

## # Лабораторная работа 6

### # Обыкновенные дифференциальные уравнения высших порядков

# Слуцкий Никита, гр. 053506 (ФКСуС, ИиТП)

# Вариант 1 (номер в журнале - 21)

restart;

### # Задание 1

# Решить уравнения.

# Построить в одной системе координат несколько интегральных кривых.

#### # Задание 1.1

$equation1\_1 := x = diff(y(x), x, x) + e^{-diff(y(x), x, x)} :$

# В этом уравнении в решении в тетради ответ ищется в параметрическом виде

# вводится замена  $[y'' = t] \Rightarrow x = t + e^{-t}$ . Осталось найти выражение  $y$  через параметр  $t$  (ход решения в тетради)

$y\_expression1\_1 := dsolve(diff(y(t), t, t) = t - t \cdot e^{-t});$

$$y(t) = -t e^{-t} - 2 e^{-t} + \frac{1}{6} t^3 + C1 t + C2 \quad (1)$$

$integral\_curves1\_1 := array(1..9) :$

# Расширенная палитра цветов: <https://www.maplesoft.com/support/help/maple/view.aspx?path=plot%2Fcolornames>

$colours1 := Array(["RoyalBlue", "MediumVioletRed", "Tomato", "Lime", "Indigo", "PapayaWhip", "Gainsboro", "SaddleBrown", "SeaGreen"]):$

# вложенным циклом необходимо пройтись и получить все комбинации постоянных (в диапазоне -2..2 с шагом 2, например)

$counter1\_1 := 1 :$

**for**  $c1$  **from** -2 **by** 2 **to** 2 **do**

**for**  $c2$  **from** -2 **by** 2 **to** 2 **do**

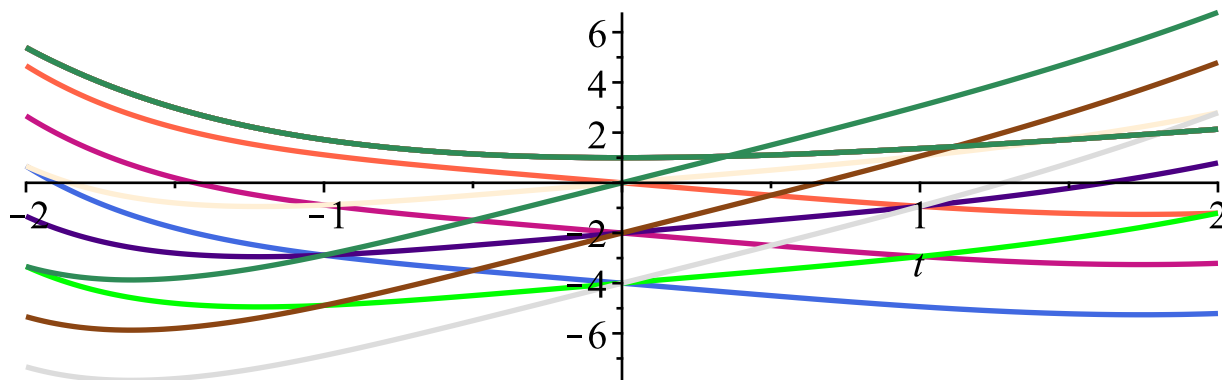
$integral\_curves1\_1[counter1\_1] := plot\left(\left[t + \exp(-t), -t e^{-t} - 2 e^{-t} + \frac{1}{6} t^3 + c1 \cdot t + c2\right], t = -2..2, \right.$   
 $\left. thickness = 2, color = colours1[counter1\_1]\right):$

$counter1\_1 := counter1\_1 + 1 :$

**end do:**

**end do:**

$plots[display](integral\_curves1\_1[1], integral\_curves1\_1[2], integral\_curves1\_1[3],$   
 $integral\_curves1\_1[4], integral\_curves1\_1[5], integral\_curves1\_1[6], integral\_curves1\_1[7],$   
 $integral\_curves1\_1[8], integral\_curves1\_1[9]);$



### # Задание 1.2

$$\text{equation1\_2} := y(x) \cdot \text{diff}(y(x), x, x) - \text{diff}(y(x), x)^2 - \frac{y(x) \cdot \text{diff}(y(x), x) \cdot 1}{\tan(x)} = 0 :$$

$\text{solution1\_2} := \text{dsolve}(\text{equation1\_2});$

$$y(x) = \frac{C2}{e^{-C1 \cos(x)}}$$

(2)

