

Системи диференцијални равенки

1. Метод на елиминација (исклучување):

$$\text{a) } \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} + y = 0 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y + 3x = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{б) } \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y + z \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x + z \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = x + y \end{cases}, \quad \text{в) } \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = t - 2x - y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = e^{-t} - 4x + y \end{cases}$$

$$\text{г) } \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 2y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 2z \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = 2x \end{cases}, \quad \text{д) } \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} + 2x = e^t \\ \frac{dy}{dt} - 2y = 1 + t \end{cases}, \quad \text{е) } \begin{cases} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} + x = e^t \\ \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 1 \end{cases}, \quad \text{ж) } \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} - y = \sin t \\ \frac{dy}{dt} + x = \cos t \end{cases}.$$

2. Метод на последователни интеграции (интеграбилни комбинации):

$$\text{а) } \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} + y = 0 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} - x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{или} \quad \frac{dx}{y} = \frac{dy}{x} = \frac{dt}{1},$$

$$\text{б) } \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{z}{(z-y)^2} \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{y}{(z-y)^2} \end{cases} \quad \text{или} \quad \frac{dx}{(z-y)^2} = \frac{dy}{z} = \frac{dt}{y},$$

$$\text{в) } \frac{dx}{x + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dz}{z}, \quad \text{г) } \frac{dx}{x(y^2 + x^2)^2} = \frac{dy}{y(y^2 + x^2)^2} = \frac{dz}{z^2},$$

$$\text{д) } \frac{dx}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{dy}{y^2 - z^2} = \frac{dz}{z(x + y)}, \quad \text{е) } \frac{dx}{y - z} = \frac{dy}{z - x} = \frac{dz}{x - y}.$$