[y(x) = Sf(x)dx+C1x+C2, C1, C2 = 1R

Ecuati diferentiale de ordinul 2 rezolvabile y=y(x) y"=f(x,y,y')

$$y = y(x) \qquad y'' = f(x, y, y')$$
1) Ecuatio de forma $y'' = f(x)$

 $y''=f(x) \Rightarrow (y')'=f(x) \Rightarrow y'=\int f(x)dx+c_1 \Rightarrow$ => $y' = f(x) + c_1$ => $y(x) = \int (f(x) + c_1) dx + c_2$

2) Ecuation de forma
$$y'' = f(x, y')$$

subst $y' = 2$ => $y'' = 2'$

=> $2' = 1[x, 2]$ ec. dif.

=>
$$2^{1} = f(x, 2)$$
 ec. dif. di ord. 1.

dacă ecuația di ord. 1 $2^{1} = f(x, 2)$ esti rezolvabilă

ni oblutia se obtine în formă explicită, adică

 $2(x) = 4(x, x_{2})$, $x_{1} \in \mathbb{R}$

of polutia se obtine in forma explicità, adica
$$\frac{2(x) = 9(x, c_1)}{x^2 = 2}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y' = 2 \implies y' = 9(x, c_1) \implies$$

of oblitica se obtime in forma explicità, adica
$$|2(x) = |\varphi(x, c_1)|, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y' = 2 \implies y' = |\varphi(x, c_1)| \implies$$

$$\Rightarrow |y(x) = \int |\varphi(x, c_1)| dx + c_2, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

y'' + a(x), y' + b(x), y = f(x) $q_1b, f \neq c_1^2, cont.$ y'' + a(x), y' + b(x), y = 0 ecuative limitara omogena

y''+a(x), y'+b(x), y=0 ecnarité limiana omogena y''+a(x), y'+b(x), y=1 ecnarité limiana meomogena Toul omogena

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{\text{Cazul omogen}}{\text{conjultive}}$$

$$y'' + a(x) \cdot y' + b(x) \cdot y = 0$$

 $y'' + a(x) \cdot y' + b(x) \cdot y = 0$ $L: C^{2} \left[\alpha_{1} \beta_{3} \right] \rightarrow C \left[\alpha_{1} \beta_{3} \right]$

Ly(x) = $y''(x) + a(x) \cdot y'(x) + b(x) \cdot y(x)$ Let un operator limiar \Longrightarrow

Let un operator limian \Leftarrow > $L (\lambda_1 y_1 + \lambda_2 y_2) = \lambda_1 L(y_1) + \lambda_2 \cdot L(y_2) \quad \forall \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ $\forall y_1, y_2 \in C^2[\bar{a}, \beta]$

So = nultimea sol. ecuatiei limiour o mogene So = {y \ C^2[x,B] \ Ly=0 } = xez L Teoring 1. (T=] a solutier probl. Courty atomate er. limitare)

Problema Cauchy: $y'' + a(x) \cdot y' + b(x) y = f(x)$ $y(x_0) = R_1$ $y'(x_0) = R_2$ $x_0 \in [\alpha, \beta]$

 $y'(x_0) = R_1$ $y'(x_0) = R_2$, $x_0 \in [\alpha, \beta]$ are o solutie unica $y(\cdot; x_0, R_1, R_2, f)$ pt $f(x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R})$.

Tevrus 2. Multimes solutiiler ecuatiei limier emogene S_0 este un subsportui limier al sportuilui limier $C^2[\alpha,\beta]$ cu chim $S_0=2$.

Dem. So subspatin limiar al sp. (2 [a,B] (=) (=> y₁, y₂ ∈ So, λ₁, λ₂∈ IR atunu' λ₁y₁+λ₂y₂ ∈ So. dim So=2 (Y: R2 > So

RERZES R=(R1,R2) -> y(·ja, R1, R2,0) sol. probl. Courty

 $\begin{cases} y'' + a(x) \cdot y' + b(x) \cdot y = 0 \\ y(\alpha) = R_1 \\ y'(\alpha) = R_2 \end{cases}$

T1 => 4 bijectie

4 morfison de sportir l'instru.

