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ΗΑΤ - Ηπιύβλημα αρχικών τιμών

Διαφορική + Εξίσωση 1^η τάξης γραμμική ΕΔΕ

Αρχική Συνθήκη \Rightarrow Μοναδική λύση

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y'(t) + p(t)y(t) = q(t), \quad t > t_0 \\ y(t_0) = y_0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$y(t_0) = y_0$$

Τόσα το ΗΑΤ έχει μοναδική λύση

$$y(t) = e^{-\int p(t)dt} \left(\int e^{\int p(t)dt} q(t) dt + C_1 \right), \quad C_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Η C ηποριοπίζει την αρχική συνθήκη

$$y(t_0) = y_0 = e^{-\int_{t_0}^{t_0} p(t)dt} \left(\int_{t_0}^{t_0} e^{\int p(t)dt} q(t) dt + C_1 \right)$$

Нарівняння

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y' + \frac{2}{t} y = 4t, \quad t > 1 \\ y(1) = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$P(t) = \frac{2}{t}, \quad q(t) = 4t$$

$$(1) \mu(t) = \int_P(t) dt = \int \frac{2}{t} dt = 2 \ln|t| \stackrel{t>0}{=} 2 \ln t$$

$$(2) \int e^{\int P(t) dt} q(t) dt = \int e^{2 \ln t} 4t dt = \int e^{\ln(t^2)} 4t dt =$$
$$= \int t^2 \cdot 4t dt = 4 \int t^3 dt = \frac{4t^4}{4} = 4t^4$$

$$(3) \text{Функція } y(t) = \underbrace{e^{-2 \ln t}}_{C t^{-2}} (t^4 + C) \Rightarrow$$
$$C t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = t^2 + \frac{C}{t^2}, \quad t > 1$$

Використовуємо $y(1) = 2$

$$y(1) = 1 + \frac{C}{1} = 1 + C = 2 \Rightarrow C = 1$$

Отже в розв'язку відповідає $y(t) = t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2}, \quad t > 1$

Επίλεγμα Να ξυριστούν

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y' - \frac{1}{2}y = e^t, t > 0 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$P(t) = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad Q(t) = e^{-t}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \int p(t) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int p(t) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int dt = -\frac{t}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int e^{P(t)} q(t) dt = \int e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \int e^{-\frac{3}{2}t} dt = \frac{2}{3} e^{-\frac{3}{2}t}$$

\textcircled{3} Σύντομη λύση

$$y(t) = e^{-(-t/2)} \left(-\frac{2}{3} e^{-3t/2} + C \right), \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y(0) = -\frac{2}{3} + C = 1 \Rightarrow C = -1 + 2/3 = -1/3$$

Ή δύον των προβλημάτων είναι

$$y(t) = e^{t/2} \left(-2/3 \cdot e^{-3t/2} - 1/3 \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y(t) = -\frac{2}{3} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{3} e^{t/2}, \quad t \geq 0}$$

~~Hápažíš, že má řešení~~ to THAT

SOS

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) + \cos(t)y = \cos(t), & t > 0 \\ y(0) = 2 \end{cases}$$

Exponent $p(t) = q(t) = \cos(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} ① \int p(t) dt &= \int \cos(t) dt = \sin(t) \\ &= \int \sin(t) dt = -\cos(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$② \int e^{\sin(t)} \cos(t) dt = \boxed{e^{\sin(t)} \cdot (\sin(t))' = e^{\sin(t)} \cos(t)}$$

$$\int e^{\sin(t)} \cos(t) dt = \int (e^{\sin(t)})' dt = e^{\sin(t)} \cdot \cos(t)$$

$$\text{Lernekéz: } y(t) = e^{-\sin(t)} (e^{\sin(t)} + C) = \\ = 1 + C \cdot e^{-\sin(t)}, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(0) = 2 = 1 + C \cdot e^{-\sin(0)} = 1 + C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 1 \quad \text{ápa n mohou být jiné řešení}$$

$$y(t) = 1 + e^{-\sin(t)}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} gy' + \frac{1}{t} y = 5t^2, \quad t > 0 \\ p(t) = 1/t \\ q(t) = 5t^2 \\ y(1) = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

Brücke zu p(t)

$$p(t) \cdot y' + p(t) \cdot p(t) \cdot y = p(t) \cdot q(t)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{\mu'(t)}{\mu(t)} = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow \ln|\mu(t)| = \ln|t| + C_1 \Rightarrow \mu(t) = e^{\ln|t| + C_1} = e^{\ln|t|} \cdot (2), \quad C_2 = e^{C_1} > 0$$

