Лабораторная работа 6. Обыкновенные дифференциальные уравнения высших

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>
$$x = \frac{d^2}{dx^2}(y(x)) + e^{\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(y(x))}$$
 : #ucxodnoe уравневие

>
$$dsolve\left(x = \frac{d^2}{dx^2}(y(x)) + e^{\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(y(x))}\right) \#peuum \mathcal{D}Y$$

$$y(x) = \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{LambertW(e^x)^3}{6} - \frac{3 LambertW(e^x)^2}{4} - LambertW(e^x) + C1x + C2$$

$$\Rightarrow \#peuum уравнение с помощью замены, для этого проверим вычисление интегралов$$

$$> \int x - xe^{-x} dx$$

$$\int x - xe^{-x} dx$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} + x e^{-x} + e^{-x}$$
 (2)

$$\int \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x e^{-x} + e^{-x} + CI\right) \cdot (1 - e^{-x}) dx$$

$$\frac{x^3}{6} + CI x + \frac{3 (e^{-x})^2}{4} + e^{-x} CI + \frac{x (e^{-x})^2}{2} + \frac{e^{-x} x^2}{2} - e^{-x}$$
(3)

#построим несколько интегральных кривых

> int1 := plot
$$\left[\left[t + e^{-t}, \frac{t^3}{6} + \frac{3(e^{-t})^2}{4} + \frac{t(e^{-t})^2}{2} + \frac{e^{-t}t^2}{2} - e^{-t}, t = -15..15 \right], x = -15..15, y = -100..100, color = red \right]$$
 :#C1=C2=0

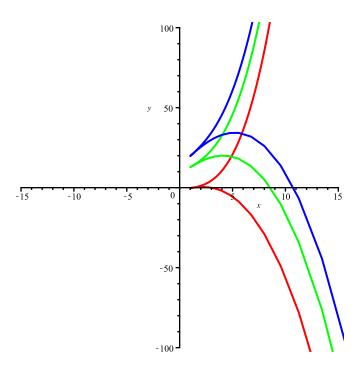
> int2 := plot
$$\left[\left[t + e^{-t}, \frac{t^3}{6} + 3t + \frac{3(e^{-t})^2}{4} + e^{-t} \cdot 3 + \frac{t(e^{-t})^2}{2} + \frac{e^{-t}t^2}{2} - e^{-t} + 10, t = -15 \right]$$

...15 $\left[x = -15...15, y = -100...100, color = green \right]$:#C1=3 C2=10

> ints := plot
$$\left[t + e^{-t}, \frac{t^3}{6} + 5t + \frac{3(e^{-t})^2}{4} + 5e^{-t} + \frac{t(e^{-t})^2}{2} + \frac{e^{-t}t^2}{2} - e^{-t} + 15, t = -15 \right]$$

...15, $x = -15...15, y = -100...100, color = blue$: #C1=5 C2=15

> plots[display](int1, int2, ints)



>
$$resh := dsolve \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} (y(x)) \cdot y(x) - \left(\frac{d}{dx} (y(x)) \right)^2 - y(x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (y(x)) \cdot \cot(x) = 0 \right)$$

$$resh := y(x) = \frac{C2}{e^{-CI\cos(x)}}$$
(4)

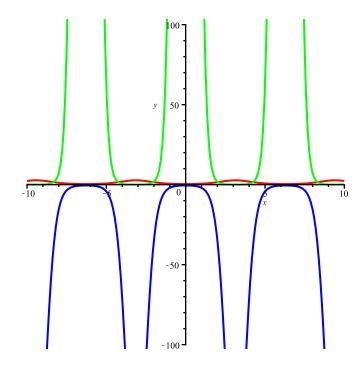
#построим интегральные кривые

$$= int1 := plot \left(\frac{1}{e^{\cos(x)}}, x = -10..10, y = -100..100, color = red \right) : \# C1 = 1 C2 = 1$$

$$int2 := plot\left(\frac{-10}{e^{3\cos(x)}}, x = -10..10, y = -100..100, color = blue\right) : \# C1 = 3 C2 = -10$$

>
$$int3 := plot\left(\frac{15}{e^{-5\cos(x)}}, x = -10..10, y = -100..100, color = green\right) :# C1 = -5 C2 = 15$$

> plots[display](int1, int2, int3)

