$y'' = f(x) \Rightarrow (y')' = f(x) \Rightarrow y' = \int f(x)dx + C_1 \Rightarrow$ 

$$y'' = f(x, y, y') \qquad y = y(x)$$

 $\Rightarrow y' = F(x) + C_1 \Rightarrow y = \int (F(x) + C_1) dx + C_2$ 

=)  $y(x) = \int f(x) dx + c_1x + c_2, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ 

1) Ecuation de forma y''=f(x).

$$y'' = f(x, y, y')$$
  $y = y(x)$ 

2) Facuati de forma 
$$y'' = f(x, y')$$

subst  $y' = 2$ 

$$\Rightarrow 2' = f(x, 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2' = f(x, 2)$$

dava ecuatiq de ordinul 1, 2= f(x, 2), este rezolvabila si solutia este obtinutà informa explicità, adica

dava eculatique obtinutà îm forma

rezolvabila si solutia este obtinutà îm forma

explicità, adica

$$g(x) = g(x_1x_1)$$

atunui  $g' = z \implies g' = g(x_1x_1)$ 
 $g(x) = g(x_1x_1)$ 
 $g(x) = g(x_1x_1)$ 

y(x) = ∫ 41x, x1) dx +x2, x1, c3 €12)

3) Ecuati limion de ordinul 2
$$|y'' + a(x) \cdot y' + b(x) \cdot y = f(x)|$$
9,6 fcf continue.

$$y'' + a(x) \cdot y' + b(x) \cdot y = f$$
 ec. limiarà meomogenà.

$$y'' + a(x) \cdot y' + b(x) \cdot y = 0$$
 er. limiana omogena.

$$\frac{\int Copul omogen}{y'' + a(x).y' + b(x).y' = 0}$$

$$L: C^{2}[x_{1}\beta] \rightarrow C[x_{1}\beta]$$

L: 
$$C^{2}[x_{1}\beta] \rightarrow C[x_{1}\beta]$$
  
Ly  $(x) = y'' + a(x) \cdot y' + b(x) \cdot y$   
L op. linuiar  $\iff$  L  $(\lambda_{1}y_{1} + \lambda_{2}y_{2}) = \lambda_{1}L(y_{1}) + \lambda_{2}L(y_{2})$   
 $\forall \lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2} \in \mathbb{R}$ 

¥ y1, y2 ∈ c2 [a, β].

So - multimea polutible ecuatiei limiau omogene
$$S_0 = \ker L = \{ y \in C^2[x, \beta] \mid Ly = 0 \}$$

5 - multimea solutiiler ecuatiei linieur meoniogene.

5 = { yec2[x, B] | Ly= + }.

Tevuma! (T7) o solutiei probl. Courchy atasate ecuatiei lin.). Problema Couchy:

[ 4"+ a(x). 4"+ b(x). 4= f(x)

 $\begin{cases} y(x_0) \in R_1 \\ y'(x_0) = R_2 \end{cases}$ , xo E [a,B]

ore o unica solutie y (·; xo, f, r) pt + r=(r1, r2) ∈ R2.

Teorema 2 Multimea solutiiler ecuatiei limieur emogene, So, este un subspațiu limieur al sp. limier C<sup>2</sup>[x, b] au dim So = 2.

Dem. So Aubspatin liniar alsp. [2[x13] (=>)
(=>) y\_1, y\_2 eSo, \lambda\_1, \lambda\_2 eR atunu \lambda\_1 y\_1 + \lambda\_2 y\_2 eSo

dim  $S_0 = 2$ φ: R² → So i jonurfism de sp. limiare R >> y(·; \alpha, O, R) not. probl. Couchy

) y"+a.y'+b.y=0 7 y(a)=12.1 y'k)=12. 12 = (N11/22)

T1 => 4 bijectie  $\varphi(n^1+n^2) = \varphi(n^1) + \varphi(n^2) + \chi^1, n^2 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ : maitramagi V

, their, their.  $\Psi(\lambda R) = \lambda \cdot \Psi(R)$ 

y(\*; x,0, 21+22) = y(\*; x,0,2)+y(\*; x,0,2)

4(21+22):

 $R^4 = (R_4^4, R_2^4)$ 

(.) Ly = 0 (1)  $y(x) = h^{1} + h^{2} \rightarrow y(\cdot; \alpha, 0, h^{1} + h^{2})$ 

simular se avatà cà 4(xx)=1.412). dim So = 2 (=> } } {y\_1, y\_2} boron im So (=) (=) pt tyeso 3 c4, czer ai yo= c4y1+c2y2 polutia generalà a ecuatiei limiare omogene: yo = C= y=+ C2y2, C1, C2 EIR unde 2 y2, y2 y baza im So (sistem jundam. de 942,429 Lagà in so (=> }41,427 CSg si {42,429 dimar  $y_1,y_2 \in S_0$  sount limion eup.  $(=) \exists \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 \neq 0$ aî  $\lambda_1, y_1 + \lambda_2, y_2 = 0$ | yi,yzeSo sunt limier indep (=> hiy1+ hzyz=0 => h== hz=0)

$$W(x; y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(x) & y_2(x) \\ y_1'(x) & y_2'(x) \end{vmatrix}$$
 wromskianul lui Wromski ).

