

Ф. 01164 Проверить, являются ли V_1, V_2 независ. перв. инт. или

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dz}{z}$$

$\dot{x} = x \xrightarrow{z=1} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = C_1 x \Rightarrow u_1 = \frac{y}{x}$
 $\dot{y} = y$
 $\dot{z} = z \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{x}{z} \Rightarrow u_2 = \frac{z}{x} - \text{независ. перв. инт.}$

Проверим:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -y/x^2 & 1/x & 0 \\ -z/x^2 & 0 & 1/x \end{pmatrix} \Delta = 1/x^2 > 0 \text{ при } x \neq 0$$

Plus $V_1 = \frac{x+y}{z+x} \quad V_2 = \frac{z-y}{x+y} : V_1 = \frac{1+y/x}{z/x+1} = \frac{1+u_1}{1+u_2}, V_2 = \frac{z/x-y/x}{1+y/x} = \frac{u_2-u_1}{1+u_1}$

$$V_2 - \frac{1}{V_1} = \frac{z-y}{x+y} - \frac{z+x}{x+y} = \frac{-y-x}{x+y} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = 1 - 1/V_1 \Rightarrow \underline{V_1 \text{ и } V_2 - \text{завис. ч.н.г}}$$

§СБ 035 $4y^3y'' - 4xy' + y = 0 - y = 0 - \text{реш.}$

$$\frac{4y^3}{p^2} - \frac{4x}{p} + y = 0 \quad p = \frac{1}{y} = \frac{dx}{dy} ; dx = p dy$$

$$(x) 4x = \frac{4y^3}{p^2} + yp ; 4p dy = \frac{12y^2 p dy - 4y^3 dp}{p^2} + y dp + p dy$$

$$4p^2 dy = 12y^2 p dy - 4y^3 dp + yp^2 dp + p^3 dy$$

$$dy(3p^2 - 12y^2 p) + dp(4y^3 - yp^2) = 0$$

$$-3p(4y^2 - p^2) dy + y(4y^2 - p^2) dp = 0$$

$$(4y^2 - p^2)(y dp - 3p dy) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} p^2 = 4y^2 \\ p = Cy^3 \end{cases} \quad 1) p = \pm 2y : \text{из (x): } 4x = \frac{4y^3}{\pm 2y} \pm 2y^2$$

$$4x = \pm 2y^2 \pm 2y^2$$

$$x = \pm y^2$$

$$2) p = Cy^3 :$$

$$\text{из (x): } 4x = \frac{4y^3}{Cy^3} + Cy^4 ; 4x = 4/C + Cy^4$$

p-групп. инт.:

$$\begin{cases} 4x - \frac{4y^3}{p^2} - yp = 0 \\ \frac{4y^3}{p^2} - y = 0 \end{cases}$$

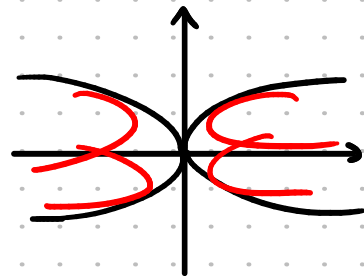
$$p^2 = 4y^2 ; x = \pm y^2 - \text{много или много}$$

проверим нас:

$$\begin{cases} \pm 4y_0^2 = 4/C + Cy_0^4 \\ \pm 8y_0^2 = 4Cy_0^3 ; y_0(Cy_0^2 \mp 2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_0 = 0 \\ y_0^2 = \frac{2}{C} \end{cases} \text{ - выходы } \Rightarrow x = \pm y^2 \text{ - решение}$$

Через т. $(\pm y_0, y_0)$ проходят пер.
 $x = 1/c + cy^4/4$ или $C = \frac{2}{y^2}$, касовы.
 пер. $x = \pm y^2$ в этом т. и не касн
 с пер. и в этом сир. и $y_0 \neq y$.



Ответ: $y=0$; $x=1/c + cy^4/4$, $x=\pm y^2$ - касовые пер.

