CURS 2

clase de ecuation dif. de vid. 1 rezolvabile

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \cdot g(y) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{g(y)} = f(x) \cdot dx = 0$

1) Ecnati en vaniabile separati le

 $= \int \frac{dy}{g(y)} = \int f(x) \cdot dx + c.$

(Gly) = f(x)+x, rein

(F(x) = G'(F(x) + R), C + IR)

 $y=y(x) \Rightarrow dy=y'(x).dx \Rightarrow y'(x)=\frac{dy}{dx}$

forma jeuerala: |y'=f(x).g(y)|(1)

tig cout

polutia generala

solutio generala

in forma explicità

2) Ecuationogene in seus Euler

$$y' = f(x,y)$$

unde f este omogenà de grad D'in raport en ombele variab.

f esti omogenà de grad
$$k \Leftrightarrow f(tx, ty) = t^k f(x, y)$$

f omogenà de grad $k \Leftrightarrow f(tx, ty) = f(x, y)$

 $y' = f(x,y) \implies |y' = f(\frac{x}{x})|(2)$ subst $2 = \frac{y}{x}$ $= \frac{y(x)}{x} = y(x) = x \cdot 2(x)$

(
$$f$$
 est omogenà de grad $k \in \mathcal{F}$ $f(tx, fy) = t^{-1}f(x, y)$
 f omogenà de grad $0 \in \mathcal{F}$ $f(tx, fy) = f(x, y)$
 $y' = f(x, y) \Rightarrow y' = f(\frac{y}{x})$ (2)

=) | y (x) = 2(x) + x.2(x) |

(3)
$$\frac{1}{2^{1}} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot (f(2) - 2)$$
 ex. cu variab. sep.

- dacā $\exists z_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ aî $f(z_0) - z_0 = 0 \Rightarrow z(x) \equiv z_0$ nod ning.

=> $y(x) = 20 \cdot x$ sol. sing p+(2).

- dacă $2(x) = \varphi(x, c)$ sol. în frui expl. pt(3). y=x.2 -> $y(x) = x. \varphi(x,c)$ sol. în forma expl. pt(2)

- daca $\Phi(x,2,c)=0$ sol in forma împlicita pt (3)

=> $\Phi(x, \frac{4}{x}, c) = 0$ sol. in forma implicitar pt(2).

Found generala:
$$y' + P(x) \cdot y = Q(x)$$

P, Q fet, court.

Thetoda factorului integrant

 $y' + P(x) \cdot y = Q(x) \mid \cdot g(x)$
 $y' + P(x) \cdot y = Q(x) \mid \cdot g(x)$
 $y' = p(x) \cdot Q(x)$
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$$\frac{y \cdot e}{y \cdot e} + \frac{f(x) \cdot e}{y \cdot dx} = \frac{\int P(x) dx}{\int P(x) dx}$$

$$\frac{y \cdot e}{y \cdot e} = \frac{\int Q(x) \cdot e}{\int Q(x) \cdot e} = \frac{\int P(x) dx}{\int Q(x) \cdot e}$$

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$$\frac{y \cdot e}{\int Q(x) \cdot e} = \frac{\int Q(x) \cdot e}{\int Q(x) \cdot e} = \frac{\int Q(x) \cdot e}{\int Q(x) \cdot e} = \frac{\int Q(x) \cdot e}{\int Q(x) \cdot e}$$

11 Jehnica operatri lor limioni

ec. limiarà omogenà:

y'+P(x)y=Q(x) ec. l'inianà meomogena

 $L:C^2(I)\to C(I)$ y -> Ly = y'+ P(x). y op. limian.

(L(ay1+By2) = a. Ly1+ B. Ly2)

ec. omogenā: Ly=0 => $S_0=\ker L=\{y\in C^1(\mathcal{I})\}Ly=0\}$. ec. meonrogenā: $Ly=Q=>S=S_0+\{y_p\}$ y_p esti o sel. partica ec. Ly=Q.

y'+P(x), $y=0 \Rightarrow y'=-P(x)$, y=0 ool. oing.

y'+P(x). y = 0 ec. limionà omogenà

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -P(x).y \implies \frac{dy}{y} = -P(x).dx \implies$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{dx} = -\int P(x)dx + h.c$$

$$lny = -\int P(x) dx + lnx$$

$$\int y(x) = x \cdot e^{-\int P(x) dx}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

= Q(x)

c'(x) = Q(x). e (P(x)dx => c(x)= (Q(x). e dx

câutain
$$y_p(x) = x(x) \cdot e^{-\int P(x) dx}$$

$$y_p^1 + P(x).y_p = Q(x) = >$$

$$= \frac{y_{P} + P(x).y_{P} = (x(x))}{-\int P(x)dx} + \frac{-\int P(x)dx}{(-P(x))} + \frac{\int P(x)}{-\int P(x)dx} = \frac{\int P(x)dx}{-\int P(x)} + \frac{\int P(x)}{-\int P(x)$$



 $\Rightarrow c'(x). e^{-\int P(x)dx} = Q(x)$

Sol. gen:
$$y = y_0 + y_0$$

Sol. gen: $y = y_0 + y_0$

$$y(x) = x_0 e^{-\int P(x) dx} + e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left(\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} \right)$$

4) Equation de the Bernoulli.

forma generalà: y'+P(x).y=Q(x).y' unde $a \neq \{0,1\}$ - dauà a=0 = y'+P(x).y=Q(x) ec. lim. meomog.

- dauà a=1 = y'+P(x).y=Q(x).y y'+(P(x)-Q(x)).y=0 ec. limianà y'+(P(x)-Q(x)).y=0 omogenà

Aubot:
$$2 = y^{1-\alpha}$$
 $\Rightarrow y = 2^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}$ $\Rightarrow y = 2^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\alpha} \cdot P(x) \cdot \mathcal{L} = \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\alpha} \cdot Q(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\alpha} \cdot \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\alpha} \cdot P(x) \cdot \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\alpha} \cdot \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\alpha} \cdot \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\alpha} \cdot \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\alpha} \cdot \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\alpha}$$

(6)
$$g(x,y) + h(x,y) \cdot y' = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = g(x,y) + h(x)$$

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$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = g(x,y) + h(x,y) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 - dx$$

$$(6') \left[g(x,y) \cdot dx + h(x,y) \cdot dy = 0\right]$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = g(x,y) + h(x,y)$$

 $g(x,y) \cdot dx + h(x,y) \cdot dy = 0$

$$u = u(x,y) = du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x,y) \cdot dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x,y) \cdot dy$$
 $g(x,y)$
 $f(x,y)$

Spuneur ca ec. (6') este o ec. cu diferentiala totala exacta dava $\exists u = u(x,y)$ as

 $du = g(x,y)dx + h(x,y)dy$

九(4,4)

(61) (=>
$$du = 0 \in$$
 $u(x,y) = \mathcal{L}, x \in \mathbb{R}$ $ad \cdot geu \cdot in$ forma implicità condition de differentiala totalà exacta:
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(x,y) \left(x,y\right) \left(x,y\right)$$

$$\int \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} (x,y) = g(x,y)$$

$$\int \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} (x,y) = y(x,y)$$

$$\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} (x,y) = h(x,y)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = g(x,y) \Rightarrow u(x,y) = \int_{x_0}^{x} g(x,y) dx + \mathcal{L}(y)$$

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x,y) = h(x,y) \Rightarrow$

 $= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} (\lambda, y) dx + c'(y) = h(x,y)$

$$x=x_0 \Rightarrow c'(y) = h(x_0,y) = (y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x_0,t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x,y) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x_0,t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x,t) dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x,y) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x_0,t) dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x,y) dx$$

u(x,y) = \int h(x,t)d+ + \int g(A, y0)dd. \\
y0

Nu intotoleauna expressia g(x,y).dx + h(x,y).dyprovine din diferentiala une functio u = u(x,y)

Metoda factorului integrant Spuneur cà g = p(x,y) est factor integrant pt ecuatiq (6') g.dx +h.dy = 0 (=>) p.g.dx +p.h.dy = 0 esti 0 ec.

cu diferentialà totalà exoctà (=)

ecuatia factorului integrent.

(=>) = (p(x,y).g(x,y)) = = (p(x,y).h(x,y))