Teorema 3

a) dacă  $y_1, y_2 \in C^1[\alpha, \beta]$  sunt limiar dependente  $\rightarrow$   $W(x; y_1, y_2) \equiv 0 \text{ pe } [\alpha, \beta].$ 

=> W(x; y=13=) =0 , 4 x ∈ [a,B].

Jn So aven wrmat. posibilitati:

- y\_1, y\_2 € So sunt l.d. => W(x; y\_1, y\_2) =0 ∀x ∈ [a, ß]

- y\_2, y\_2 € So sunt l.d. => W(x; y\_1, y\_2) =0 ∀x ∈ [a, ß]

- y<sub>1</sub>, y<sub>2</sub> ∈ So sount l.d. => W(x, y<sub>1</sub>, y<sub>2</sub>) ≠ 0, ∀x ∈ [α, β] - y<sub>1</sub>, y<sub>2</sub> ∈ So sount l.i. => W(x, y<sub>1</sub>, y<sub>2</sub>) ≠ 0, ∀x ∈ [α, β]

ou sol.

Condition minimalà de rezolvatilitate a unei ec. limiane de ord. 2'omogene este det. unei solutii

$$y \in S_0 \implies \text{subst} \ y = y_1.2. \implies ... \implies 2'' + P(x).2' = 0$$
 $z' = u \implies u' + P(x).u = 0$ 
 $z' = u \implies u' + P(x).u = 0$ 
 $z' = u \implies u' + P(x).u = 0$ 
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 $z' = u \implies u' + P(x).u = 0$ 
 $z' = u \implies u' + P(x).u = 0$ 

Teorma (criteriil Wronskianului)

(i) {y1, y2 siot. fundau. de ool.

(iii)  $W(x_1y_1,y_2) \neq 0$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathbb{E}^{\alpha_1/\beta_2}$ .

(iii)  $\exists x_0 \in \mathbb{E}^{\alpha_1/\beta_2}$  oi  $W(x_0,y_1,y_2) \neq 0$ .

Obs. In cazul general al ecuatilitz limiare cu coef. neconstanți

nu exista o metoda generala de coustr. a sist. fundam.

de sol.

(muditio minimală de rezolvalilitate a unei ec. limiare

$$y'' + a(x) \cdot y' + b(x) \cdot y = f$$

S= ker  $L + \{yp\} = So + \{yp\}$ 

S= ker  $L + \{yp\} = So + \{yp\}$ 
 $y = yo + yp$  und

 $y = yo + yp$  und

ec.  $Ly = f$ .

 $y_o: ool. geu. a ec. lim. omogene$ 
 $y_p: o ool. partic. a ec. lim. meanuagene.$ 

Dava  $\{y_1, y_2\}$  s.f.s. =>  $y_0 = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$   $\}$   $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Ai  $y_p$  se poate ditermina prim met. variatiei constantilor.

adicà se cantà  $y_p = C_1(x), y_1(x) + C_2(x), y_2(x)$ .

ne coutà 
$$y_p = \frac{C_1(x)}{y_1(x) + C_2(x)} \cdot \frac{y_2(x)}{y_1^2} \cdot \frac{y_2(x)}{y_1^2 + C_2(x)} \cdot \frac{y_2(x)}{y_1^2 + C_2$$

Impumeur coud: 
$$C_1 \cdot Y_1 + C_2 \cdot Y_2 = 0$$

1) Cazul meamagen

$$\frac{C_{1}^{1}y_{1}^{1}+C_{1}y_{2}^{1}+C_{2}y_{2}^{1}+C_{2}y_{2}^{1}+a(x)\left(C_{1}y_{2}^{1}+C_{2}y_{2}^{1}\right)+}{+b(x)\left(C_{1}y_{1}+C_{2}y_{2}\right)=f.}$$

$$C_{1}^{1}y_{1}^{1}+C_{2}^{1}y_{2}^{1}+C_{1}\left(y_{1}^{1}+a.y_{1}^{1}+b.y_{1}\right)+C_{2}\left(y_{2}^{1}+a.y_{2}^{1}+b.y\right)=}$$

