## ΣΥΝΗΘΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΙΚΕΣ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ

Επεισόδιο 2

Διάλεξη: 8 Οκτωβρίου 2020

## Περίληψη προηγουμένου επεισοδίου

ΣΔΕς Ιης τάξης: 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y)$$
  $y(x) = \frac{Q}{x}$ 

Υπάρχουν άπειρες λύσεις (γενική λύση) π.χ.  $y(x) = \frac{Q}{x}$ 

Το  $Q$  προσθιορίζεται με των βούθεια συνθήμης π.χ.  $y(1) = 1 \Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 

Μοντέλο-Λύση ΔΕ - Έλεγχης λύσης - Αγάλμης λύσης

Ο Χωριγομένων μεταβλητών  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f(x)}{Q(y)} \Rightarrow \int Q(y) dy = \int f(x) dx + K$ 

Αλλαχή μεταβλητής π.χ.  $\mu = \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow \mu$ ετατροπή σε χωριγομένων

Παράβειγμα  $3: 2xy \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 \times 2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow y(x) = \pm \sqrt{Qx-x^2}$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
& | (1) = 1 & | = \pm \sqrt{Q - 1} \Rightarrow | = \sqrt{Q - 1} \Rightarrow Q = 2 \\
& | (x) = +\sqrt{2x - x^2} & | (x) = Q - 1 \Rightarrow Q = 2 \\
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Παράδειγμα 4. Μεταφορά Θερμότητας RPUQ VUXTA TOU XEIMWYA, ÉSW D°C (GTAJERNI). ZTIS 10 TO BRASU K> Eivete Tui Déphavoy. To Dephohetpo Seixvei 20°C. Ta MEDAVUX Ta Mate via unvo, to dephonetho Seixver 18°C. (a) Τι θερμουρασία θα έχει στις β το Πρωί που θα δυπνήσετε (τοσπίτι);
(β) 11 " Το σπίτι μετά απο πολύ χρόνο. Λύση Βήμα Ο Μοντελοποίηση. Υποθέτουμε ότι όλο το σπίτι έχει των is a dephonpasia.  $d\theta = K(\theta_n - \theta)$  dephonpasia  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_{phototo}}{\partial \mathcal{E}_{phototo}} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_{phototo}}{\partial \mathcal{E}_{phototo}} = \frac{\partial$ 

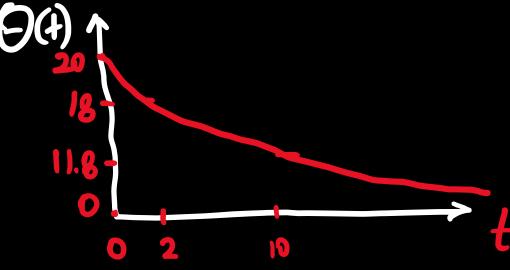
Bipal: 
$$\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial t} = -K\Theta \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial t} = -Kdt \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial t} = -Jkdt + (\Rightarrow e^{L}) \Rightarrow (n \Theta = -Kt + (\Rightarrow e^{L}) \Rightarrow e^{L}) \Rightarrow (n \Theta = -Kt + (\Rightarrow e^{L}) \Rightarrow e^{L}) \Rightarrow (n \Theta = -Kt + (\Rightarrow e^{L}) \Rightarrow e^{L}) \Rightarrow (n \Theta = -Kt + (\Rightarrow e^{L}) \Rightarrow e^{L}) \Rightarrow (n \Theta = -Kt + (\Rightarrow e^{L}) \Rightarrow ($$

Brya3 (Euproy K) (2)=18

AVTIK. 5 Tu, SISINA JUGA:  $18 = 20e^{-k2} \Rightarrow 0.9 = e^{-2k} \Rightarrow \ln 0.9 = -2k$ 

Bipa 4: 
$$G(t) = 20e^{-0.053t}$$

(a) 8 to repuir 
$$\rightarrow t=10$$
  
(b) (10) = 20  $e^{-0.053}$  10 = 20  $e^{-0.53}$  = 11.8° (



(+=Ø, 10 Ta Graiss)