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# Обыкновенные дифференциальные уравнения высших порядков
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- #Вариант 1 (номер в журнале 21)

restart;

Задание 1

- # Решить уравнения.
- # Построить в одной системе координат несколько интегральных кривых.

Задание 1.1

equation $1_1 := x = diff(y(x), x, x) + e^{-diff(y(x), x, x)}$:

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

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

$$y \ expression 1 \ 1 := dsolve(diff(y(t), t, t) = t - t \cdot e^{-t});$$

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

integral curves 1 := array(1..9):

Расширенная палитра цветов: https://www.maplesoft.com/support/help/maple/view.aspx?path=plot%2Fcolornames colours 1 := Array(["RoyalBlue", "MediumVioletRed", "Tomato", "Lime", "Indigo", "PapayaWhip", "Gainsboro", "SaddleBrown", "SeaGreen"]):

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

```
counter1 1 := 1:
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for *c1* **from -2 by** 2 **to** 2 **do**

for c2 from -2 by 2 to 2 do

$$integral_curves1_1[counter1_1] := plot\Big(\Big[t + \exp(-t), -te^{-t} - 2e^{-t} + \frac{1}{6}t^3 + c1 \cdot t + c2\Big], t = -2..2,$$

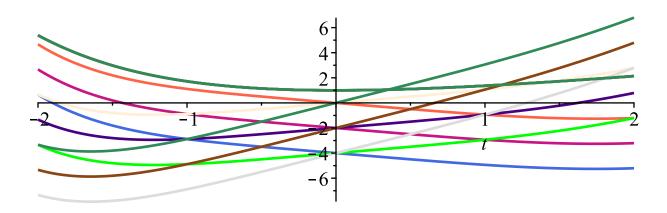
thickness = 2, $color = colours1[counter1_1]$:

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

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

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

$$solution 1_2 := dsolve(equation 1_2);$$

$$y(x) = \frac{C2}{e^{-CI\cos(x)}}$$
(2)

 $integral_curves1_2 := array(1..9)$:

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

counter1 2 := 1:

for c1 from -2 by 2 to 2 do for c2 from -2 by 2 to 2 do

 $integral_curves1_2[counter1_2] := plot\left(\frac{c2}{\exp(c1 \cdot \cos(x))}, x = -2..2, thickness = 2, color\right)$

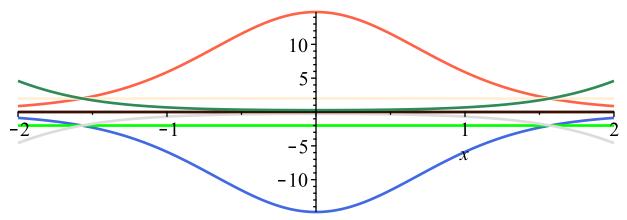
 $= colours1[counter1_2]$:

 $counter1_2 := counter1_2 + 1$:

end do:

end do:

plots[display](integral_curves1_2[1], integral_curves1_2[2], integral_curves1_2[3], integral_curves1_2[4], integral_curves1_2[5], integral_curves1_2[6], integral_curves1_2[7], integral_curves1_2[8], integral_curves1_2[9]);



Задание 1.3

