CURS 1

2+1+1

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Introducere in teoria ecuatiiler diferentiale

1. Notimea de ecuatie dif. si solutie

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ecuatie algebrică $x^2-x=0$ x-necumpula esti <math>x(x-1)=0 $x_1=0$ $x_2=1$

88. x²-2=0 x²=2

x1,2=+12

Ecuatie diferentialà: ecuatie functionalà (necunuscuta est o functie) in care pe langa functia necunuscuta apar si durivatele acesteia.

Exemple

4) y'(x) = y(x) y' = y $y(x) = e^{x}$ estisolutie y(x) = 0 $y(x) = x \cdot e^{x}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ solutiq generala a ec.

2) Problema primuitive lor fe C[a,b] fet data

sã se dut
$$y \in C^1[a,b]$$

$$|y'=f| \qquad y(x)=\int_a^x f(a)da + c , cer$$

In general in expresia une consti dif. pot sa apara si clivirate de ordin superior a fet mer. y''+y=0 - ec. di.j. de ordin 2 y" y + y + x · y" = x2 - ec. dif. de sidin 3 Forma generalà a unei emati dif. (1) $F(x,y,y',...,y^{(m)}) = 0$ forma împlicitate a unei ec. olif. X - variab. imdip. y=y(x) - fct. neumocuta-

$$y=y(x)$$
 — fcf . neumocutation $y=y(x)$ — advinul ecuation dif.

(2) $y(x) = f(x, y(x), y'(x), ..., y(x))$ forma explicite forma Cauchy sau forma mormala)

 $f: D_f \rightarrow R$ $D_f \subseteq R^{m_1}$ a uner ec. of f .

Def. 0 functive
$$y \in C^{m}(I)$$
 est solutive a ec.(2) data:

(i) $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ introval medigeneral

(ii) $(x, y(x), y'(x), ..., y^{(m-1)}) \in D_{+}, \forall x \in I$.

(iii) $y^{(m)}(x) = f(x, y(x), y'(x), ..., y^{(m-1)}), \forall x \in I$.

For a dif. de ordinal 1

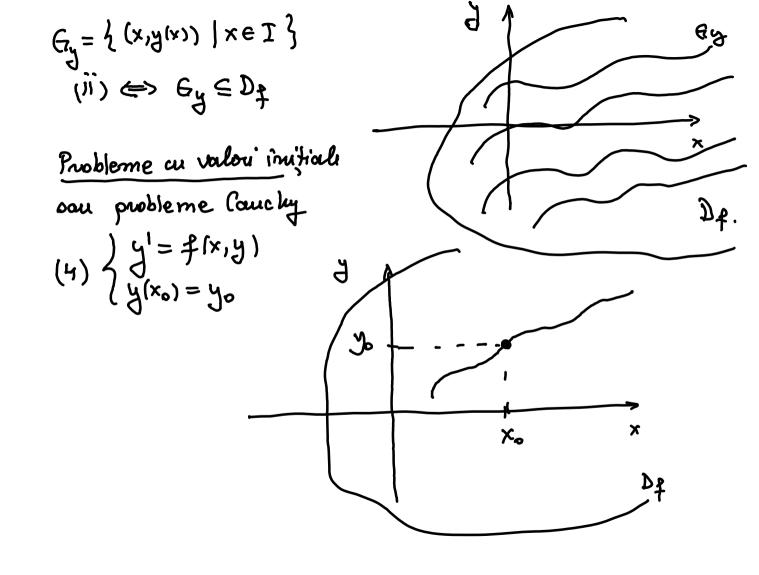
(3) $y'(x) = f(x, y(x))$ $f: D_{+} \supset \mathbb{R}$
 $D_{+} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{2}$

Def. 0 functive $y \in C^{1}(I)$ esticated a ec.(3) data:

(i) ISIR interval medigenerat

(iii) y'(x) = f(x,y(x)), fxeI.

(ii) (x,y(x)) ∈ D ≠, 4xe I



Daca problema Cauchy (4) admite volutie unica spuneur ca punctul (x0, y0) est pct de existenta si um'a tate.

Davoi problema Couchy (4) au mai multe soluti puneur cà punctul (xo, yo) esti punct singular.

