## Suport de curs Modelare si simulare #5

- ✓ Modelarea si simularea problemelor diferenţiale
- ✓ Probleme ce implica calculul derivatei si integralei

## Modele diferentiale

- Sunt modele matematice care țin seama de dinamica fenomenelor (procese si sisteme) –
   exprimate prin dependențe continue sau discontinue sub formă de funcții.
- Modelele diferențiale se reduc la modele algebrice prin transformare cu ajutorul unor operatori. Exemplu: diferențele finite Δ (de diferite ordine) transformata Laplace (transformare integrală).
- Calculul diferențial în general implică funcții: Newton și Leibniz sunt părinții calculului diferential (introducând conceptul de integral/calcul integral).

Example process dimannice - quiscorea objecte (or (a)) 
$$S(t) = v_0 t + \frac{d}{2} t^2$$
 |  $a = ct$ .

Viteza = variatia spatialmi intimy.

 $V(t) = \frac{ds}{dt} = v_0 + at$   $V = S$  |  $f(x)$ 
 $a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = a$   $a = v = S$ 
 $(\lambda, \varphi) \rightarrow v_0 + at$  |  $(\lambda, \varphi, t)$ 
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 $(\lambda, \varphi, t) \rightarrow v_0 + a$ 

Andog oscilatorel meanic (pendulul)

m.l Å + k.l Å + mg Å = 0

const.

de amortigae  $\theta(t)$  -> cond.  $\theta(t) = 0$ .  $\theta(t) = 0$ .  $F_{+} = m \cdot \alpha = 0 \quad \alpha = \frac{F_{+}}{m} = 0$   $S = U_{0} + \alpha + \alpha + \frac{\xi^{2}}{2}$   $V = V_{0} + \alpha + \alpha + \frac{\xi^{2}}{2}$   $S = U_{0} + \alpha + \frac{\xi^{2}}{2}$   $V = V_{0} + \alpha + \frac{\xi^{2}}{2}$