$$Ly_{1}=0$$

$$Ly_{2}=0$$

 $y_p'' = c_1' \cdot y_1' + c_1 \cdot y_1'' + c_2' \cdot y_2' + c_2 \cdot y_2''$ 

$$= \int \frac{c_1^2 y_1^2 + c_2^2 y_2^2}{c_1^2 y_1^2 + c_2^2 y_2^2} = 0$$

$$= \int \frac{c_1^2 y_1^2 + c_2^2 y_2^2}{c_2^2 y_1^2 + c_2^2 y_2^2} = 0$$

$$= \int \frac{c_2^2 y_1^2 + c_2^2 y_2^2}{c_2^2 + c_2^2 y_2^2} = 0$$

$$= \int \frac{c_2^2 y_1^2 + c_2^2 y_2^2}{c_2^2 + c_2^2 y_2^2} = 0$$

$$= \int \frac{c_2^2 y_1^2 + c_2^2 y_2^2}{c_2^2 + c_2^2 y_2^2} = 0$$

Neumoscufe 
$$C_1', C_2'$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p(x) = C_1(x)y_1(x) + C_2(x)y_2(x) +$$

(5(X) A = (X)

se coutà sol.  $y(x) = e^{Rx} \Rightarrow y' = \pi e^{Rx}$   $y'' = \pi^2 e^{Rx}$ 

=) 
$$R^{2}e^{Rx} + a.R. e^{Rx} + b. e^{Rx} = 0$$
 |  $e^{Rx}$ 

=)  $R^{2}+aR+b=0$  | ecuative canacteristica

1.  $D>0$  =>  $\exists R_{1}, R_{2} \in \mathbb{R}$  ,  $R_{1} \neq R_{2}$ 

=)  $y_{1}(x) = e^{R_{1}x}$  =>  $y_{0}(x) = c_{1}e^{R_{1}x} + c_{2}e^{R_{2}x}$ 
 $y_{2}(x) = e^{R_{2}x}$  =>  $y_{2}(x) = e^{R_{2}x}$ 

2. 
$$D=0 \Rightarrow R_1=R_2=R \in \mathbb{R}$$

 $y_1(x) = e^{Rx}$ Obs: dava r estinad. dubla a ec. caract ->

2. 
$$\Delta = 0$$
 =>  $R_4 = R_2 = R \in \mathbb{R}$ 

 $y_1(x) = e^{Rx}$ ,  $y_2(x) = x \cdot e^{Rx}$ 

06s. y(x) = u(x) + i v(x) y: I -> C'

3. D<0 => R12= x+iB & C'

| yo (x) = C1 e RX + C2 x e RX , x1, c2 = 182.

=> y(x)=x.enx est ool. a ec. limiau omog.

y est sol. a ec. Lyco => 4,2 sunt sol. ale ec. Ly=0

 $y(x) = e^{(\alpha + i\beta)x} = e^{\alpha x + i\beta x} = e^{\alpha x} \omega \beta x + ie^{\alpha x} \beta im \beta x$ 

| e = e (nontinima)

=>  $y_2(x) = e^{ix} ADSBx , y_2(x) = e^{ix} Aim Bx$ 

yo = Rse Norbx + Cze simbx, R1, Rz FIR y'' + a.y' + b.y = fabeir

1) Cazul meoniogeu. yo not. gen. a ec. Ly= 0 ool. geu: y = yot yp

yp o not pontie a ec. Ly=f 4p de poate det prim metoda variaties constantelos

son in cozwi speciale pt of se poste aplica metoda coef. nedeterminati.

1. Dava f(x) = Pm (x) afunci

a) davà b to => yp(x) = Qm(x)

b) daca b=0 si a =0 -> yp(x)=x. Qm(x)

2. Dava  $f(x) = e^{hx} P_m(x)$  atunci:

a) dava r mu este sel. a ec. conact =>

=> yp(x) = enx Qm(x)

b) dans r est rad. a ec. canact de ordin pe ( m=1 san m=2)

=> yp(x) = xh.exx Qm (x)

3. Dava f(x) = exx Pm(x) wor Bx som f(x) = exx Pm(x) sim Bx

a) dans d+is mu est noid. a ec. conact. =>

=) yp(x) = edx (Q1,m(x). NOXBx+Q2,m(x) simbx)

b) d+ip out nad. a ec. canact =>
=> yp(x) = x.exx (Q<sub>1</sub>m(x) ros Bx + Q<sub>2</sub>m(x) rim Bx).