CURS 1

2+1+1

Nota: 1 punct LCS 1 punct LCL 8 puncte LS-examen.

Bibliografie.

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introducue in teoria ecuatile diferentiale 1. Notionea de ecuatie dif. si solutie ecuatie algebrica $x^2-x=0$ $x^2-z=0$ x(x-1)=0 $x_{1,2}=\pm\sqrt{2}$ $x_1=0$, $x_2=1$

Ecuatie diferentialà: ecuatie functionalà (necunoscuta este o functie) in can per langa function necunoscutà apar si derivatele acesteia.

Exemple.

1)
$$y'(x) = y(x)$$
 $y' = y$
 $y(x) = 0$ soft soft.

 $y(x) = e^{x}$ est solutive

 $y(x) = xe^{x}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ — toole soft. equation

solutive general $(xe^{x})^{1} = x \cdot (e^{x})^{1} = x \cdot e^{x}$

1) Problema primitively:

 $f \in C[a_{1}b_{3}] = fc_{1}$, data

And so out $y \in C^{1}[a_{1}b_{3}]$ and $y'(x) = f(x)$, $x \in [a_{1}b_{3}]$.

 $y(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(b) da + x$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ — solution general a and a equation.

In jeneral în expresia unei ecratii diferențiale pot să apară si derivate de ordin superior a functiei mecunscute y"+y = 0 y": y'+ y + x.y" = x2 Forma generalà a unei ecuații dif. ecuatie dif. im firma implicità (4) $\left| F(x, y(x), y'(x), ..., y^{(n)}(x)) = 0 \right|$

y - functia neumoutai

n - ordinal ecuatiei dif.

x - voriabila indep.

(2) $y^{(m)}(x) = f(x, y(x), y'(x), ..., y^{(m-1)})$ formá explicità

ecuatie ouij. în

(forma normala,

forma Cauchy).

$$f: D_{f} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, D_{f} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

$$D_{f} - \text{domenial equation dif.}$$

$$Def. O \text{ functive } y \in \mathbb{C}^{n}(I) \text{ so to order tie a ec.}(2) \text{ dava}:$$

$$(i) I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \text{ imbroval medagemenod.}$$

$$(ii) (x, y(x), y(x), y(x), ..., y(x)) \in D_{f}, \forall x \in I.$$

$$(iii) y(x) = f(x, y(x), ..., y(x)), \forall x \in I.$$

$$N = 1.$$

$$E \text{ cuation dif. de ord. 1.}$$

$$(3) y'(x) = f(x, y(x)), \forall x \in I.$$

Def. 0 functive $y \in C^1(I)$ estimal. $a \in C$. (3) daca: (i) $I \subseteq IR$ instruct medig. (ii) $(x, y(x)) \in D_f$, $\forall x \in I$. (iii) y'(x) = A(x, y(x)), $\forall x \in I$.

Gy = { (x,y(x)): x e] } (ii) (=> Gy EDf. Problème au valor invitale (probl. Cauchy) 7: Dy → R, (xo, yo) ∈ Dy -> conditie invitable (x,y,) eGy.

Daca probl. Cauchy (4) are solutie unica atuna.

Apuneu ca (xo,yo) este pet de existentà si unicitate. Dará probl. (auchy (4) are mai multé solutir atunce spumeur cà (x0, y0) este punct singular.

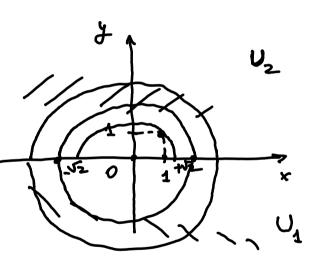
1)
$$y' = -\frac{x}{y}$$
 $f(x,y) = -\frac{x}{y}$

$$D_{f} = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_{f} = \mathbb{Q}_{4} \cup \mathbb{Q}_{2}$$

$$U_{1} = \mathbb{R} \times (-\infty,0)$$

$$U_{2} = \mathbb{R} \times (0,+\infty)$$



$$2y \cdot y' = -2x$$

$$(y^{2})^{1} = -2x$$

$$y^{2} = -\int 2x \, dx + x$$

$$y^{2} = -x^{2} + x \cdot x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(x) = \pm \sqrt{-x^{2}} + x \cdot x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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 $x_0 = 1$, $y_0 = 1$

 $y(1) = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{-1+x} = 1$

 $(x_0,y_0) > (4,1) \in U_2$

Problema Cauchy:
$$\int y^1 = -\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\begin{cases} y' = -\frac{x}{y} \\ y(a) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y' = -\frac{x}{y} \\ y(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y' = -\frac{2}{y} & x_0 = 1 \\ y(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(4,1) \in V_2 \implies y(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + x^2}$$

y'=-\frac{x}{y} => y.y' = -x \).2.