```
equation 1_3 := diff(y(x), x, x) \cdot (1 + y(x)^2) + diff(y(x), x)^3 = 0:
solution 1 \overline{3} := dsolve(equation 1 3);
        y(x) = CI, y(x) \arctan(y(x)) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + y(x)^2) + CIy(x) - x - C2 = 0
                                                                                                (3)
integral curves 1 \ 3 := array(1..9):
integral\ curves 1\ 3\ direct\ lines := array(1..9):# для прямых (которые выскочили в решении у = 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
= 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
counter1 \ 3 := counter1 \ 3 + 1:
end do:
end do:
plots[display](integral curves1 3[1], integral curves1 3[2], integral curves1 3[3],
    integral curves 1 3[4], integral curves 1 3[5], integral curves 1 3[6], integral curves 1 3[7],
   integral curves 1 3[8], integral curves 1 3[9], integral curves 1 3 direct lines [1],
   integral curves 1 3 direct lines [2], integral curves 1 3 direct lines [3],
   integral_curves1_3_direct_lines[4], integral_curves1_3_direct_lines[5],
   integral curves 1 3 direct lines [6], integral curves 1 3 direct lines [7],
   integral curves 1 3 direct lines [8], integral curves 1 3 direct lines [9]);
 -10
                        -5
                                                                                         10
```

Задание 1.4

$$equation 1_4 := diff(y(x), x, x) = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{diff(y(x), x)}{x} - \frac{y(x)}{x^2}\right) + \frac{2}{x^3} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right):$$

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

$$y(x) = x^3 C2 + x C1 - \frac{1}{2} x^3 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$
 (4)

integral curves $1 \ 4 := array(1..9)$:

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

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

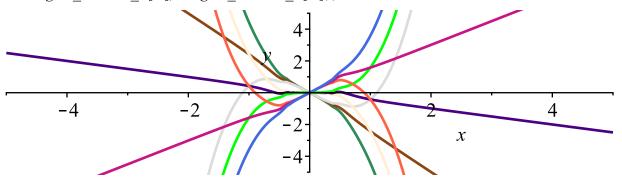
thickness = 2, $color = colours1[9 - counter1_4 + 1]$:

 $counter1 \ 4 := counter1 \ 4 + 1$:

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

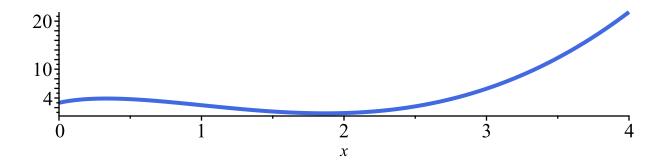
Найти общее решение уравнения

 $\begin{array}{l} \textit{equation2} \coloneqq \textit{diff}\left(y(x), x, x, x\right) \cdot x \cdot \ln(x) = \textit{diff}\left(y(x), x, x\right) : \\ \textit{solution2} \coloneqq \textit{simplify}(\textit{dsolve}(\textit{equation2})); \end{array}$

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{2} C1 \ln(x) x^2 - \frac{3}{4} C1 x^2 + C2 x + C3$$
 (5)

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

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



restart;

Задание 3

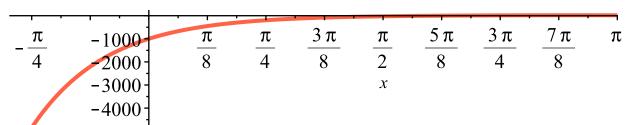
Найти общее решение дифференциального уравнения

equation
$$3 := diff(y(x), x, x) + 2 \cdot diff(y(x), x) = 4 \cdot e^x \cdot (\sin(x) + \cos(x))$$
: solution $3 := dsolve(equation 3)$;

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

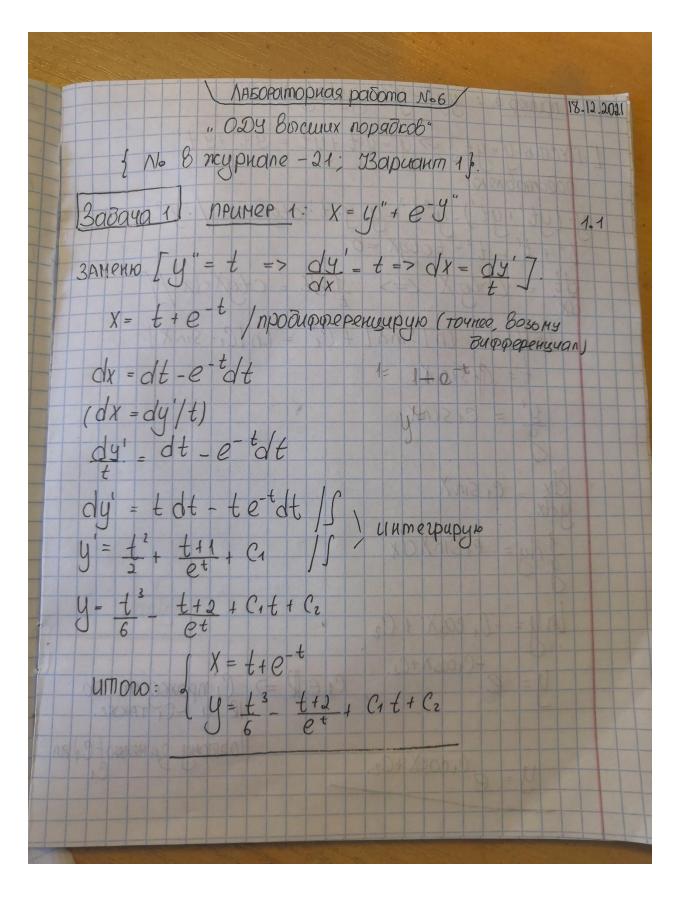
Какая-то интегральная кривая при наборе постоянных {2021, 12}

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

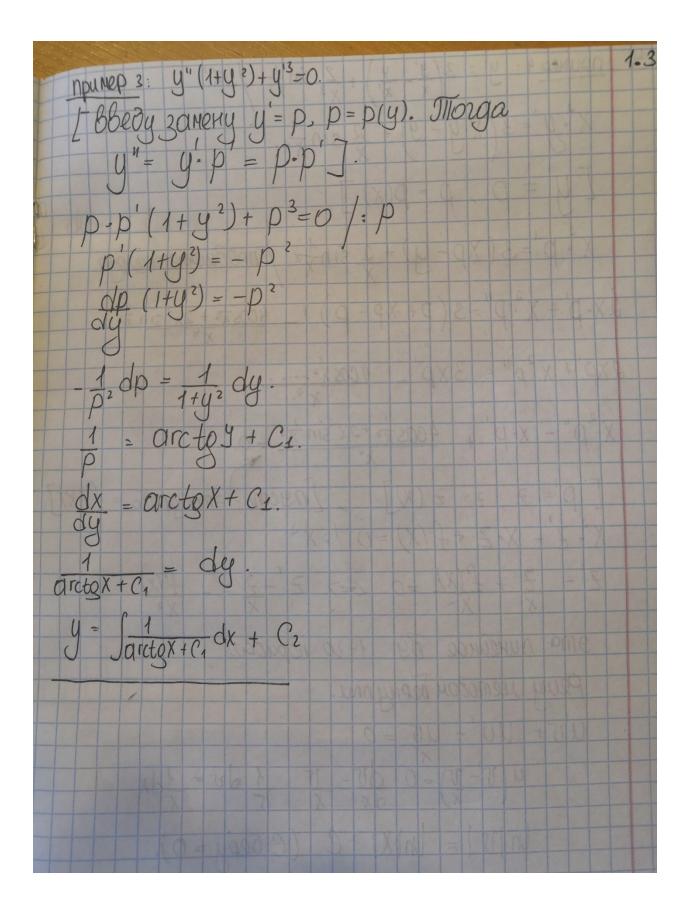


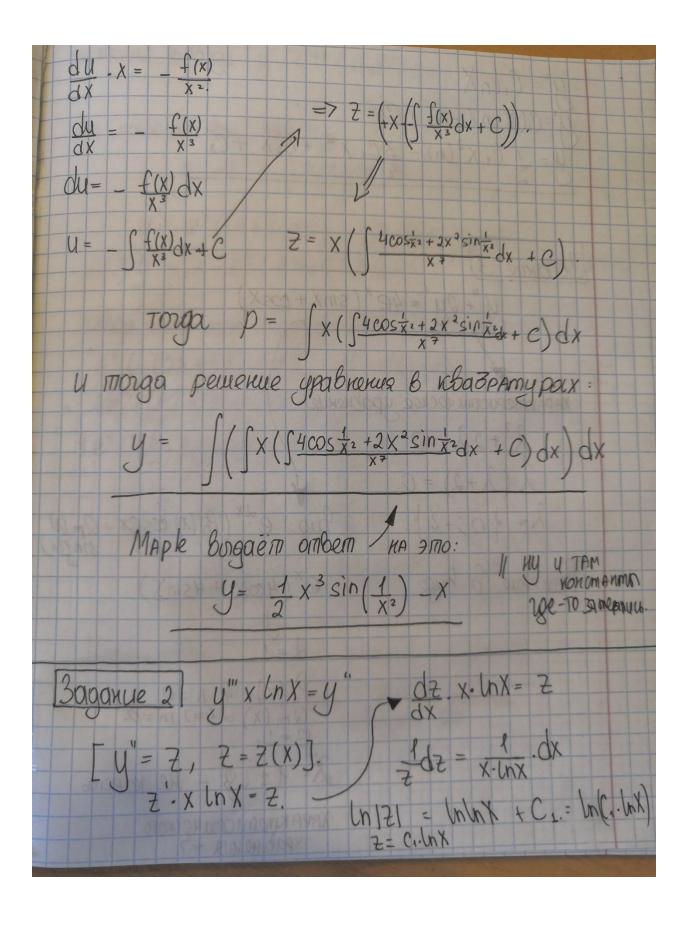
restart;

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1.2 npunep 2: yy"-y"-yy'ctg x=0. Unit! = Unisinxi + Ci = Unici sinxi t= CISINX $\frac{dy}{y} = e_1 \sin X$ $\frac{1}{y} dy = e_1 \sin X dx$ lny = -C1 cosX + C2 -C1 cosX + C2. CIER => CI npoxogum 100
IR u -CI TAKXE. Поэтому за ненью ЕС, на y = e C1 cosx + C2.





 $y' = C_{1} \ln X$ $y' = C_{1} \ln X$ $y' = C_{1} (x \ln X - x) + C_{2}$ $y = 1 C_{1} X^{2} (n X - 3 C_{1} X^{2} + C_{2} X + C_{3})$ $y' = C_{1} \ln X$ 3авоние 3,1 $y'' + 2y' = 4e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x)$ характеристи ческое уравнение 22+22=0 $\lambda(\lambda+2)=0$ Bug: ex (Pn (x) cos gx + Qm (x) singx)

ex (40x + 4sins). 1 = 20;-26. Pemerue & Buse $P_n(x) = 4, n = 0.$ $Q_m(x) = 4 = 7 m = 0.$ $Q_m(x) = 4 = 7 m = 0.$ $Q_m(x) = 4 = 7 m = 0.$ XARA KMEDUOMUYECKOM ypab ne kus =7