$\text{integral\_curves1\_2} := \text{array}(1..9) :$

# То же самое - вложенным циклом необходимо пройтись и получить все комбинации постоянных (в диапазоне -2..2 с шагом 2, например)

$\text{counter1\_2} := 1 :$

**for**  $c1$  **from** -2 **by** 2 **to** 2 **do**

**for**  $c2$  **from** -2 **by** 2 **to** 2 **do**

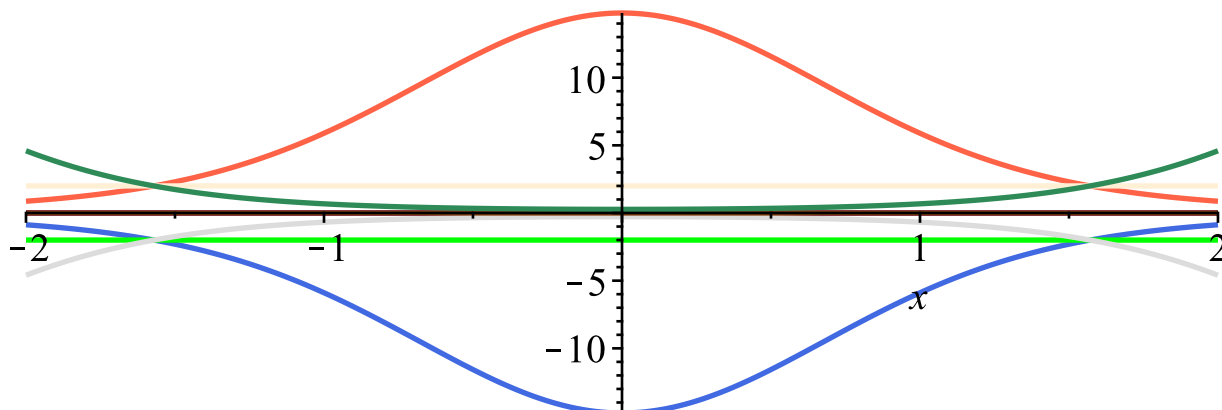
$\text{integral\_curves1\_2}[\text{counter1\_2}] := \text{plot}\left(\frac{c2}{\exp(c1 \cdot \cos(x))}, x = -2..2, \text{thickness} = 2, \text{color} = \text{colours1}[\text{counter1\_2}]\right) :$

$\text{counter1\_2} := \text{counter1\_2} + 1 :$

**end do:**

**end do:**

$\text{plots}[\text{display}](\text{integral\_curves1\_2}[1], \text{integral\_curves1\_2}[2], \text{integral\_curves1\_2}[3], \text{integral\_curves1\_2}[4], \text{integral\_curves1\_2}[5], \text{integral\_curves1\_2}[6], \text{integral\_curves1\_2}[7], \text{integral\_curves1\_2}[8], \text{integral\_curves1\_2}[9]);$



### #Задание 1.3

```
equation1_3 := diff(y(x), x, x) · (1 + y(x)2) + diff(y(x), x)3 = 0 :  
solution1_3 := dsolve(equation1_3);
```

$$y(x) = \_C1, y(x) \arctan(y(x)) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + y(x)^2) + \_C1 y(x) - x - \_C2 = 0 \quad (3)$$

```
integral_curves1_3 := array(1..9) :  
integral_curves1_3_direct_lines := array(1..9) : # для прямых (которые выскочили в решении y = c1)
```

# То же самое, что и в предыдущих 2-х пунктах

```
counter1_3 := 1 :
```

```
for c1 from -2 by 2 to 2 do
```

```
  for c2 from -2 by 2 to 2 do
```

```
    integral_curves1_3[counter1_3] := plots[implicitplot](  
      y·arctan(y) -  $\frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + y^2)$  + c1·y - x - c2  
      = 0, x = -5..5, y = -5..5, thickness = 2, color = colours1[counter1_3]) :
```