§ 20.1 Д8

$$J(y) = \int [x^3 y^2 - 8(x^2 - x) y y' + 4y^2 + 8x^2 y'] dx \quad y(2) = -7$$

$$-8(x^2 - x) y' + 8y = (2x^3 y' - 8(x^2 - x) y + 8x^2 y') = 2x^3 y'' + 6x^2 y' - 8(x^2 - x) y' - 8(2x - 1) y + 16x$$

$$2x^3 y'' + 6x^2 y' - 16xy + 16x = 0$$

$$x^2 y'' + 3xy' - 8y + 8 = 0 \quad ; \quad y_1 = x^2, \quad y'_1 = 2x, \quad y''_1 = 2$$

$$W = \frac{C}{x^2} \exp\left(-\int \frac{3x}{x^2} dx\right) = \frac{C}{x^2} \exp(-3 \ln x) = Cx^5$$

ОРОУ.

$$\left(\frac{y}{y_1}\right)' = \left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right)' = \frac{Cx^5}{x^2} = Cx^3; \quad \frac{y}{x^2} = C_1 x^6 + C_2; \quad y = C_1 x^4 + C_2 x^2$$

$$\text{ЧРМУ: } y = A; \quad -8A = -8 \Rightarrow y = 1; \quad \text{ОРОУ: } y = C_1 x^4 + C_2 x^2 + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} y(2) = -7 \\ (2x^3 y' - 8(x^2 - x) y + 8x^2 y')|_{x=1} = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} C_1/16 + 4C_2 + 8 = 0 \\ -8C_1 + 4C_2 + 8 = 0 \end{cases} \quad y' = -4C_1 x^3 + 2C_2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{16}C_1 + 8C_1 = 0; \quad C_1 = 0; \quad C_2 = -2 \Rightarrow \text{ген. интеграл } y_0 = 1 - 2x^2$$

$$h \in C^1[1, 2], \quad h(2) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta J &= J(y_0 + h) - J(y_0) = \int_1^2 [x^3 (2yh' + h^2) - 8(x^2 - x)[y_0 h + h^2/2] + 4(2y_0 h + h^2) + \\ &+ 8x^2 h'] dx = \int_1^2 [u = -8x^2 + 8x \quad dv = (y_0 h + h^2/2)' dx] = \int_1^2 [2yh' x^3 + h^2 x^3 + 8y_0 h + \\ &+ 4h^2 + 8x^2 h'] dx - (8x^2 - 8x)(y_0 h + h^2/2)|_1^2 + \int_1^2 (16x - 8)(y_0 h + h^2/2) dx = \\ &= \int_1^2 [2yh' x^3 + h^2 x^3 + 8y_0 h + 4h^2 + 8x^2 h' + 16x y_0 h + 8x h^2 - 8y_0 h - 4h^2] dx = \\ &= \int_1^2 [u = 2yx^3 + 8x^2 \quad dv = h' dx] = h(2yx^3 + 8x^2)|_1^2 + \int_1^2 [h^2 x^3 + 8y_0 h + 16x y_0 h + \\ &+ 8x h^2 - 8y_0 h - 2x^3 h y'' - 6x^2 h y' - 16x h] dx = \int_1^2 [h^2 x^3 + 8x h^2] dx \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta J = 0: \quad h' = 0 \Rightarrow h = c; \quad h = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{y_0 = 1 - 2x^2}$$

интеграл

Ответ.

$$\text{DТЗ 8)} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = 2xy \\ \dot{y} = x^2 + y^2 - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(x^2 + y^2 - 1)dx - 2xydy = 0 \quad | : \mu(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\mu(x^2 + y^2 - 1)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-2xy\mu)$$

$$2y\mu = -2y\mu - 2xy \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x}$$

$$4y\mu = -2xy \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} \Rightarrow 2\mu = -x \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x}; \quad \mu = 1/x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 + y^2/x^2 - 1/x^2)dx - 2\frac{y}{x}dy = 0$$

$$d(x - y^2/x + 1/x) = 0 \Rightarrow x - y^2/x + 1/x = C$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 2xy \\ \dot{y} = x^2 + y^2 - 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{Полож. равновесие} \\ (-1, 0), (1, 0), (0, -1), (0, 1)$$

$$1) \quad \begin{cases} u = x \pm 1 \\ v = y \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{u} = 2(u \pm 1)v \\ \dot{v} = (u \mp 1)^2 + v^2 - 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{u} = \mp 2v \\ \dot{v} = \pm 2u \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mp 2 \\ \pm 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda_{1,2} = \pm 2$$

$$2) \quad \begin{cases} u = x \\ v = y \pm 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{u} = 2u(v \mp 1) \\ \dot{v} = u^2 + (v \mp 1)^2 - 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{u} = \mp 2v \\ \dot{v} = \pm 2u \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{седло} \\ \text{в м. } (\pm 1, 0) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mp 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \pm 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \mp 2 \text{ и } \pm 2 \Rightarrow \text{в м. } (0, 1) \text{ неуст. узел} \\ \text{в м. } (0, -1) \text{ седло}$$

$$(-1, 0) \text{ и } (1, 0) - \text{седло} \Rightarrow C = \pm 2 - \text{сепаратрисы}$$

$$(0, 1) - \text{неуст. м.}; \quad (0, -1) - \text{уст. м.}$$

Фазовые траектории на п.:

