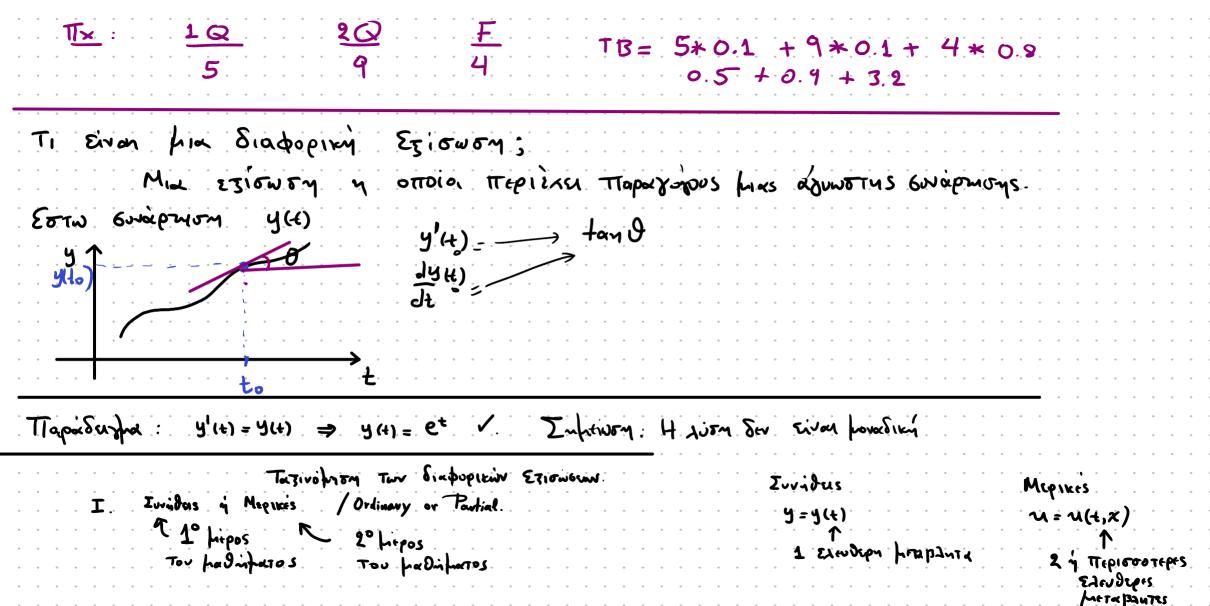
@ Elementary Differential Equations and Boundary Value troblems

Boxce and Diprima 3 Em la cubas Diepopikas Egiodicus kan Tropanjuta curopiatur Tipur

also in English.

3 Elementory Differential Equations and Boundary Value troblems

2 quiz d'Ho 10% 1 TEAINS SIMY. 80%



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|--|---|
| Oy'= y, 1" Tagms, xrathing | II. Taisy This Statiophinis Esteways (order of the dif. eq. |
| (2) y'=t2y, 1 Tains, ypathum (3) y"+ty'+y2=1, 2"> Tains | H Tasy Tipossiopilan due Ty Tasy The herionofaultine Timpa (IIX) y'lt)=y(t) 1" Tasys |
| 3 y"+ + y' + y2=1, 2"> Tagas In Spot-huen | B) y"(4) - 3y'(+) + y(+) = 0 245 TRIMS. |
| 4 y'+yy1=0, 1" Tajos. | [Ferrier Mopon F [t, y(t), y'(t), y(P)(t)] = 0 |
| he shattird | (4) F[t, y, y'] = y'(+) -y(+) |
| | () () () [[[+, y , y], y] [= y (+) = 3 y (+) + y (+))) () |
| | M Tagm wam PEN |
| | III. spathing of Mn-spathing (Linear or Non-linear) |
| | |
| | [pathirin : + Oταν δεν υπάρχουν χινόμενα των y, y',, y(P) → Δων υπάρχουν δυνάμεις των y, y',, y(P) |
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| | Man & patition : Oran Ser siver death man |
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| | |

Eστω μια συνάρωση μ(t), Ih' κου μ(t) #0 #t

y'(t) + p(t) y(t) = q(t) (=>) μ(t) y'(t) + μ(t)p(t)y(t) = μ(t) q(t) (+>)

μ'(t)

$$\left(\left(f_{H}, g_{(t)} \right)' = f_{(t)} g_{(t)} + f_{(t)} g_{(t)} \right)$$

$$\left(f_{H}, g_{(t)} \right)' = f_{(t)} g_{(t)} + f_{(t)} g_{(t)} + f_{(t)} g_{(t)}$$