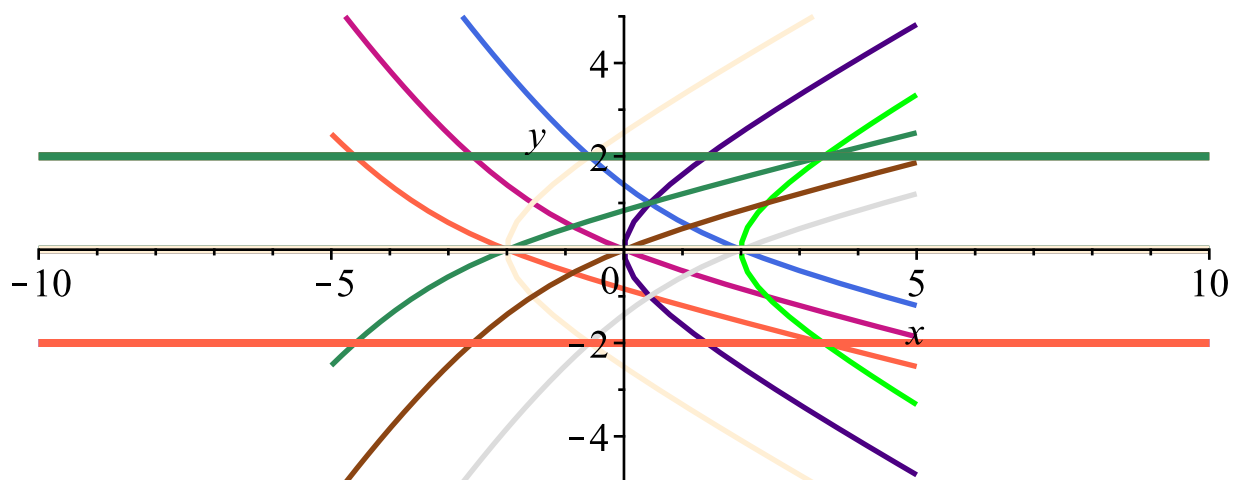
```
    integral_curves1_3_direct_lines[counter1_3] := plot(c1, color = colours1[counter1_3], thickness  
      = 3) :
```

```
    counter1_3 := counter1_3 + 1 :
```

```
  end do:
```

```
end do:
```

```
plots[display](integral_curves1_3[1], integral_curves1_3[2], integral_curves1_3[3],  
  integral_curves1_3[4], integral_curves1_3[5], integral_curves1_3[6], integral_curves1_3[7],  
  integral_curves1_3[8], integral_curves1_3[9], integral_curves1_3_direct_lines[1],  
  integral_curves1_3_direct_lines[2], integral_curves1_3_direct_lines[3],  
  integral_curves1_3_direct_lines[4], integral_curves1_3_direct_lines[5],  
  integral_curves1_3_direct_lines[6], integral_curves1_3_direct_lines[7],  
  integral_curves1_3_direct_lines[8], integral_curves1_3_direct_lines[9]) :
```



### #Задание 1.4

```
equation1_4 := diff(y(x), x, x) = 3 ·  $\left( \frac{\text{diff}(y(x), x)}{x} - \frac{y(x)}{x^2} \right) + \frac{2}{x^3} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) :$ 
```

```
solution1_4 := simplify(dsolve(equation1_4))
```

$$y(x) = x^3 \_C2 + x \_C1 - \frac{1}{2} x^3 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

(4)

```
integral_curves1_4 := array(1..9) :
```

```
# То же самое, что и в предыдущих 2-х пунктах
```

```
counter1_4 := 1 :
```

```
for c1 from -2 by 2 to 2 do
```

```
  for c2 from -2 by 2 to 2 do
```

```
    integral_curves1_4[counter1_4] := plot\left(c2 \cdot x^3 + c1 \cdot x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^3 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right), x = -5..5, y = -5..5,
```

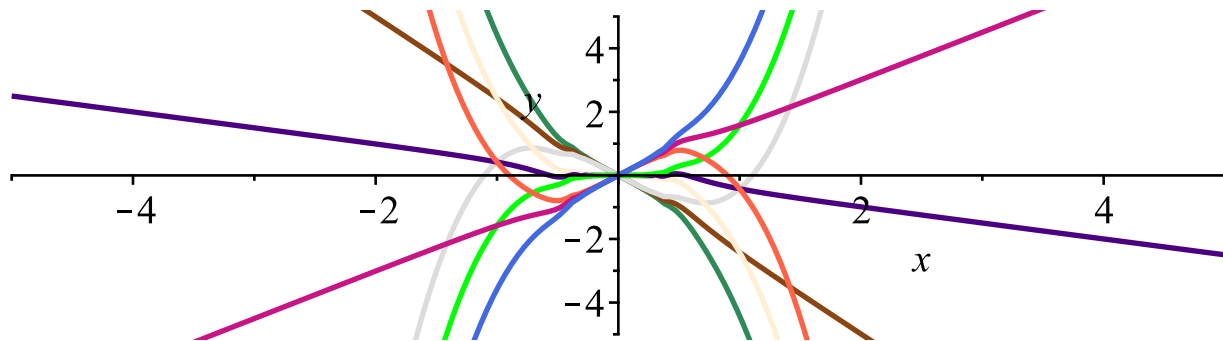
```
      thickness = 2, color = colours1[9 - counter1_4 + 1] \):
```

```
    counter1_4 := counter1_4 + 1 :
```

```
  end do:
```

```
end do:
```

```
plots[display](integral_curves1_4[1], integral_curves1_4[2], integral_curves1_4[3],
  integral_curves1_4[4], integral_curves1_4[5], integral_curves1_4[6], integral_curves1_4[7],
  integral_curves1_4[8], integral_curves1_4[9]);
```



```
restart;
```

```
#
```

