SEHINAR L - SEHINAR 4

ECUATIA DIFERENTIALA DE ORDINUL 1

$\overline{1}$: touati ou variabile separabile $y'(x) = f(x) \cdot g(y(x))$

 $\lambda_1 = f(x' \theta(x))$

• imposet la g(y) con e deferit de o (pt g(y) = 0 = 0 solution singulate) • schimb metation derivate

· integrate ambile partie, e colculus pe aa dim drapto => solutia implicito.

· aplic inverso functie dim stonga sust y => solutia explicito (dupo a colo s)

II: "touatio emegene in sens tula y'= g(x,y)

· due la cua de forma $y' = f(\frac{y}{x})$ for substitutio g(x) = y(x) g(x) = g(x) g(x) = g(x) g(x) = g(x) g(x) = g(x)

· separe &1(x) =) EVS, after a or apar y

ex
$$2x^2y^1 = x^2 + y^2$$

 $y' = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2x^2}$
 $y' = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^2 \right)$

Fac substitution: y=x12.

$$\mathcal{L}^{1}X + \mathcal{Z} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}} \left(1 + \mathcal{L}^{2} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{A}^{1} = \frac{\partial_{x}^{2} - \lambda \partial_{y} + 1}{\partial_{y}} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} \quad (E5V)$$

$$g(\partial_{y}) \quad g(\partial_{y}) \quad g(\partial_{y})$$

$$(aura u + ime du + \partial_{y})$$

III ECUATII LIMIARE y'+ P(x) y=Q(x)

PASUL 1: rusolur eculatia emogent => solutia y. PASUL 2: det 9 solutie particulared: în yo intoluim pe clar ((x) or il after -> ye PASUL 3: Solutia generală e yo + yp

=) ys=y0+yp Y== 6000x + Simx

yo= 6 cosx

=) Yp= 6(x) cosx

· informed yp in emotio initials openal 4p' = G(x) wox - G(x) simx

=)
$$G'(x) \cos x - G(x) \sin x + G(x) \sin x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_1(x) = \frac{\cos_2 x}{1}$$

ECUATII DIFERENTIALE DE OBDINUL &

Obs: cond overn a ecuatio de forma y"=f(x) solutia est s x 2

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

· ruducum ordinul prim substitutia y'(x)= &(x)

· ofungem la a'(x) = +(x,a) - ajungi ori la ESU, EC lim sau in sens culu

ex
$$xy'' + y' + x = 0$$

facum substitution $y' = 2$
=) $x2' + 2 + x = 0$
 $x3' = -2 - x$

· egalis cu o si Encure so hisolu

$$\frac{\partial^{2} = -\frac{1}{2}x}{\partial x^{2} = -\frac{1}{2}x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} = -\frac{1}{2}x}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{2}x dx \quad | \int (1)^{2} dx$$

· distrimin a eculatic particulario $\Rightarrow = \frac{C(x)}{x} \Rightarrow \Rightarrow = \frac{C(x)}{x^2}.$ 3 CI(X) X - C(X) + C(X) = -1 c'(x)x - c(x) + c(x) = -x2 $C_1(x) = -x_7$ 2p = -x1, 1 = -2 · after y dupo. y=-x+ = Sindx y = - 2 + C2 Publ + C2

ECUATII LINIARE DE ORD & CU COEFICIENTI CONSTANTI y"+ ay1+ by = \$(x)

PAS 4: atasem ecuatia care: hi + ar + b=0

PAS 2: diterminem solutile

PAS 4: solutia generals e y= y_c+ y_c2

Esseuri speciale de determinare a lui yp:

1) dass f(x) - polimerm (inclusion gradul 0) - count b) b = 0 =) yp = (x). Qum(x) } cant um polinom de gradul alu f pt care so de solution.