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$$\left(f_{(t)} g_{(t)} \right)' = f_{(t)} g_{(t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_1|h(t)| = \int h(t)dt \Rightarrow |h(t)| = e^{\int h(t)dt} \Rightarrow h(t) = e^{\int h(t)dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (h(t)y(t)) dt = \int h(t)q(t)dt \Rightarrow h(t)y(t) = \int h(t)q(t)dt + C$$

$$y(t) = e^{\int h(t)dt} \left(\int e^{\int h(t)dt}q(t)dt + C\right)$$

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$$T_{1} = \int h(t)dt + C$$

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$$T_{2} = \int h(t)dt + C$$

$$T_{3} = \int h(t)dt + C$$

$$T_{4} = \int h(t)dt + C$$$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (h(t)y(t)) dt = \int h(t) q(t) dt \Rightarrow h(t) y(t) = \int h(t) q(t) dt + C$$

$$y(t) = e^{-\int h(t) dt} \left(\int e^{\int h(t) dt} q(t) dt + C \right)$$

To TIAT EXEL forabley duen

MTIOPW VX TTEOGS.OPIEW TO C also TWV OPXIKY GUSTING

(4(1) = 2 (Apxiky 60)

$$\frac{\text{Norm.}}{1^{\circ} \text{ binh } \ell} P(t) = \frac{2}{t} + \frac{1}{4} = 4t$$

$$\frac{1^{\circ} \text{ binh } \ell}{1^{\circ} \text{ binh } \ell} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t} d$$

3° km/d
$$y_0 = \frac{1}{t^2} (t^3 + c) \Rightarrow 2 = 1 + c \Rightarrow c = 1$$

Apa in from a similar sinar ytt) = $\frac{t^4 + 1}{t^2}$

 $y(t) = -\frac{2}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{3}e^{t/2}$

$$\frac{2^{\circ} | b = \frac{1}{2} | b =$$

 $e^{-\int P(t)dt}$ = $-\frac{2}{3}\int (e^{-3/2t})^t dt = -\frac{2}{3}e^{-3/2t}$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \int (e^{-3/2t})^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(-\frac{2}{3} e^{-3/2t} + \frac{1}{3} e^{-3/2t} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}\int (e^{-3/2+})^{1}dt$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}e^{-3/2+}+c$$

Apr y fordsnin loon no o TIAT viva y 600 àprions

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{2}{3}e^{-3/2t}+c\right)$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \int (e^{-3/2+})' dx$$

$$\int e^{-t/2} e^{-3/2} e^{-3/2}$$

$$e^{-3}/_{2}t$$

Dewporter 1: Εστωτ
$$p,q$$
 Envexus Enaphicus 6το διαστικά $I: α< t < β$
Το οποίο Περιέκα το to Τότε \exists μουαδική λύση $y(t)$ η οποία

[κωνοποιεί το πατ
$$\begin{cases} y'(t) + p(t)y(t) = q(t) \\ y(t_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

$$M(t) + N(y) y' = 0 \qquad (\pi \times t + yy' = 0 \quad \eta \quad \frac{t}{y} + y' = 0)$$

$$(\text{Kovorus } for Anomas - Chain value.} \quad y = y(t)$$

$$\frac{df(y)}{dt} = \frac{df(y)}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = f'(y) y'$$

Έστω $H_1(t)$ τω $H_1(t) = M(t)$ (5π) των παράγουσα του M(t)) και $H_2(y)$ τω $H_2(y) = N(y)$ Τότι $M(t) + N(y) y' = 0 \iff H_1(t) + H_2(y) y' = 0$ $\frac{d}{dt} H_1(t) + \frac{d}{dy} H_2(y) \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \iff \frac{d}{dt} \left(H_1(t) + H_2(y) \right) = 0$

$$\frac{dH_2(y)}{dt} \iff H_1(t) + H_2(y) = C, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{1^{2} \text{ but } x}{2^{2} \text{ but } x}; \quad H_{1}^{1}(t) = -3t^{2} - 4t - 2 \implies H_{1}(t) = -t^{3} - 2t^{2} - 2t$$

$$\frac{2^{2} \text{ but } x}{2^{2} \text{ but } x}; \quad H_{2}^{1}(y) = 2y - 2 \implies H_{2}(y) = y^{2} - 2y$$

$$-t^{3} - 2t^{2} - 2t + y^{2} - 2y = C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{1^{2} \text{ but } x}{2^{2} + 2t^{2} - 2t}; \quad \frac{1^{2} \text{ but } x}{2^{2} - 2t};$$

H hovabiling size in Guraftmon 9(t) = 1 - 1+2+2+2+4, t >0

Mapasusta.

 $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{3t^2+4t+2}{2(4-1)}, y(0) = -1, +>0$

 $\frac{\text{Nism}}{\text{M(t)} = -3t^2 - 4t - 2} + 2(y-1) \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \qquad \left(\frac{\text{M(t)} + \text{N(y)}}{dt} = 0 \right)$