## # Задание 2

```
# Найти общее решение уравнения
```

```
equation2 := diff(y(x), x, x, x) \cdot x \cdot \ln(x) = diff(y(x), x, x) :
```

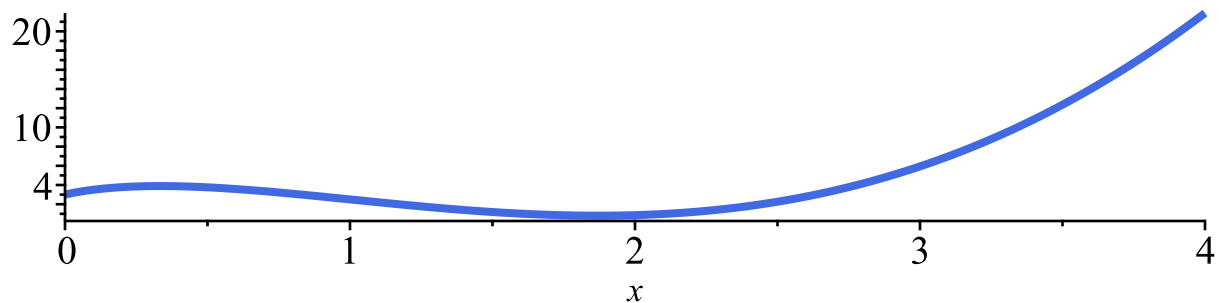
```
solution2 := simplify(dsolve(equation2));
```

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{2} \_C1 \ln(x) x^2 - \frac{3}{4} \_C1 x^2 + \_C2 x + \_C3$$

(5)

```
# интегральная кривая при наборе констант {5, 7, 3}
```

```
plot\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot \ln(x) \cdot x^2 - \frac{3}{4} \cdot 10 \cdot x^2 + 7 \cdot x + 3, x = 0..4, color = "RoyalBlue", thickness = 3 \);
```



restart;

#

### # Задание 3

# Найти общее решение дифференциального уравнения

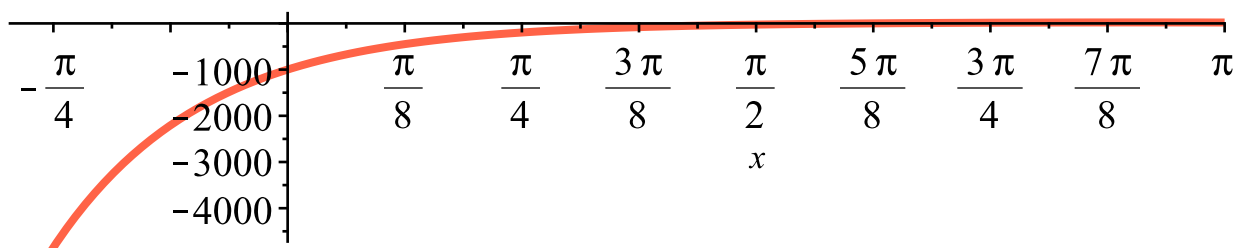
$equation3 := diff(y(x), x, x) + 2 \cdot diff(y(x), x) = 4 \cdot e^x \cdot (\sin(x) + \cos(x)) :$

$solution3 := dsolve(equation3);$

$$y(x) = -\frac{2}{5} e^x \cos(x) + \frac{6}{5} e^x \sin(x) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{C1}{(e^x)^2} + C2 \quad (6)$$

# Какая-то интегральная кривая при наборе постоянных {2021, 12}

$plot\left(-\frac{2}{5} e^x \cdot \cos(x) + \frac{6}{5} e^x \cdot \sin(x) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2021}{(e^x)^2} + 12, x = -\pi .. \pi, color = "Tomato", thickness = 3\right)$



restart;

# Slutski Nikita | group 053506