2)
$$\pm (x) = e^{tuX} P_{rm}(x)$$

a) to mu e soluble a ec con : Yp= e hx. Qumlx) b) to -solutie: Yp=xP. e hx. a.m(x) pe-ordinal de mustiplicate a lui R

3)
$$f(x) = e^{\alpha x} P(x) \cdot \cos(\beta x) = e^{\alpha x} P(x) \cdot \sin(\beta x)$$

a) of iB mu e solution $f(x) = e^{\alpha x} [\cos(\beta x) \cdot \cos(\beta x) + P(x) \cdot \sin(\beta x)]$

ex y"- 5y'+6y = 6x -10x+2

T) the subject similar emergent
$$t^2 - 5tx + 6 = 0$$
 $tv_1, v_2 = 3, v_3$
 $tv_2 = 2x$
 $tv_3 = 2x$
 $tv_4 = 2x$
 $tv_5 = 2x$

1) Ecuatio particulard observe est f - polimom b=6+0=) primul cas. 4p= Q= (x) = XX++ BX+8

afrom constantile
$$yp' = 2 \times x + \beta$$

$$yp'' = 2 \times \alpha$$

{ 6β-10α=-10 =) β=0 (20-3B+68=2) => 8=0 y= e2x, e3x =) Yp = x2 (ii) y=yo+yp= C1e2x+C2e3x+x2

SISTENE DE ECUATII LINIARE

We take
$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1(x) \\ y_2(x) \end{pmatrix}$$
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix}$ $Y = A \cdot Y$

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1, Y_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad Y = U \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

6x=6 =) x=1

allitoda ecuatiei caractriotici.

- cant solution de forma
$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1(x) \\ y_2(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & e^{\lambda x} \\ \alpha_2 & e^{\lambda x} \end{pmatrix}$$
, intermed $(\lambda \mathcal{I}_{a_1} - A) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (**)

det (2 12-A) =0

· pt fiecasa valoure ii hisolu sistemul (x x) si obtim um vector propriu (x, x,2)

I) valeti simple

- dut matricia

- pt frecare is after victorial namual

- construirm soluti yi (oci e xix)

n se alige uno din ecustii si o dirivoim wambouim in duivoto yi si yo N scot dumo docat e mecusal

=> 20 -5(20x+p) + 60x2+6 Bx+68 = 6x2-10x+2

60x2+(6p-100)x+20 -5p+68=6x2-10x+2

- matricea fundamentalo - solutia generalo

II) valori complexe , $\lambda_{1,2} = \alpha \pm i\beta$

-
$$\varphi$$
 $\alpha+i\beta$ det um vector proprie - φ $(\alpha_1+i\beta_2) \cdot e$ $(\alpha+\beta_i)$ $(\alpha+\beta_i)$

-d= 21+idu => N=(21, dz)

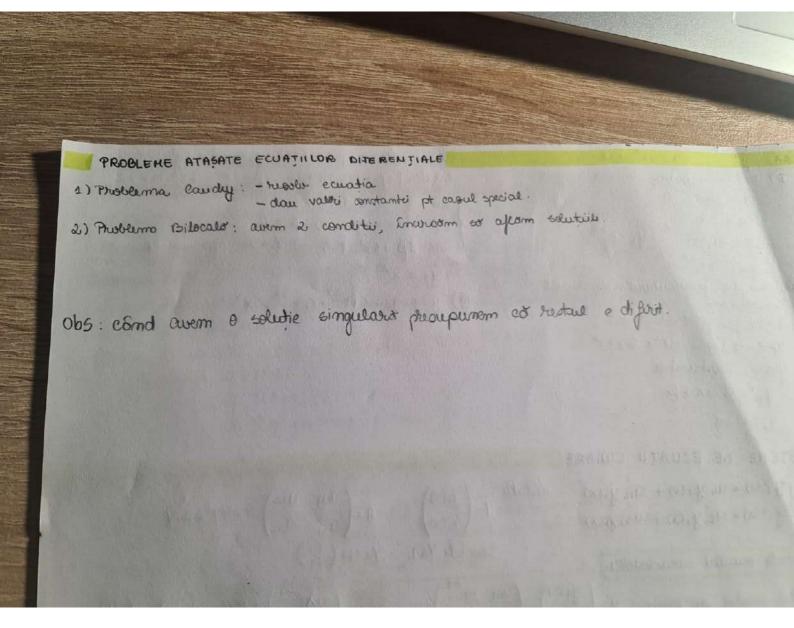
III) case valori proprii multiple.