$\int p(t) dt = e^{\ln|t|} = t$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (C_2 \cdot e^{\ln|t|} \cdot y)' + (C_2 \cdot e^{\ln|t|} \cdot 1/t) \cdot y = (C_2 \cdot e^{\ln|t|}) \cdot 5t^2 \Rightarrow$$

$(C_2 \cdot e^{\ln|t|} y)' - (C_2 \cdot e^{\ln|t|}) \cdot 5t^2 \Rightarrow e^{\ln|t|} y = 5t^3$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int e^{\ln|t|} \int e^{\ln|t|} \cdot 5t^2 dt = 5 \int t^3 dt = 5 \frac{t^4}{4} + C$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{Fehlerkenn Wsm: } y(t) = e^{-\ln|t|} \left(5 \frac{t^4}{4} + C \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\ln|t|} \left(5 \frac{t^4}{4} + C \right) \Rightarrow y(t) = 5 \frac{t^3}{4} + \frac{C}{t}$$

$$\text{Frwplgw of t: } y(1) = 2 \text{ to t}$$

$$y(1) = 2 = 5 \cdot \frac{1^3}{4} + \frac{C}{1} \Rightarrow 8 = 5 + 4C \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4} \quad \text{Apun Wsm ein: } y(t) = 5 \frac{t^3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$$

Θεώρημα: Εστω $p(t), q(t)$ συνάριθμοι και α, β σύγχρονα αριθμοί με $\alpha < \beta$. Τότε οι λύσεις της διαφορικής εquation $y'(t) + p(t)y(t) = q(t)$ στην περιοχή (α, β) είναι οι δύο μοναδικές λύσεις $y_1(t), y_2(t)$ που έχουν τις παραπομπές $y_1(\alpha) = y_2(\alpha) = 0$ και $y_1(\beta) = y_2(\beta)$.

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) + p(t)y(t) = q(t) \\ y(t_0) = t_0 \end{cases}$$

Διαχωρισμός εξωνορίας
Μορφή: $M(t) + N(y) \cdot y'(t) = 0$
Μορφή: $M(t) \cdot y' + N(y) = 0$

H.X $(t + y)y' = 0 \iff$ Μη γραμμική 1^η τάξης
 $(t^2 \sin(t) + y^2) \cdot y' = 0 \iff$

Kαρόβας της Αλγορίθμου

$$\frac{d}{dt}(f(y(t))) = \left[\frac{df}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \right]$$

Επαρτίζουμε: Εστω $f(y) = y^2$ και $y(t) = e^t$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(f(y(t))) = \left(\frac{df}{dy} \right) \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = 2y \cdot e^t = 2e^{2t}$$

$$\frac{df}{dy} = 2y \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = e^t$$

Egawors
μαρπτ: $M(t) + N(y) \cdot gy'(t) = 0 \quad (*)$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (f(g(t))) = \frac{d}{dt} (f \circ g)(t)'$$

$$(f \circ g)(t) = (e^t)^2 = e^{2t}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} ((f \circ g)(t)) = (e^{2t})' = (2t)' \cdot e^{2t} = 2 \cdot e^{2t}$$

Εστιν στη \exists ουραπτομη $H_1(t)$ τ.ω $H_1(t) = M(t)$

$$\left(\frac{dH_1(t)}{dt} = M(t) \right)$$

και στη \exists ουραπτομη $H_2(y)$ τ.ω $H_2(y) = N(y)$

$$\left(\frac{dH_2(y)}{dy} = N(y) \right)$$

τοτε στη $\#$ αποτελεί να γρυγράι ως

$$\left(\frac{dH_1(t)}{dt} + \frac{dH_2(y)}{dy}, \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = 0 \right) \# \#$$

$$\frac{dH_1(t)}{dt} + \frac{dH_2(y(t))}{dt} = 0$$

$$(f'(t) + g'(t)) = (f(t) + g(t)) \quad f'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow f(t) = c$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (H_1(t) + H_2(y(t))) = 0$$

$$\# \text{ για } H_1(t) + H_2(y(t)) = c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Hamiseryja

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{3t^2 + 4t + 2}{2(y-1)}, \quad t > 0 \\ y(0) = -1 \end{array} \right. \quad y' + P(t)y = Q(t)$$

$\frac{dy}{dt}$

$$M(t) + N(y) \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{(3t^2 + 4t + 2)}_{M(t)} + \underbrace{2(1-y)}_{N(y)} y'(t) = 0$$

(*)