 $\varphi(R^{1}+R^{2}) = \varphi(R^{1}) + \varphi(R^{2}) \quad \forall R^{1}, R^{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{2}$ $\varphi(\lambda, R) \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda. \, \varphi(R), \quad \forall R \in \mathbb{R}^2, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$

$$y(x^1)$$
: sol. probl. Cauchy $y = 0$

$$y(\alpha) = x^1 \longrightarrow y(\cdot; \alpha, x^1, 0)$$

$$y'(\alpha) = x^1 Z$$

$$y'(\alpha) = x^2 \longrightarrow y(\cdot; \alpha, x^2, 0)$$

$$y'(\alpha) = x^2 \longrightarrow y(\alpha, x^2, 0)$$

 $f(x) = x_1^4 + x_2^2$ $f(x) = x_2^4 + x_2^2$

analog 4(xx)=x4(x)

sol. probl. Cauchy

 $\Psi(\kappa^4+\kappa^2)$:

か=(たりたし)

 $\mathcal{N}^2 = (\mathcal{R}_1^2, \mathcal{R}_2^2)$

 $u(x) = \varphi(x_1 + x_2)$

 $\varphi(n^1) + \varphi(n^2) = \varphi(n^1 + n^2)$

=> dim So= 2 (=>] {42, 42} bagā im So (=> => tyeso 3 cx, czell ai y= c1 y1+ c2 y2 solutiq generalà a ec. limione omogene yo = Kiyi + (242, K1, K2 ER) unde {y1, y2} dans in So [sistem fundam. de solutii) {y1, y2} lazà îm So => {y1, y2} CSo si {y1, y24 limiar $y_1, y_2 \in S_0$ sumt limitar clip $(=> \exists \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 \neq 0$ ai /1/1+ /2/2=0 y1, y2 ∈ So sunt limiar imolip (=> 124 y 2 y = 0 =) =) /1= >5=0

$$W(x; y_{1}, y_{2}) = \begin{vmatrix} y_{1}(x) & y_{2}(x) \\ y_{1}(x) & y_{2}(x) \end{vmatrix}$$
 wronskianuł
$$y_{1}(x) + y_{2}(x) + y_{2}(x) + y_{3}(x) + y_{3}$$

Teouma3

a) dava
$$y_{1},y_{2} \in C^{1}(\alpha,\beta)$$
 sunt limiar elependente ->

=> $W(x;y_{1},y_{2}) \equiv 0$ se $[\alpha,\beta]$

b) dava $y_{1},y_{2} \in S_{0}$ sunt limiar inclipendente ->

$$W(x; y_1, y_2) = 0 \text{ pe } [\alpha, \beta]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow W(x; y_1, y_2) = 0 \text{ pe } [\alpha, \beta]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{ b) daca } y_1, y_2 \in S_0 \text{ sumt limitar inclipendunte } \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow W(x; y_1, y_2) \neq 0, \forall x \in [\alpha, \beta].$$

- y1, y2 ∈ So sunt f.d -> W (x; y1, y2) =0 - y1, y2 ∈ So sunt P.i => W(x; y1, y2) +0, +x ∈[x,/3] Teorema. (Griteriul Wronskia nu hui) V.a.s.e: (i) } y1, y2 \ C So sioteu fundam. de ool. (bezā in So) (iii) $W(x;y_1,y_2) \neq 0$, $\forall x \in [\alpha,\beta]$ (111)] xoe [a,13] ai W(xo; y1,1/2) +0. Obs. In cazul general al ecuatiller l'ins'au cu corf. mevonstant; nu existà o metodà generalà de constructs e a sist. fum davu · ch pol. Conditia mu'nimalà de repolvabilitate a unei ec. lituiare omagène cu coef. ne consteruți esti det. unei sol. particulare

In So aveu wromatoanele posibilitati:

At imlocuiese im
$$y'' + a(x) \cdot y' + b(x) \cdot y = 0 \implies 2'' + P(x) \cdot 2' = 0$$

$$2' = u \implies u' + P(x) \cdot u = 0 \text{ ec. limitatā omuog. du and . L}$$

$$3 \cdot ... = 0 \quad u(x) = \varphi(x) \cdot \kappa_L$$

$$2' = u(x) \implies 2' = \varphi(x) \cdot \kappa_L$$

$$2' = u(x) \implies 2' = \varphi(x) \cdot \kappa_L$$

$$2 = \kappa_1 \int \varphi(x) \, dx + \kappa_L$$

y = 41.2+41.2'

y" = y", 2+2 y12+ y1.2"

-) y= y1.2 => y = C1. y1. Syx)dx + C2. y1

fie y, ESo => subst. y = y1. 2

Il Cazul meanagen. Metoda variatiei constantelor. $y'' + a(x) \cdot y' + b(x) \cdot y = f(x)$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{s - mul_{i+1}^{2}}{s} \cdot s \cdot d \cdot e^{s} \cdot d \cdot e^{s} \cdot d \cdot e^{s}$

 $S = \frac{S - \text{multy. ool. ec. limian meaning.}}{S = \text{kerL} + \frac{3}{9} + \frac{3}{9} = \frac{3}{9} + \frac{3}{9} = \frac{3}{9} + \frac{3}{9} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{3}{9} + \frac{3}{9} = \frac{3}$

your your only only on the a ec. lim.

neomog.

your sol. geu. a ec. limione omogene

on one meanure

yp-0 sol. possic a ec. lim. mesmog.