-daco A admik valle propher cu ordinal de multiplicitale à

$$y' = e^{\lambda x} \cdot dx$$
 $y' = e^{\lambda x} \left(\frac{x}{x} \mu_1 + \mu_2 \right)$

(A-272) U1= (0)

(A-NJ2) U2 = U4



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SENINAR 5 - SEHINAR 6
  SISTEME DINANICE GENERATE DE ECUATA DIF. AUTONOME
  · o ecuatie se numere autonomo daco variabilo functiei necunscate nu apar in mod explicit
  Taxue general. Problem Caudy \{x'=f(x)\} are a solution united points of X'=f(x) are a solution united points of X'=f(x).
  · solutie saturato = solutie definito pe cel moi mare interval posibil In = (am, pm)
  · fluxue 1: xx -> R Y(t, m) = x(t, m) W= 2 Jm x 2 m3 1 m ER3
        Proprietati: 1) f(0) = N
                   a) Y(++5, N)= Y(++6, Y(5,N))
                   3) ye continue in trapete as my
 · Orbide
       -> subita positivo s^+(m) = \bigcup_{t \in [0, p_m)} \gamma(t, m)
                                                orbita = x+(m) ux-(n)
                                                 (iau mo: muste valori pt og si aflu postrutail)
       -> orbita megativo y- (m) = U Y(+,m)
                                                  cond mu avem a constant, me aprim
                                                  XI XI X3 OH LOUISING AND DEED
 Saw . rupoler f(x)=0
      · cometruiese tabelul tabelul \frac{x}{f(x)}
                                                                          < pum semmes function
            stabile imstabile
 Punde de echilibru Stabilitale
                               x' = f(x)
  · solutiile f(x)=0 - puncte de eduilibres
 Stabilitate
 a) pottrut fasic: (îl rualistim cu tabelul):
                                               local asimphilio stobie
                                                                 instabil
 b) metado liniaritatii (primei apraximati).
       a) +1(x*)<0 => x* local asimptotic stabil
       b) $1(x4) >0 => x* instabil.
 SISTEME DINANICE GENERATE DE SISTEME PLANARE
 Plux. Portrut fasic.
                          ( 20)= No
 (amalog ca mou sus)
  dix = fi(x,y) - ecuatio dipruntiale a objetulor din postulul posic.
 · tuaulto o functie cara e potatutul fasic.
Puncle de edulibres. Stabilitale.
```

• sisteme limiou: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ - motivae conficientiles

- (0,0) - punt de edicilibre

a) Rex <0 +x => (0,0) asimplotic stable

b) Rex 40 4N => (0,0) local asimptotic stabil.

c) altel instable

2 e solutia ecuatioi det (20. Ja - A)=0/

· ecuatii melinian.

$$\mathcal{J}_{f}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}(x,y) & \frac{\partial y}{\partial y}(x,y) \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}(x,y) & \frac{\partial y}{\partial y}(x,y) \end{pmatrix}$$

Leoumo

pt fe C'(R) & (x",y") pund de edulibre al siehmului.

a) Re X < 0 + N => (x*,y*) local asimptotic stabil

b) I Re $\lambda > 0$ attack: (x^{+},y^{+}) instabil.

Ne solutio ecuatio det (x-12-4+1xy)=0

FUNCTIA LYAPUNOV.

· functia V(x,y) re do a sistemul

Teorumo

VEC'(D) DERZ

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HODELE EC GRAD
   1) Decimtegrarus Radioactivă.
      Lugeo lui Ruthujord: vites de desintegrave e d.p cu cant. de substanto
          x(+) - cant lo mont. $ >0
         No - can't la momental to
        x'(+) - vitea de desintegrare
                           K-constanta de desintegrase
       x)(+) = - k · x(+)
       x(0) = X0
    · solutio modelului: Moder sistemul => x(+)= c.e
    Timp de injumatative: intervalul de timp necesar une subs radioactus st-si injumato-
    teasco canditates
     \mathcal{I}_{1|2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} => \times \left( \mathcal{I}_{1|2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (Imbourese in soluble =) \mathcal{I}_{1|2} = \frac{\ln 2}{K} K = \frac{\ln 2}{J_{1|2}}
 2) Dotatus prim ("4-120top radioactiv (c12 e statil)
     J112. ~ 5430 an
    x(+) = cant. de chi/ch la mom. +>0
    to-momentul de dues al organismului (fiecasu organism contine (14)
    \int x'(t) = -kt \qquad k = \frac{4n2}{n} \text{ and } -1
    [ X(0) = X0.
 3) Rócitus ostpuvillor
   Legea Newton: vileza de hocite a unui corp e proportionales cu dif. dintre temperatura
                   corpului la mam. decesului si temperatura mediului
      0<+ mem al juliajes astracognist - (+)T
     To le momentue initial
                                         solutia: 9(+)=(Jo-Jm).e + Jm
     ( 9(+) = - K ( 9(+) - 9 m)
    ) 7 (0) = Jo
 Avem doud casewi:
   · temp mediului > tem estipului (se încoloreste) of - chiscotoani
   · temp mediulus < tem corpulus ( 2 rescuste) I- dispusation
Obs: y=Im- asimploto disordald la Graficul functie
4) elliscores pe verticales a compulsi gravitational. (asunc un esto în aet
    Xi-distanto de la corp la suficifato pomontului
   V(0)=vo videa initials
   G(x) - forto gravitationales ( cu cot orese distanto, en atot scade forto de otractio)
   R-Iraza pomontului
  G(X) = \frac{-K}{(X+R)^{2\nu}} K = mg \cdot R^{2\nu}
                                           V(x)= = \ \ \frac{2gR^2}{x+R} + Vo - 2gR
   \int \Lambda_1(x) \cdot \Lambda(x) = -\frac{(x+B)_5}{6}
 chetitudimes moximos: cond compul se opuste => V(h)=0.
```