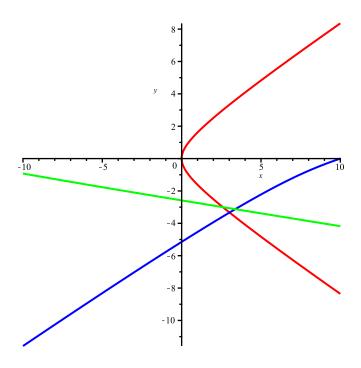


> restart;
>
$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(y(x)) \cdot ((y(x))^2 + 1) + (\frac{d}{dx}(y(x)))^3 = 0 : \#ucxodhoe уравневие$$

>
$$dsolve\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(y(x))\cdot((y(x))^2+1)+\left(\frac{d}{dx}(y(x))\right)^3=0\right)$$

 $y(x) = CI, y(x) \arctan(y(x)) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(y(x)^2+1) + CIy(x) - x - C2 = 0$ (5)

- ゝ #построим интегральные кривые
- > $int1 := plots[implicit plot](y(x)) \arctan(y(x)) \frac{1}{2} \ln(y(x)^2 + 1) x = 0, x = -10..10, y = -10..10)$ -100..100, color = red :# C1=0 C2=0
- > $int2 := plots[implicit plot] (y(x)) \arctan(y(x)) \frac{1}{2} \ln(y(x)^2 + 1) + 3y(x) x + 10 = 0, x = 0$ -10..10, y = -100..100, color = blue :# C1 = 3 C2 = -10
- > $int3 := plots[implicit plot](y(x)) \arctan(y(x)) \frac{1}{2} \ln(y(x)^2 + 1) 5y(x) x 15 = 0, x = 0$ -10..10, y = -100..100, color = green :# C1 = -5 C2 = 15
- > plots[display](int1, int2, int3)



$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d} x^2} (y(x)) = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d} x} (y(x))}{x} - \frac{y(x)}{x^2} \right) + \frac{2}{x^3} \cdot \sin \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) : \#ucxodhoe ypashesue$$

#построим интегральные кривые

$$int1 := plot \left(-\frac{x^3 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{2}, x = -10..10, y = -100..100, color = red \right) :# C1 = 0 C2 = 0$$

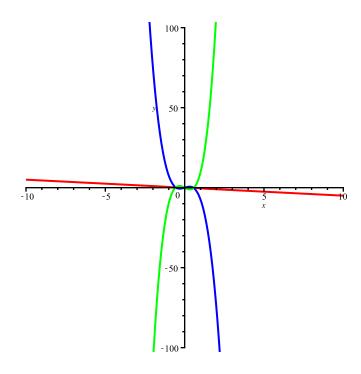
>
$$int2 := plot \left(-10 x^3 + 3 x - \frac{x^3 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{2}, x = -10 ...10, y = -100 ...100, color = blue \right)$$
:
$C1 = 3 C2 = -10$

$$= \# C1 = 3C2 = -10$$

$$= \inf 3 := plot \left(15 x^3 - 5 x - \frac{x^3 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{2}, x = -10..10, y = -100..100, color = green \right) :$$

$$\# C1 = -5C2 = 15$$

plots[display](int1, int2, int3)



>
$$dsolve\left(\frac{d^3}{dx^3}(y(x)) \cdot x \cdot \ln(x) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2}(y(x))\right)$$

$$y(x) = \frac{-CI \ln(x) x^2}{2} - \frac{3 - CI x^2}{4} + C2 x + C3$$
(7)

Nº3

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d} x^2} (y(x)) + 2 \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d} x} (y(x)) = 4\mathrm{e}^x (\sin(x) + \cos(x)) : \#ucxodhoe \ ypashesue$$

>
$$dsolve\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(y(x)) + 2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(y(x)) = 0\right)$$
#решение однородного уравнения
$$y(x) = C1 + C2 e^{-2x}$$
(8)

#посчитаем этот интеграл

(10)

$$intl := -\frac{e^{3x}\cos(x)}{10} + \frac{3e^{3x}\sin(x)}{10}$$
 (11)

$$int2 := \frac{3 e^{3x} \cos(x)}{10} + \frac{e^{3x} \sin(x)}{10}$$
 (12)

$$int2 := \frac{3e^{-\cos(x)}}{10} + \frac{e^{-\sin(x)}}{10}$$

$$int3 := (4(int1 + int2) + C1) \cdot e^{-2x}$$

$$int3 := \left(\frac{4e^{3x}\cos(x)}{5} + \frac{8e^{3x}\sin(x)}{5} + C1\right)e^{-2x}$$

$$int4 := \left[\left(\frac{4e^{3x}\cos(x)}{5} + \frac{8e^{3x}\sin(x)}{5} + C1\right)e^{-2x}dx\right]$$
(13)