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{V. d. } \exists H_1(t) \text{ kai } H_2(y) \text{ t. n. } H_1(H) = M(t) \text{ kai} \\ H_2(y) = N(y) \end{array} \right.$$

$$H_1(t) = 3t^2 + 4t + 2 \xrightarrow{\text{oder mit WS erweitert}} H_1(t) =$$

karta 2 paxpl

$$\boxed{H_1(t) = t^3 + 2t^2 + 2t}$$

$$H_2(y) = 2 - 2y \Rightarrow \text{oder mit WS erhoben}$$

ws THROS oy

$$\boxed{H_2(y) = 2y - y^2}$$

Given two; $H_1(t) + H_2(y) = C$, $C \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(t^3 + 2t^2 + 2t) + (2y - y^2) = \textcircled{1} C$$

At $t=0$; $y(0)=1$

At $t=0$; $y=1$

$$0^2 + 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot (-1) - (-1)^2 = \textcircled{1} C \Rightarrow C = -3$$

$$(t^3 + 2t^2 + 2t + 3) + 2y(t) - y^2(t) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2(t) - 2y(t) - (t^3 + 2t^2 + 2t + 3) = 0$$

$$y^2 - 2y + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 4y = 4(1-y) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4(1-y)}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1-y}$$

$$y(t) = 1 \pm \sqrt{1-t^3 - 2t^2 - 2t - 3} = 1 \pm \sqrt{-t^3 - 2t^2 - 2t - 2}$$

$$\text{For } -t^3 - 2t^2 - 2t - 2 \leq 0 \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

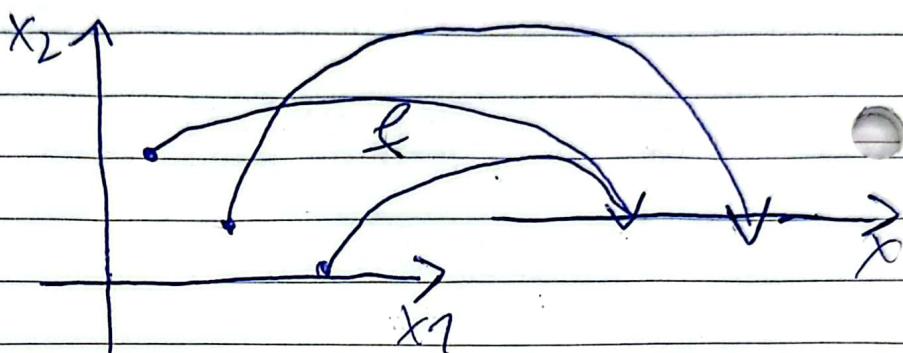
Եթարանոն հարցումներ

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

հարցումներ են ուստի ու առաջարկություններ

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



$$\text{Խորհրդական } f(x_1, x_2) = x_1, x_2$$

$$f(1, 1) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$f(1, 0) = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$f(-5, 5) = -5 \cdot 5 = -25$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_1, x_2 + h) - f(x_1, x_2)}{h} = \cancel{f'_x(x_1, x_2)}$$

$$= f'_{x_2}(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_1 + h, x_2) - f(x_1, x_2)}{h} = f'_{x_1}(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\text{du } f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2$$

$$f_{x_1}(x_1, x_2) = 1 + 0 = 1$$

DRF(1)

$$f_{x_2}(x_1, x_2) = 0 + 1 = 1$$

DR

Hauptexma

$$f(x, y) = xy + 5y + e^x$$

$$f_x(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy + 5y + e^x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (5y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^x)$$

$$= y + e^x$$

oder aus
nach x

$$f_y(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xy + 5y + e^x) = x + 5$$

Hauptexma

$$f(t, x) = t^3 + tx$$

$$f_t(t, x) = j$$

$$f_x(t, x) = j$$

$$f_t(t, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (t^3 + tx) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (t^3) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (tx) = 3t^2 + x$$

$$f_x(t, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (t^3 + tx) = t$$

Karolines Matematik

$$\text{Def} \frac{dF(t, y(t))}{dt} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, y) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(t, y) \frac{dy}{dt}$$

H.a.

$$F(t, y(t)) = t \cdot y(t)$$

$$\text{Kai } y(t) = t^2 + 2$$

Berechne die ersten 2 Ableitungen

$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ Berechne } F(t, y(t)) = t(t^2 + 2) = t^3 + 2t$$

$$2^{\text{nd}} \text{ Berechne } \frac{d}{dt}(F(t, y(t))) = (t^3 + 2t)' = 3t^2 + 2$$

~~$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}$~~ ~~$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$~~ zweite Ableitung

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, y) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, y) = y$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(t, y) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(t, y) = t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt}(t) = (t + t)' = 2t \rightarrow \text{also } y(t) = t^2 + 2$$

$$y' + t \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = y' + t \cdot 2t = y' + 2t^2 = \underbrace{t^2}_{y(t)} + 2t^2 =$$

$$= 3t^2 + 2$$