ΣΥΝΗΘΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΙΚΕΣ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ

Επεισόδιο 7

Διάλεξη: 22 Οκτωβρίου 2020

Περίληψη προηγουμένων επεισοδίων

METATRONIA DE OKPIBA AE:
$$M(x,y) dx + N(x,y) dy = 0$$
 noxiguas $\mu \in \mu(x,y)$

1. Av $\frac{\partial M/\partial y - \partial M/\partial x}{N} = Q(x)$ $\longrightarrow \mu(x,y) = \varphi(x) = \exp \left[\sum Q(y) dy \right]$

2. Av $\frac{\partial M/\partial y - \partial M/\partial x}{(-M)} = Q(y)$ $\longrightarrow \mu(x,y) = \varphi(y) = \exp \left[\sum Q(y) dy \right]$

3. Av $\frac{\partial M/\partial y - \partial M/\partial x}{N - xM} = Q(xy)$ $\longrightarrow \mu(x,y) = \varphi(xy) = \exp \left[\sum Q(x) dx \right]$

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As
$$\lambda i 600 \mu \epsilon \ Tuv \ 1$$
 $2x^{-1/3} y dx + 3x^{2/3} dy = 0$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = M \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = +2x^{-1/3} y \Rightarrow \int u = +2y \int x^{-1/3} dx + k(y) \Rightarrow u(x,y) = +2y = \frac{3}{2}x^{2/3} + k(y) \Rightarrow u(x,y) = 3x^{2/3} y + k(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = N \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(3x^{2/3} y + k(y)\right) = 3x^{2/3} \Rightarrow 3x^{2/3} + \frac{dk(y)}{dy} = 3x^{2/3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dk(y)}{dy} = 0 \Rightarrow k(y) = 0 \text{ ota } 3\epsilon pai \quad u(x,y) = 3x^{2/3} y + 0$$

$$\text{Nieu: } u(x,y) = W \Rightarrow 3x^{2/3} y + 0 = W \Rightarrow 3x^{2/3} y = R \Rightarrow y = \frac{R}{3x^{2/3}} \Rightarrow \Rightarrow y = \frac{R}{3x^{2/3}}$$

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Στρατηγική για λύση των ΣΔΕ | Ins τάξης dy/dx = f(x_1y) y(x)=;
1. \times \text{WPYOMEVOWY META BLANTON:} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{P(x)}{Q(y)} \Rightarrow SP(x)dx = SQ(y)dy + K
2. \int \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) Olor. nopázw exp[Sp(x)dx]
3. Opologeveis: \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y) = f(ax,ay) \Rightarrow L = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow ... \Rightarrow xwpy. He tablutar
4. Eilines poposs: Bernoulli \frac{dy}{dt} +p(t)y=g(t)ya \frac{du}{dt} + (1-a)p(t)u=(1-a)g(t)
5. Apples: M(x,y) dx + N(x,y) dy = 0 ME

Airu: u(x,y) = C ME

\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = M(x,y)

\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}

\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = N(x,y)
6. Me Tatporni de aupibi : Eupeon m (xiy) andle tis tou Euler)
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ΣΥΝΗΘΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΙΚΕΣ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ – ΤΕΣΤ 2 22 Οκτωβρίου 2020

ΟΝΟΜΑΤΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ:

(α)(7 μονάδες) Μετατρέψτε την παρακάτω διαφορική εξίσωση σε ακριβή με την χρήση κατάλληλου ολοκληρωτικού παράγοντα φ(χγ):

$$2 y^3 dx + 3 y^2 x dy = 0$$

(β) (6 μονάδες) Βρείτε την γενική λύση της αντίστοιχης ακριβούς εξίσωσης (γ) (2 μονάδες) Βρείτε την ειδική λύση για γ(1)=1.