$$int4 := \int \left(\frac{4 e^{3x} \cos(x)}{5} + \frac{8 e^{3x} \sin(x)}{5} + CI \right) e^{-2x} dx$$

$$int4 := -\frac{2 e^{x} \cos(x)}{5} + \frac{6 e^{x} \sin(x)}{5}$$

$$int4 := -\frac{2 e^{x} \cos(x)}{5} + \frac{6 e^{x} \sin(x)}{5} - \frac{C1}{2 (e^{x})^{2}}$$
 (14)

lasopamopuas pesoma NG Wome: Ogrikon pernare Brido de berdinavente Abre promis Revenus notroling yens: hayrumbus haxapums obligas 4 reconade perelleye herano ypoblerat Boxwell nopequel a wampopupobetus perignomono c numbers to openous exemeles Maple Beganne de Personne upoblement à epoblement chement indi-pensant menorsine un merspensione le soluri chemente indi-genient menorsio numeropensione lepy 8018 burene 1) X=4"+e-9 Sauceus y"= Z

Imbern! $y = \frac{2^3}{6} + \frac{2^2}{6^2} + \frac{3e^{-2}}{4} + \frac{2e^{-2}}{2} + \frac{2}{6} + \frac{2}{$ nopepul ekomo. nomama eady. 24+2242-2242-422-422-0/2420/20/20/242 - 2 clox=0 dz cosxdx ln 7 = ln sinx + ln C 2 = C, sinx = 4 dy dx Gsinx nyz - Geosyt Cz 1. C2 e - C, cax _ odyse penseure Ombem? 4, 62 e - 6, coss 3) 4" (1+42) +413=0

archyy+ C, 2 2 sin 12 d3 = 2 Sin = dx 2 = - Sin 1 d 1 + C

2=+ cos 1/2+C, y-34 z +cos 1 + C3 - unaimo 4p-e 2 nopagne Memop Marponarea dy 2 3 dx luy 2 3 luy 6 luc y 2 3 Cx3 y= C(x) x3 y2 Cx3 + C.3x2 C'x3 = 7 Cos 1= + C l. f cos 1/2 + C, dx + C2 2 - sin 1/2 - C1 + C2 42 (- Sin x2 - C1 + C2) x3 = - x3 sin x2 - C1 x + C2 x3 Omber 4 = - x3 51h 1/2 - C1x + C2x3 3000000 2. Houseme ostyre perseure Dy 4 eprésime c pezions 4" x lax=44 Perseuse 4"= = = = = = (x) 4 = = 2 | ln = = bn ln x + ln ly = 2 | x ln x = 2 | x ln x = 2 | ln x =

y'= C, lnx 4 2 C, luxdx + C2 2 C, (xlux -x) + C2 = C,x(lux-1)+ly
4 2 C, xlux -x) + C2 = C,x(lux-1)+ly
4 2 C, xlux dx + C2 8 + l3 = C, x2 lnx - C, x2 + C2 x + C3 2 - C, x2 lnx 3 Cx2 + C2 x C3 Ombern Gx2hx+30,x2+Czx+Cz 3apanne 3. Havin voyee pennenne 29 y" + 24 = 4e & (sihx+cox) Peurenie Jerreme 4 = 3 4 = 2 2 + 23 = 4ex (sinx+cosx) Hob gonou conjece un nonjecen enomenoù hamer pen nosmoure boknonozyence llemogou reconjege Comober Xapak mepernux 4p-e 22 +21=0 2=[0 > 4=e0x=1 Byse peuseum operpopuous ypobusings 40 - C, + C, e-2x V

Heigen Exemuse pensione y= ex (Acosx+Bsinx) l= 1+1 -> He also ropeous xop. yp. 9 y/2 ex (Acosx + Bsinx) + ex (-Asinx + Bcosx) 2 = ex(A+B)coix + (B-A) sinx) 4" = ex (A+B) cosx + (B-A) sinx) + ex (A+B) sinx+ (B-A) cox ex (2BCOLX - 2Asinx) Response 4 + 24 = 4exsinx +cosx) exsinx: 1-2A+(B-A)=4 1-2A+B=2 => A=-2= excosx: 2B+(B+B)=4 2B+A=2 B=6 4x 2 ex (= sinx - = cosx) Ryce perenne: 42 6x/6 sinx-2 cosx)+C, + C2e-2x Umbern, 9= ex/3 sin x + 3 coss) 6 C, o Cge -2x