Vites de evadare din compul gravitational (au a vites trubuic aruncat initial co austo es possossas gravitația pomontul)

Ve = lim Vo (bu) lu-200

Vo - vittor initials of core cospul atings to

HOBELE PRIN ECUATIO DE DED &

1) elliscarus unui corp sub actiumes umei fortu.

X(+)- por corpului lo mementul + Xo - pos corpului la momentul initial X(0)=X

Leges les alewson (2): F= m.a

vacalulatia = variatio viteo intrum intural di timp X"(+) (m. x"= F(+,x(+), x"(+)) x (0) = Xo Lx'(0)= Vo

2) Pendulul maternatic

P(+) - unglish format dim for si vorticals la morm + 76 - unglied to momental initial

(4"(+)+ 2. simp(+)=0 l-lungimen filulu g-acc. ofar. 1 /10) = 10 - f (0) = no

P(+) = focus w+ + vo simut.

5) Pendulul armonic de fucar.

X(+)- alumgitus rusertulu fato de pos de edulitre la momentul + No -per corpular so momental initial. Vo - videze corpului la mom initial

Leges lui Hooke: Fe (forta de clasticitate) e proportionalo cu alungicas resortului

X"+9 .X=0 I = Wo - gravento naturalo a pendululur) X(0) = X0 v (0) = Vo

x(+) = xo cas wot + vo sim wot

4) Pendulul armonic au grecar.

(X"+Xx'+W2x=0 X(0) = Xo

12 + NA + Wo2 = 0 - ecuatio catactoristico

A = 22 - 4 W.2.

· $\lambda > 0$ => supra-amorbidau • $\lambda = 0$ => amorbidau orition

· 2 <0 => amortisale shaber

5) Oscilatie fortato.

 $\begin{cases} x'' + \omega_0^2 x = 0 \cos \omega + \\ x(0) = x_0 \\ x'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$

DINANICA POPULATIES

 $\frac{x(t)}{x(t)}$ - trata de ouston.

Let $\frac{x(t)}{x(t)}$ - trata de ouston.

1) chodeled oustorii exponentiale allalthus

melitem obor-valuetem start) $\mu_{-}d = \mu c t_{\mu} c$ (valitem) $\mu_{-}d = \mu c t_{\mu} c$ (valuetem) $\mu_{-}d = \mu c t_{\mu} c$ (valuetem) $\mu_{-}d = \mu c t_{\mu} c$

· ayum solutio

· 1 (0 => populatio -> 0

· 10 >0 => populatio -> 00+

2) dlodelul logistic (Verkust)

- hosta de chestou = 9 functie care depinde de populatie

· ki - constanto di suport a mediului.

$$\begin{cases} \chi_1 = \mu_0 \times \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{\kappa}\right) \\ \chi_1(0) = \chi_0 \end{cases}$$