 $U_{\perp} = 12 \times (-\infty, 0)$ U2 = 12 x (0,+00)

$$2.y.y' = -2x$$

$$(y^2)^1 = -2x$$

$$y^2 = -\int 2x \, dx + x$$

$$y^2 = -x^2 + x, \quad xell \quad imforma \quad implies to \quad x^2 + y^2 = x$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + x$$

$$x^2 +$$

(1,1) EU2 => y(x)= +x2+c

=> y.y'= -x |.2

solutia probl. Canchy
$$y(x) = \sqrt{2-x^2} \quad y: (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

2)
$$y' = \sqrt{y}$$
 $f(x)$
 $y(0) = 0$ D_{\pm}

$$y' = \sqrt{y}$$
 $y(x) \equiv 0$ est solutie a probl. Courchy

$$\frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{1}} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

 $(\sqrt{y})^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{y} = \int \frac{1}{2} dx + c = \frac{1}{2}x + c$

 \rightarrow $|y(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}x+c\right)^2$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ | pol.geu.a.ec.

$$D_{4} = 18 \times [0,+\infty)$$

$$y(0) = 0 \implies C^{2} = 0 \implies C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{x^{2}}{4} \text{ sol. a prob). Cauchy} \Rightarrow (0,0) \text{ est pct singular}$$

$$y(x) = 0$$

$$x^{2}$$

$$x^{3}$$

$$x^{4}$$

$$x^{4}$$

$$x^{4}$$

$$x^{4}$$

$$\alpha \times$$

ya ect -> ya est o sol. aprobl.

Cauchy fac (0,+00)

interpretau geometrica

y= f(xy), y: D1→12

(xo, yo) = y'(xo)

raloanea f(x,y) returneaza

pauta tempente la graficul

unei soluti

Rezolvana unui ecuatii ohit. revine la diterminarea unei functii y=y(x) care se na cordiazi la pantele tangentilor la graficul dit. de valvuile lui f(x,y).

$$M(0, y_0) \in Oy$$
, $y_0 \neq 0$
 $f(0, y_0) = 0$
 $M \in \text{ only mel' bioertoons}$

 $M \in \text{primer}$ bioertooms $M(x_1x) = -\frac{x}{2} = -1$

Df = 18 x 18*

 $f(x,x) = -\frac{x}{x} = -1$ $M \in \text{celu'all-a adoua bibect}$ $M(x,-x) \qquad y=-x$ $f(x,-x) = -\frac{x}{x} = 1$

$$x \rightarrow variab. indip$$

$$u = 4a(x) \dots \qquad u_n = 4a_n(x)$$

$$y_{\pm} = y_1(x), \dots, y_n = y_n(x)$$

$$(y_{\pm}(x) = f_{\pm}(x), y_1(x), \dots, y_n(x))$$
forma m

(5)
$$\begin{cases} y_{\perp}^{1}(x) = f_{\perp}(x) y_{\perp}(x), ..., y_{n}(x) \\ y_{\perp}^{1}(x) = f_{\perp}(x) y_{\perp}(x), ..., y_{n}(x) \end{cases}$$
 de m e cu at u de u de

$$\begin{cases}
y_{m}(x) = f_{m}(x, y_{4}(x), \dots, y_{m}(x)) \\
y_{m}(x) = f_{m}(x, y_{4}(x), \dots, y_{m}(x))
\end{cases}$$

$$\chi = \begin{pmatrix} y_{1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{m} \end{pmatrix}, \chi' = \begin{pmatrix} y_{4} \\ \vdots \\ y_{m} \end{pmatrix}, f = \begin{pmatrix} f_{1} \\ \vdots \\ f_{m} \end{pmatrix}$$

(6)
$$\frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x)^{2} dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x)^{2}} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x)^{2} (x)}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x)^{2}} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x)^{2} (x)}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x)^{2}} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x)^{2} (x)^{2}}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x)^{2}} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x)^{2}}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

$$f: D_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$
, $D_f \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$

Def. 0 function LEC1(I,IRM) este sol. a sist (5) data: (i) I SIR interval medigemenat (ii) $(x',\pi(x)) \in D^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $x \in I$ (iii) $\underline{\mathcal{I}}'(x) = f(x, \underline{\mathcal{I}}(x)), \forall x \in \mathbb{I}.$ Obo Orice ecuatie dif. de ordinal n poate ti sovisà in mod echivaluit sub forma unui sistem. de n ecuatii olif. de ord. L. ym)= f(x,y,y',...,ym,')) $\begin{cases}
y_{1}^{1} = y_{2} \\
y_{1}^{1} = y_{3} \\
\vdots \\
y_{m-1}^{m} = y_{m} \\
y_{m}^{1} = f(x, y_{1}, ..., y_{m})
\end{cases}$