

20/10/15

* Bernoulli : $y' + a(x)y = b(x)y^r$, $r \neq 0, 1$
 $\leadsto z = y^{1-r}$

Π.χ.

Λογιστική Εξίσωση

$$y' = y(b - cy), \quad c, b > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = by - cy^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y' - by = -cy^2} \text{ (Bernoulli)}$$

Οι εξισώσεις Bernoulli
δέχονται υπερθετική
αλλαγή

Προφανής λύση: $y = \frac{b}{c}$

$$r=2 \Rightarrow z = y^{1-2} = y^{-1} \Rightarrow \boxed{z = \frac{1}{y}} \Rightarrow \boxed{z' = -\frac{1}{y^2}}$$

Η εξίσωση γράφεται: $\frac{z'}{z^2} - b \frac{1}{z} = c \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow -z' - bz = c \Rightarrow z' + bz = -c$$

$$\Rightarrow z(x) = e^{-\int_0^x b ds} \left[z(0) + \int_0^x (-c) e^{\int_0^s b du} ds \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow z(x) = e^{-bx} \left[z(0) + \int_0^x -c e^{bs} ds \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow z(x) = e^{-bx} \left[z(0) + c \frac{1}{b} (e^{bx} - 1) \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{1}{e^{-bx} \left[z(0) + \frac{c}{b} e^{bx} - \frac{c}{b} \right]}, \quad x \geq 0$$

(i) αν $z(0) > 0 \Rightarrow y(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \geq 0$

Πράγματι $b > 0 \Rightarrow e^{bx} \geq e^0 = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} z(0) &> 0 \\ e^{-bx} &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y(x) > 0, \quad \forall x \geq 0}$$

$$\text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x) = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$y(x) = \frac{L}{y(0)e^{-bx} + \frac{c}{b} - \frac{c}{b}e^{-bx}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{L}{0 + \frac{c}{b} - 0} = \frac{b}{c}$$

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(A-11) Δοκίμηση: $q(x)y' = yq'(x) - y^2$, $y(0) = 1$, $q \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$, $q(0) = 1$
 $\Rightarrow y^2 = q'(x)y - q(x)y' \Rightarrow 1 = \left(\frac{q(x)}{y}\right)' \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow x + c = \frac{q(x)}{y} \Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{q(x)}{x+c} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y(0) = 1 \\ \text{Α} \end{array} \right\} \boxed{c=1} \Rightarrow \boxed{y(x) = \frac{q(x)}{x+1}}$$

Δρα $\Pi.O.y = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$
 $\epsilon\phi$ 'όσον έχω $y(0) = 1$ } \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow \Pi.O.y = (-1, +\infty)$$

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ΘΕΜΑ 3 (Σεπτ. 2015)

$$2y' + x \sin(2y) + 2x (\tan y \sin y)^2 = 0 \quad y(0) = c$$

$\Rightarrow z = \tan y \Rightarrow$ Bernoulli (A-12) Δοκίμηση.

a) Να βρεθεί η λύση

b) y_0 : Δύο τιμές $y_0(0) = \pi/4$ κ' ευληθριστοί για $+\infty$.

(c) 3 λύσεις h_c : (a) $y_0^0 = \pi/2$, (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x) = \pi/2$, (c): $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x) = 2015$

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(*) Riccati: $y' + a(x)y + b(x)y^2 + d(x) = 0$, με $d(x), b(x) \neq 0$

(α) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} d(x) \neq 0$ \Rightarrow Bernoulli

Τη λύση y_1 έχουμε $y = y_1 + \frac{1}{z}$

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Άσκηση 5.iii (άλυσή): $y' - y + e^{-x}y^2 = 4e^x$
 $y_1 = ke^{\lambda x}$

$$\text{έχουμε: } k\lambda e^{\lambda x} - ke^{\lambda x} + e^{-x}k^2e^{2\lambda x} = 4e^x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\lambda x} [\lambda k - k + k^2 e^{-(\lambda-1)x}] = 4e^x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda k - k + k^2 e^{(\lambda-1)x} = 4e^{x(\lambda-1)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda k - k = (4 - k^2) e^{(\lambda-1)x}$$

σταθερό \Rightarrow σταθερό \rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \Rightarrow 0 = 4 - k^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{k = \pm 2}$$

$$\text{άρα } y_1 = 2e^x \text{ ή } y_1 = -2e^x$$

Ε' ζήτηση $x=0 \Rightarrow k\lambda - k + k^2 = 4$
 $x=1 \Rightarrow k\lambda - k + k^2 e^{\lambda-1} = 4e^{-1+\lambda}$ Εύρεση...