· agle punctel de edulibre f(x) = 0

· solutia modulului: x(+) = xo·k·e

HODELE CU SISTEME DE ECUATIO

1) chodulus prado-protectos

y(+)-mornimes populaties production

y(+)-mornimes populaties production

y(+)-mornimes populaties production

(x'=\alphax-bxy

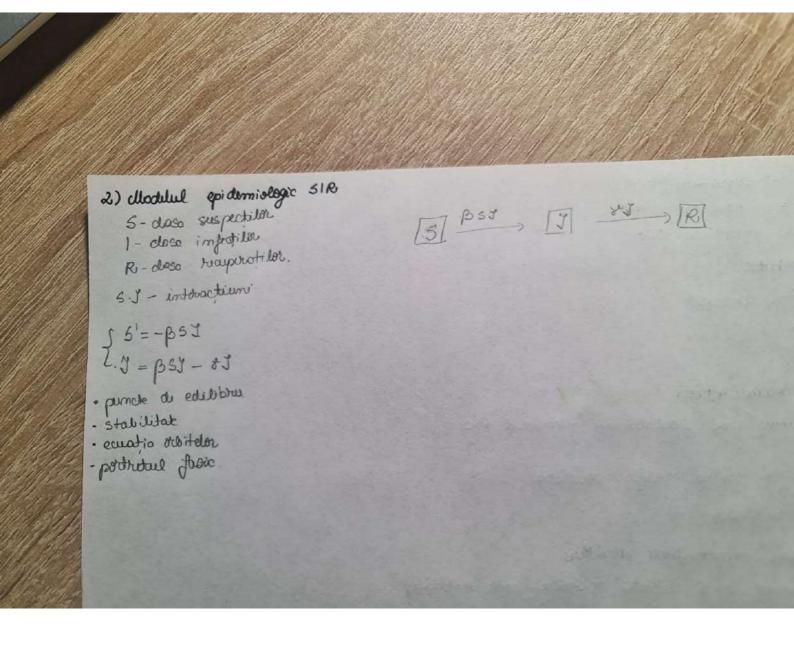
dece no mornimes, scote.

y = \alpha y + \dxy

xy-nou de interactioni entre populationi.

- stabilitate

red, tutting.



HETODE DE APROXINARE METODE SENIANALITICE

(y'=f(x,y)

1) elliteda aptoximatiiler succesive

ecuatia integralo vollions: y(x)= yo + Jels, y(s))ds. situal afteximaticilar sucasive ym= A(ym)

Jeoterma de J! în spatiu: } continue + lipschita: 7 04 >0 a.c | + (x,y) - + (x,y) | ≤ 24 | y-y2 | ¥ 41,42 € 12 => problemo Cauchy are o solutie unico care peale fi aproximato prim metado apreximatri succesive.

· aligem yo(x)=1 - o valoar.

· aplorm yx pond ne prindum de a functio (Soui Toylor)

xipadula pe [0,6] xTR: | of (x,y) | & M=dy

Jestumo de 3! In bild:

Problemo Cauchy are a solubie united y = C([x.-4, x.+4], [y.-6, y.+6]) care
peak fi obtinuted prim approximate successive, h= min {a, \frac{b}{N+}} Hf moximul functività \$ = [xo -a, xo +a] x [yo-b, yo+b]

2) Ulutodo Suciei Jaylor

HETODE NUMERICE (condition initials sunt pe copute)

1) clutedo lai Lular poisote

$$q_1: A - Ao = \bigoplus (x - xo)$$

 $A - Ao = \pm (xo'Ao)(x - xo)$
 $A - Ao = \bigoplus (x - xo)(x - xo)$

· aligem punche point ajungem la capitul din druppe

· moduri educistante : xm+1-xm=h-pas => yn+1=yn+f(xm,ym).h.

2) elletado Euler medificato

2) chilodo Euler medificato

panta medie a solutio pe
$$[x_m, x_{m+1}]$$
: $P_m = \frac{1}{x_{m+1} - x_m} \cdot \int_{x_m}^{x_{m+1}} f(s, y(s)) ds$.

$$A^{M+1} = A^{M+1} \left(x^{M+1} - x^{M} \right) \cdot \frac{4}{4} \left(\frac{5}{x^{M+1} + x^{M+1}} \right)$$

a aproximent on July desic

3) Runge - Kutta

· suarsiume de dape ficcare evaluênt o valore aprix a panti

· pasue fimae utilizase o medie penducató a panteu calculat