 $y(x) = \sqrt{2-x^2}$ => solutia prob). Cauchy y: (-52,52) ->1R I = (-V2, V2) est cel mai mare interval pe core poste fi considerata solutio probl. Cauely. (solutie paturata) (1,1) est punet de existenta si unicitate. 2)) y'= \y } y(0) = 0 7 (x,y) = Vy 7:Dx → R Dz= 12x[0,+0) 9,=14 yly)=0 est o sel. a ec. dif., chiaz o sol. a probl. Couchy 4=0

$$\frac{5}{5} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$
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 $\frac{5}{5} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$.

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$$(\sqrt{y})' = \frac{1}{2} \implies \sqrt{y} = \int \frac{1}{2} dx + \mathcal{K}.$$

$$\sqrt{y} = \frac{1}{2} \times + \mathcal{K}.$$

$$\sqrt{y} = (\frac{1}{2} \times + \mathcal{K})^{2}, \mathcal{K} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$|y(x)| = (\frac{1}{2} \times + \mathcal{K})^{2}, \mathcal{K} \in \mathbb{R}$$

y(0)=0 => 2=0 => C=0

 $y(x) = (\frac{1}{2}x)^2 = \frac{x^2}{L}$

probl. Cauchy au douà soluti y(x)=0 => (0,0) est joct. singular. y(x)= 22

$$y(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \cdot C\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{x+2c}{4}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{x+C_{1}}{4}\right)^{2}$$

$$y_{2}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq a \end{cases}$$

$$y_{2}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-a)^{2}, & x > a \end{cases}$$

$$y_{3}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-a)^{2}, & x > a \end{cases}$$

$$y_{4}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-a)^{2}, & x > a \end{cases}$$

$$y_{5}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-a)^{2}, & x > a \end{cases}$$

$$y_{6}(x) = \begin{cases} (x-a)^{2}, & x > a \end{cases}$$

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Rezolarea une écuatio dif. revine la determinarea unei functio y=y(x) care se nacordiaga la pautete tangentelos la grafic, det. de val. f(x,y).

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

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

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

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

$$x =$$

Dy =
$$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^*$$
 $M(x_0, y_0) \in \text{preimer binect}.$
 $f(x_0, y_0) = -\frac{x_0}{y_0} = -\frac{x_0}{x_0} = -1$

pe axa $0y : x = 0$

f(x,y) = - = 0.

pe a dona biect y=-x

Me Oy

$$y_1, y_2, ..., y_n - f_{c-1}$$
 me unbow k
 $x \rightarrow varu'abi' ka inalip. $y_2 = y_4(x), ..., y_m = y_m(x)$.

$$y_1(x) = f_1(x), y_2(x), ..., y_m(x)$$

$$\vdots$$$

$$\int y_{1}^{1}(x) = f_{1}(x, y_{1}(x), ..., y_{n}(x))$$

$$\vdots$$

$$u_{1}^{1}(x) - f_{n}(x, y_{1}(x), ..., y_{n}(x))$$

$$\begin{cases}
y_{1}^{i}(x) = f_{1}(x), y_{1}(x), \dots, y_{n}(x), \\
y_{n}^{i}(x) = f_{n}(x), y_{1}(x), \dots, y_{n}^{i}(x), \dots, y_{n}^{i}(x), \\
y_{n}^{i}(x) = f_{n}(x), y_{1}(x), \dots, y_{n}^{i}(x), \dots, y_{n$$

(6)
$$\frac{1}{Y'} = f(x, Y) \quad \text{forma vectoriala a sint. (5)}.$$

$$f: D_f \to \mathbb{R}^n, D_f \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{m+1}.$$

(ii)
$$(x, y(x)) \in D_1$$
, $\forall x \in I$
(iii) $y'(x) = f(x, y(x))$, $\forall x \in I$
Obs: Onive equative difference and many sinds due to echivate in forma union sinds due to equative difference and $f(x, y, y)$, ..., $f(x)$ and $f(x)$ and $f(x)$ and $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ and $f(x)$ and $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ and $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ and $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ and $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ and $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ and $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ and $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ and $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ and $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ and $f(x)$ are $f(x)$ are

Def. O junctie $Y \in C^1(I, \mathbb{R}^n)$ est sol. a sist (5) daca:

(i) I SIR imterval medig.