

DIFERENCIJALNE JEDNAKOSTE PRVOG REDA

$y' = f(x) \Rightarrow y = \int f(x)$

$y = f(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n) \Leftrightarrow \Phi(x, y, c_1, \dots, c_n) \Rightarrow$ opći integral D.J.
 \Downarrow
 opće rješenje D.J.

FAMILIJA KRAIVOLJA

- pronalazak dif. jednačbe, derivirati n-puta i eliminirati c_1, \dots, c_n

CAUCHYJEV PROBLEM

$y = y(x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \rightarrow$ D.J. KOJA ODGOVARA $y = y(x)$
 \rightarrow početni uvjet

$y' = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x/dx$
 $y(1) = 2$
 $y = \frac{2x^2}{2} + C_1$
 $y = x^2 + C_1 \Rightarrow y = x^2 + 1$
 $C_1 = 2 - 1 = 1$

D.J. SA SEPARIRANIM VARIJABLAMA

$f(y)dy = g(x)dx \Rightarrow \int f(y)dy = \int g(x)dx + C$
 neposredno integriraju

$y' = \frac{x}{y}$
 $y'y = x$
 $ydy = xdx \Rightarrow$ oblik J.S.V.

D.J. KOJE SE SVODE NA J.S.V.

$y' = f(ax + by + c) \Rightarrow ax + by + c = z \Rightarrow z$ je nova ZAVISNA varijabla

* ispitaj je li homogena

$M(x, y) \dots$

HOMOGENE D.J.

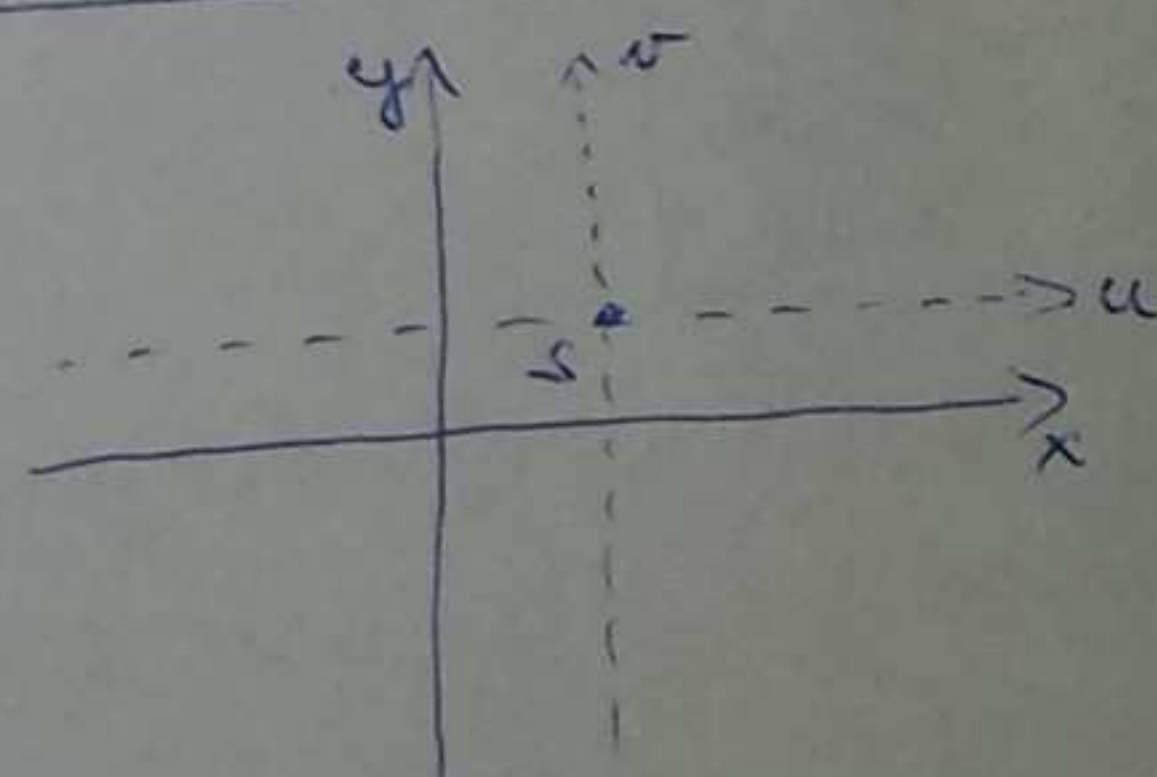
Homogena je ako se može svesti na:

$y' = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = z \Rightarrow$ nova ZAVISNA varijabla

D.J. KOJE SE SVODE NA HOMOGENU

$y' = f\left(\frac{a_1x + b_1y + c_1}{a_2x + b_2y + c_2}\right) \Rightarrow$ opći oblik

$p_1 \dots a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$
 $p_2 \dots a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$



① $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow p_1 \parallel p_2$

② $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$

p_1 i p_2 se sijeku

u $S(x_0, y_0)$

$\begin{cases} x = u + x_0 \\ y = v + y_0 \end{cases}$

$u =$ nezavisna

$v =$ zavisna

$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(v + y_0)}{d(u + x_0)} = \frac{dv}{du}$

$y' = \frac{dv}{du} = f\left(\frac{a_1u + b_1v}{a_2u + b_2v}\right) = f\left(\frac{a_1 + b_1 \frac{v}{u}}{a_2 + b_2 \frac{v}{u}}\right) = f\left(\frac{v}{u}\right)$
 homogena

\rightarrow ALGORITAM:

SUPSTITUCIJA:

$a_1x + b_1y = z/dx$

TRAJEKTORIJE

IZOGONALNE $\Rightarrow \rho \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$

1.) ODREDI D.J. $F(x, y, y') = 0$

2.) $\tan \alpha = \frac{y'_1 - y'_2}{1 - y'_1 y'_2}$

3.) $y'_1 = \varphi(y'_2)$

$F(x, y, y'_1) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x, y, \varphi(y'_2)) = 0$

4.) Riješimo D.J. familije trajektorija i tako dobijemo traženu familiju krivulja $\Phi_2(x, y, C) = 0$

LINEARNE D.J.

$y' + f(x)y = g(x)$

① $y' + f(x)y = 0 \Rightarrow$ dobijemo $y = C(x) \cdot \text{"nešto"} \cdot x$

② umjesto y uvrstimo ovo i izjednačimo s desnom stranom

③ Na kraju zamijenimo $C(x)$ i y //

BERNOULLIJEVA JEDNAČBA

$y' + f(x)y = g(x)y^\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \neq 0, \alpha \neq 1$

$\frac{y'}{y^\alpha} + f(x)y^{1-\alpha} = g(x)$

$z = y^{1-\alpha} \Rightarrow z \Rightarrow$ nova ZAVISNA varijabla

$\frac{z'}{1-\alpha} + f(x)z = g(x)$

(Pr.) $2xyy' - y^2 + x = 0$

$y' - \frac{y^2}{2xy} + \frac{x}{2xy} = 0$

$y' - \frac{y}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot y^{-1}$

$y' - \frac{1}{2x} \cdot y = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot y^{-1}$

$\hookrightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{2x}$

$g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\alpha = -1 //$

ORTOGONALNE TRAJEKTORIJE

D.J. familije krivulja dobijemo deriviranjem i eliminacijom konstanti. D.J. ortog. trajektorija dobijemo zamjenom $y' \rightarrow -\frac{1}{y'}$

(Pr.) $4x^2 + y^2 = k^2/d$

$8x + 2yy' = 0$

$4x = -\frac{y}{y'}$

$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{4x} \Rightarrow y = C \cdot \sqrt{x}$

* HINT:

ORTOGONALNE = $y' \rightarrow -\frac{1}{y'}$

IZOGONALNE = $y' \rightarrow \frac{y' - \tan \alpha}{1 + y' \tan \alpha}$

DIFERENCIJALNE JEDNADŽBE PRVOG REDA (NASTAVAK)

EGZAKTNA

u

$$P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0; \text{ UVJET: } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$u(x,y) = \int_{x_0}^x P(x,y)dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0,y)dy \quad (\text{ili}) \quad \int_{x_0}^x P(x,y_0)dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x,y)dy$$

* Za x_0 i y_0 obično biramo proizvoljne brojeve, kako pogoduje jednačini (najčešće $x_0 = y_0 = 0$)

EULEROV MULTIPLIKATOR

$\Rightarrow \mu(x,y) = f$ -ja koja pretvodi jednačinu u egzaktnu

$$\ln \mu(x) = \int \frac{1}{Q} \left[\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right] dx \Rightarrow f\text{-ja samo od } x$$

$$\ln \mu(y) = - \int \frac{1}{P} \left[\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right] dy \Rightarrow f\text{-ja samo od } y$$

$$\mu_y' P - \mu_x' Q = \mu(Q_x' - P_y')$$

PARAMETRIZACIJA

TIP	PAR	ALGORITAM
$y = f(x, y')$	$y' = p; p = p(x)$	$\frac{d}{dx} \Rightarrow p(x, c)$
$x = f(y, y')$	$y' = p; p = p(y)$	$\frac{d}{dy} \Rightarrow p(y, c)$
$x = f(y')$	$y' = p; p = p(y')$	$y = \int p f'(p) dp + C$
$y = f(y')$	$y' = p; p = p(y')$	$x = \int \frac{1}{p} f'(p) dp + C$

$$1. y = C \cdot x + f(C)$$

$$2. x + p'(p) = 0$$

$$x = -p'(p) = 0$$

$$y = -p p'(p) + f(p) \rightarrow \text{singularno rješenje}$$

$$x = -p'(p)$$

$$y = -p p'(p) + f(p)$$

SINGULARNO RJEŠENJE

$$(1) F(x, y, y') = 0$$

$$(1) F(x, y, p) = 0$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} F(x, y, y') = 0$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial F}{\partial p}(x, y, p) = 0$$

\rightarrow AKO ZADOVOLJAVAJE OVE UVJETE, TADA POSTOJI SINGULARNO RJEŠENJE U $T(x, y)$. NUŽNA PROVJERA!

CLAIRAUTOVA JEDNADŽBA

$$y = xy' + f(y') \Rightarrow \text{opći oblik, specijalni slučaj od (1)}$$

$$\text{SUBST. } y' = p, p = p(x); \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$y = xp + f(p) \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{opće rješenje (1)}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} (x + p'(p)) = 0 \rightarrow (x + p'(p)) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{singularno rješenje (2)}$$

ANVELOPA (OVOJNICA)

$$1) \Phi(x, y, c)$$

$$2) \frac{\partial F}{\partial c}(x, y, c)$$

eliminiraj c (derivirano vratiti nazad u početnu funkciju)

DIFERENCIJALNE JEDNAKOSTI VIŠEG REDA

INTEGRIRANJE SNIŽAVANJEM REDA JEDNAKOSTI

a) $y^{(n)} = f(x)$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{dy^{(n-1)}}{dx} = f(x) \Rightarrow dy^{(n-1)} = f(x) dx$$

$$dy^{(n-1)} = f(x) dx \Rightarrow \int dy^{(n-1)} = \int f(x) dx + C_1$$

$$\int dy^{(n-1)} = \int f(x) dx + C_1$$

(Z) TIPA: $y''' = 2x, y(0) = -1, y'(0) = 0, y''(0) = 1$

uzastopno integriranje i računanje konstanti

$$R_j: y = \frac{1}{12}x^4 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$$

b) $F(x, y^{(n)}, \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$

*HINT: u ovakvim zadacima se NE POJAVLJUJE y

SUPST.

$$z = y^{(n)}$$

(Pr.)

$$y'' + (y')^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{uodči} \Rightarrow \text{nema y}$$

$$y' = z$$

$$\arctan(z) = C_1 - x$$

$$z = \tan(-x + C_1)$$

$$y = \int z dz$$

$$R_j: y = \ln|\cos(-x + C_1)| + C_2$$

c) $F(y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \text{NEMA } x \Rightarrow \text{(Pr.) } yy'' + (y')^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{nema x}$$

$$y' = p$$

$$y'' = p \cdot p'; y''' = p [1 \cdot p' + p' \cdot p']$$

$$y \cdot p \cdot p' + p^2 = 0$$

$$p(y p' + p) = 0$$

$$y p' + p = 0$$

$$y \frac{dp}{dy} + p = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$p \cdot y = C_1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{C_1}{y} \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{2C_1 x + C_2}$$

$\alpha \Rightarrow$ stupanj

homogenosti

d) HOMOGENA u $y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n)}$

$$F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x, ty, ty', \dots, ty^{(n)}) = t^\alpha \cdot F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)})$$

SUPST. $y = e^{\int z dx} \Rightarrow z$ (nova, zavisna varijabla)

$$y' = z \cdot y$$

$$y'' = y(z' + z^2)$$

koristi gotove formule

D. J. S POTPUNIM DIFERENCIJALOM

$$I = (x, y, \dots, y^{(n)}) = \frac{d}{dx} \Phi(x, y, \dots, y^{(n-1)}) = 0$$

$$y'' + xy' + y = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(y' + xy) = 0 \quad / \cdot dx / \int$$

$$\text{jer: } \frac{d}{dx}(xy) = \overset{\nearrow=1}{x'y + xy'} = y + xy'$$

$$\int d(y' + xy) = C_1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(y') = (y')' = y''$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(y' + xy) = \dots = 0$$

$$y' + xy = C_1 \quad \dots \quad y = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \left[C_1 \int e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} dx + C_2 \right]$$

LINEARNE JEDNADŽBE VIŠEG REDA (L.D.J.)

*HINT:

L.D.J. s NE konst.

koeficijentima sadrži nekakav x u jednažbi,

L.D.J. s konst. koef

NE sadrži x //

1.) L.D.J. 2. REDA

* $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0 \Rightarrow$ homogena L.D.J. s ne konstantnim koeficijentima

$$y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$$

$$y_2(x) = y_1(x) \int \left[\frac{1}{y_1^2(x)} \cdot e^{-\int p(x) dx} \right] dx$$

(Pr) $xy'' + 2y' + xy = 0 \quad / : x \Rightarrow$ dijeli se s " x "
da se postigne oblik (*)

$$y'' + \frac{2}{x}y' + y = 0$$

$$p(x) = \frac{2}{x} \quad q(x) = 1 \Rightarrow R_j \Rightarrow y = C_1 \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} + C_2 \cdot \frac{-\cos x}{x}$$

b) S KONSTANTNIM KOEFICIJENTIMA

$$\text{OPĆI: } y'' + a_1 y' + a_0 y = 0 \Leftrightarrow r^2 + a_1 r + a_0 = 0 \quad \left[\begin{matrix} y'' \downarrow r^2, & y' \downarrow r, & y \downarrow 1 \end{matrix} \right] //$$

a) $r_1 \neq r_2; r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$y_1 = e^{r_1 x}, y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$$

OPĆE $y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$

b) $r_1 = r_2; r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$r_1 = r_2 = r = -\frac{a_1}{2}$$

$$y_1 = e^{rx}, y_2 = x e^{rx}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{rx} + C_2 x e^{rx}$$

c) KONJUGIRANO-KOMPLEKSNI

$$r_1 = \alpha + i\beta$$

$$r_2 = \alpha - i\beta$$

$$y = e^{\alpha x} \left[\underbrace{(C_1 + C_2)}_{k_1} \cos(\beta x) + i \underbrace{(C_1 - C_2)}_{k_2} \sin(\beta x) \right]$$