άρα έχουμε το χαρακτηριστικό: $2e^x - \frac{z'}{z^2} - 2e^x - \frac{1}{2} +$
 $y = 2e^x + \frac{1}{2} + e^x(4e^{2x} + \frac{1}{z^2} + 4\frac{e^x}{z}) = 4e^x \Rightarrow$

$$\cdot z^2 \Rightarrow -z' - 2 + z^2 e^{-x} (4e^{2x} + \frac{1}{z^2} + 4e^x \cdot \frac{1}{z}) = 4e^x z^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -z' - 2 + 4z^2 e^{-x} + e^{-x} - 4z = 4e^x z^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow z' - 3z - e^{-x} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{z' - 3z = e^{-x}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y(x) = 2e^x + \frac{1}{e^{3x}(y(0) + \frac{1}{4}) - \frac{1}{4}e^{-x}}}$$

⇔

Χαριτοφόρων Μεταβλητών

$$y' = \frac{P(x)}{Q(y)} \Rightarrow Q(y)y' = P(x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{P(x)}{Q(y)} \Rightarrow Q(y)dy = P(x)dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \int Q(y)dy = \int P(x)dx \xrightarrow{\text{για ορισμένη } y(x)} \int_{\alpha}^{y(x)} Q(y)dy = \int_{\alpha}^x P(s)ds$$

$$x \in I \quad \parallel \int_{x_0}^x Q(y(s))y'(s)ds = \int_{x_0}^x P(s)ds$$

$$u = y(s) \Rightarrow \frac{du}{ds} = \frac{dy(s)}{ds} = y'(s)$$

$$y'(s) = \frac{du}{ds} \Rightarrow y'(s)ds = du$$

$s \rightarrow x_0 \rightsquigarrow u = y(x_0)$
 $s \rightarrow x \rightsquigarrow u = y(x)$

$$\alpha \rho \alpha \int_{d(x_0)}^{y(x)} Q(u) du = \int_{x_0}^x P(s) ds \quad / \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \Rightarrow Q(y) dy = P(x) dx.$$

$$\int_{y_0}^y Q(s) ds = \int_{x_0}^x P(s) ds$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ 2, 6ε) (38)

$$2x(y^2+y)dx + (x^2-1)dy = 0, \text{ Προφανώς } y=0, y=-1.$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(y^2+y)dx = (1-x^2)dy \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\Rightarrow -\int \frac{(1-x^2)'}{1-x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{y+1} dy + C \Rightarrow \log|1+y|/|1-x^2| = C \Rightarrow$$

Διαφορ. $\Rightarrow (y+1)(1-x^2) = \pm e^C = C \Rightarrow y = -1 + \frac{C}{1-x^2}, x \neq -1, 1$

$y=0$ \downarrow $x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $y = -1$ \downarrow $x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $y = -1 + \frac{C}{1-x^2}$ \downarrow $x \neq -1$ ή $x \in (-1, 1)$ ή $x > 1$

Παρ. (3) 6ε) (38) $(y^2-1)dx + y(x-1)dy = 0$ (χωρίς φερτά)

$$y(0) = -2 \quad // \quad y = \pm 1 \text{ ως προς } x$$

$$(x^2-1)^2(y^2-1) = \pm e^{2C} = C \quad \text{από } \delta, \text{ότι } y(0) = -2.$$

$$y^2-1 = \frac{C}{(x^2-1)^2} \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{C}{x^2-1}}$$

$$y(0) = -2 \Rightarrow C = -3 \quad \alpha \rho \alpha \quad y(x) = -\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{(x^2-1)^2}}$$

$$\alpha \rho \alpha \quad \text{π.ο.} : x \in (-\infty, +1) \text{ όπου } y(0) = -2.$$