-> sof. geu. a er. lin. meo mogene:

{y1, y2 } un sist. fun dans . de sol.) y0 = C191+ C242

Se cautà
$$y_{p}(x) = c_{1}(x).y_{1}/x + c_{2}(x).y_{2}(x)$$
 $y_{p}^{1} = c_{1}^{1}y_{1} + c_{1}.y_{1}^{1} + c_{2}^{1}.y_{2} + c_{2}^{1}.y_{2}^{1}$

impumeu coudiția $c_{1}^{1}.y_{1}^{1} + c_{2}^{1}.y_{2}^{1} + c_{2}^{1}.y_{2}^{1} = 0$
 $y_{p}^{1} = c_{1}.y_{1}^{1} + c_{2}.y_{2}^{1}$
 $y_{p}^{2} = c_{1}.y_{1}^{1} + c_{2}.y_{2}^{1} + c_{2}^{1}.y_{2}^{1} + c_{2}^{1}.y_{2}^{1}$

$$= \int \frac{c_1 \cdot y_1^1 + c_1 \cdot y_1^1 + c_2 \cdot y_2^1 + c_2 \cdot y_2^2 + c_2 \cdot y_2^2 + c_2 \cdot y_2^2 + c_2 \cdot y_2^2 + c_2 \cdot y_$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x$$

4) Ecuati l'imiane en coef. comstanti
$$y'' + a \cdot y' + b \cdot y = f. \qquad q, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{y'' + a \cdot y' + b \cdot y = f}{|y'' + a y' + b y = 0|}$$

19"+ ay +by = 0 cantain y(x)=exx y(x) = 1.enx

=> h2exx+q. R. exx+b.exx =0): exx

y" (x) = x2ekx

 $R^2 + aR + b = 0$ equation can act.

1.
$$\Delta > 0 \implies \exists x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} , x_1 \neq x_2$$

 $\Rightarrow y_1(x) = e^{x_1 \times}, y_2(x) = e^{x_2}$

y 1, y 2 l.i => $y_1(x) = e^{R_1 \times}$, $y_2(x) = e^{R_2 \times}$ => | yo= , C4 y1 + C2 y2 = , C1 e 1 x + C2 e 2x

2. D=0 => 3 T1=T2=REIR rad. dubla

= $y_1(x) = e^{kx}$ z nad dubla se anata yz(x) = x.ex est sol.

92142 P.i =) | yo= c, y,+c, y= c,ex+c,xexx

3. Deo => R12= x 11 B E C $y_1(x) = e^{\alpha x} \omega \beta x$, $y_2(x) = e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$ J., 42 P.i Jo = C1 y1+ C2 Y2 = C1 e w> Bx + C2 e x sim Bx Cazul meamogen

y"+ay!+by=f, a,b \in IR, f fcf. cont.

sol. gen: y = yo+yp yo sol. gen. a ec. lim. o mag.

yp. o sol. pantic a ec. lim.

neomog.

yp - oe poorte dit prim met. variatiei conot.

sau in cazuri panticulare pt f(x) prim met. coef.

nedeterminati.

=> 4p = e Rx Qm(x).

=> yp = xmerx. Qm(x)

Cazuri speciale pt. f

1. Davá
$$f(x) = f_m(x)$$

a) $b \neq 0 \Rightarrow y_p = Q_m(x)$

1. Dava
$$f(x) = f_m(x)$$

1. Dava
$$f(x) = f_m(x)$$

1. Dava
$$f(x) = f_m(x)$$

2. Dava $f(x) = e^{hx} P_m(x)$

multipl. ju

b) b=0, a \$0 => yp = x. Qm(x)

a) dava a mu este ool. a ec. canact =>

b) dava re est sol. a ec. canaet en ordinul de

3. Daca f(x) = exx Pm(x). No Bx sour f(x) = exx. Pm(x/2.0in x a) diß mu sou nad. a ec. conact ->

3. Data
$$f(x) = e^{-t} P_m(x)$$
. $\mu = e^{-t} P_m(x) P_m(x)$

a) $\alpha + i\beta$ mu sou noid. $\alpha = c \cdot conact$
 $e^{-t} P_m(x) P_m(x)$

b) «tiß est nad. a ec. canact. =>

3. Data
$$f(x) = e^{-iP_{m}(x)}$$
. $NOP_{j} \times Data f(x) = e^{-iP_{m}(x)} P_{m}(x)$

a) $\alpha + i\beta$ mu soft naid. a ec. conact \Rightarrow
 $\Rightarrow y_{p} = e^{\alpha x} \left(Q_{m}^{1}(x) \cdot cop_{j} \times + Q_{m}^{2}(x) \cdot dim_{j} \beta_{x} \right)$

=> $y_p = x.e^{\alpha x} \left(Q_m^1(x) \omega_p \beta_x + Q_m^2(x) \rho_m \beta_x \right)$