LINEARNE DIFERENCIJALNE JEDNAČBE VIŠEG REDA

WRONSKIJAN

$$W(y_1, \dots, y_n) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & \dots & y_n \\ y_1' & y_2' & \dots & y_n' \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)} & y_2^{(n-1)} & \dots & y_n^{(n-1)} \end{vmatrix} \equiv \begin{cases} \text{za } W(y_1, \dots, y_n) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \text{linearno ZAVISNE funkcije} \\ \text{za } W(y_1, \dots, y_n) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{linearno NEZAVISNE funkcije} \end{cases}$$

$$(P_n) \quad y_1 = e^{rx}$$

$$y_2 = xe^{rx}$$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} e^{rx} & xe^{rx} \\ e^{rx} & xe^{rx} + e^{rx} \end{vmatrix} = 2e^{2rx} \neq 0$$

→ nezavisne

L.D.J. N-TOG REDA S KONSTANTNIM KOEFICIJENTIMA (HOMOGENA)

$$L(y) \equiv y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1y' + a_0y = 0$$

$$y^{(n)} \downarrow r^n, \dots, y' \downarrow r, y \downarrow 1$$

$$P(r) \equiv r^n + a_{n-1}r^{n-1} + \dots + a_1r + a_0 = 0$$

$$y = C_1y_1 + C_2y_2 + \dots + C_ny_n$$

*

y_1, \dots, y_n čine
fundamentalni
sustav rješenja
jednačbe

ALGORITAM 1

1.) Nađemo nultacke karakterističnog polinoma

$$P(r) \equiv (r-r_1)^{n_1} \dots (r-r_k)^{n_k}$$

Primer

Odredi opće rješenje:

$$y^{IV} - y = 0 ; y^{(n)} \downarrow r^{(n)}$$

$$r^4 - 1 = 0$$

$$(r^2-1)(r^2+1) = 0$$

$$(r-1)(r+1)(r^2+1) = 0$$

$$r_1 = -1, r_2 = 1, r_3 = i, r_4 = -i$$

$$y_1 = e^{-x}, y_2 = e^x, y_3 = e^{0 \cdot x} \cos(1 \cdot x)$$

$$y_4 = e^{0 \cdot x} \sin(1 \cdot x)$$

$$y = C_1 \cdot e^{-x} + C_2 \cdot e^x + C_3 \cos x + C_4 \sin x$$

2.) Svakiom realnom korijenu r_i višestrukosti n_i odgovara n_i nezavisnih rješenja

$$e^{r_1x}, xe^{r_1x}, \dots, x^{n_i-1} \cdot e^{r_1x}$$

3.) Svakiom paru konjugirano kompleksnih nultacka ~~slučaj~~ $r_i = \alpha + i\beta, \bar{r}_{i+1} = \alpha - i\beta$ višestrukosti n_i odgovara $2n_i$ nezavisnih rješenja

$$e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x), xe^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x), \dots, x^{n_i-1} \cdot e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x)$$

$$e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x), \dots, x^{n_i-1} \cdot e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)$$

4.) O.R. L.D.J. jest linearna kombinacija svih rješenja gore navedenih oblika

NEHOMOGENE L.D.J. S KONST. KOEF.

$$y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1y' + a_0y = f(x)$$

$$y = y_H + y_P$$

$y_H \Rightarrow$ řešenie homogener rovnice

$y_P \Rightarrow$ specificko řešení nerovnice

Za rovnice 2. řádu:

$$y = C_1(x)y_1(x) + C_2(x)y_2(x)$$

* Pro odvození y_H u oblika $y_H = C_1y_1 + C_2y_2$,
získáme to derivacemi itd.

$$\begin{aligned} C_1'(x)y_1(x) + C_2'(x)y_2(x) &= 0 \\ C_1'(x)y_1'(x) + C_2'(x)y_2'(x) &= f(x) \end{aligned}$$

Za rovnice 3. řádu:

$$C_1'y_1 + C_2'y_2 + C_3'y_3 = 0$$

$$C_1'y_1' + C_2'y_2' + C_3'y_3' = 0$$

$$C_1'y_1'' + C_2'y_2'' + C_3'y_3'' = f(x)$$

$$C_1'(x), C_2'(x), C_3'(x)$$

integracemi, konstante i došjevo

y_P , obecná rovnice

$$y = y_H + y_P$$