

Auskopieren Equivalenz

8.11.2016

Spezialfall bei ord. Differential

$$\begin{aligned} y_1' &= a_{11}y_1 + \dots + a_{1n}y_n \\ y_2' &= a_{21}y_1 + \dots + a_{2n}y_n \\ &\vdots \\ y_n' &= a_{n1}y_1 + \dots + a_{nn}y_n \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow y_1'' = a_{11}y_1' + \dots + a_{1n}y_n' \\ y_1' = a_{11}y_1 + \dots + a_{1n}y_n \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow y_1 = \dots$$

Paradoxie

$$(1) : \begin{aligned} y_1' &= y_1 + y_2 \\ y_2' &= 3y_1 + y_2 \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow y_1'' = y_1' + y_2' = (y_1 + y_2) + (3y_1 + y_2) = 4y_1 + 2y_2 \\ y_1' = y_1 + y_2 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \cdot 2 \\ (+) \\ \cdot (-2) \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} II \\ II \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow y_1'' - 2y_1' = 2y_1.$$

$\rightarrow y_1'' - 2y_1' - 2y_1 = 0 \rightsquigarrow$ Brücke zw. y_1 und ersten Ausgangswerten

-Von oben aus (1) ($y_2 = y_1' - y_1$) Brücke zw. y_2 . (Bei negativer y_1 fällt y_2).

Von unten aus ist die Brücke.

Paradoxie

$$\begin{aligned} y_1' &= y_1 - y_2 - y_3 \\ y_2' &= y_1 + 3y_2 + y_3 \\ y_3' &= -3y_1 + y_2 - y_3 \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} y_1'' = y_1' - y_2' - y_3' = 3y_1 - 5y_2 - y_3 \\ y_1''' = y_1 - 19y_2 - 7y_3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1' &= y_1 - y_2 - y_3 \\ y_1'' &= 3y_1 - 5y_2 - y_3 \\ y_1''' &= y_1 - 19y_2 - 7y_3 \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow y_1'' - y_1' = 2y_1 - 4y_2 \\ y_1''' - 7y_1' = -6y_1 - 12y_2 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \cdot (-3) \\ +1 \end{array} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow y_1''' - 3y_1'' - 4y_1' + 12y_1 = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 12 = 0$$

$$(2-3)(2-2)(2+2) = 0$$

$$y_1(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{2x} + c_3 e^{3x}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{4} (y_1'' - y_1' - 2y_1) = \dots$$

$$y_3 = y_1 - y_2 - y_1' = \dots$$

Aσκηση 2.13

$$y_1' = y_1 + y_2 + e^x$$

$$y_2' = y_1 - y_2 - e^x$$

$$y_1'' = y_1' + y_2' + e^x$$

$$y_1''' = y_1 + y_2 + e^x + y_1 - y_2 - e^x + e^x = 2y_1 + e^x$$

$$y_1''' - 2y_1 = e^x$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$y_1(x) = c_1 e^{\sqrt{2}x} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{2}x}$$

Μεριμνή δύον των $y_1''' - 2y_1 = e^x$

$$y_1 = ze^x \Rightarrow z''e^x + 2ze'e^x + ze^x - 2ze^x = e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow z'' + 2z' - 2 = 1$$

$$z = -1$$

$$y_1' = -e^x$$

$$y_1(x) = c_1 e^{\sqrt{2}x} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{2}x} - e^x$$

Αλγεβρική δρίση των y_2 .

Άσκηση 5

$$y_1' = -y_1 + x^2$$

$$y_2' = y_1 + y_3 + 1$$

$$y_3' = y_1 - y_3 - x$$

$$\rightarrow y_1' + y_1 = x^2 \Rightarrow y_1(x) = e^x [c + \int x^2 e^x dx]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow y_2' = y_3 + (1+y_1)$$

$$y_3' = -y_3 + (y_1 - x) \rightarrow y_3' + y_3 = y_1 - x$$

$\Rightarrow \dots$

Άσκηση 4

$$y_1' = y_2 + y_3 + x \quad (1)$$

$$y_2' = -y_2 + y_3 - 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow y_1'' = y_2' + y_3' + 1 = -y_2 + y_3 - 1 + y_1 + y_2 - y_3 + x^2 + 1 = y_1 + x^2$$

Άρχειρικώ από την (2) την (1) πε ολοκληρώνεται την y_1 κατα

δρίση των y_2 .

b. $[0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convex u.a. $\exists c > 0: \int_x^{x+1} |b(t)| dt \leq c, x \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow e^x \int_0^x e^t |b(t)| dt \leq c \frac{e}{e-1}, x \geq 0$$

\Rightarrow ötes o. lösbar zw. $y'' + 2y' + 2y = b$ Eindeutigkeitssatz $[0, \infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-x} \int_0^x e^t |b(t)| dt &= e^{-x} \left\{ \int_{x-1}^x e^t |b(t)| dt + \int_{x-2}^{x-1} e^t |b(t)| dt + \dots + \int_0^{x-[x]} e^t |b(t)| dt \right\} \\ &\leq e^{-x} \left\{ e^x \underbrace{\int_{x-1}^x |b(t)| dt}_{\leq c} + e^{x-1} \underbrace{\int_{x-2}^{x-1} |b(t)| dt}_{\leq c} + \dots + e^{x-[x]} \underbrace{\int_0^{x-[x]} |b(t)| dt}_{\leq \int_0^x |b(t)| dt} \right\} \\ &\leq c e^{-x} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{e} + \dots + \frac{1}{e^{[x]}} \right\} \\ &\leq c \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{e}} = c \frac{e}{e-1} \end{aligned}$$

④ Eindeutigkeitssatz u.a. "min" der Abstandswerte an 0

$$y'' + 2y' + 2y = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2i}{2}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1 \pm i$$

$$\text{B.S.A. } \left\{ \widetilde{e^{-x} \cos x}, \widetilde{e^{-x} \sin x} \right\}$$

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-x} \cos x & e^{-x} \sin x \\ -e^{-x} \cos x - e^{-x} \sin x & -e^{-x} \sin x + e^{-x} \cos x \end{vmatrix} = e^{-2x}$$

$$\omega_1(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & e^{-x} \sin x \\ 1 & \end{vmatrix} = -e^{-x} \sin x$$

$$\omega_2(x) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-x} \cos x & 0 \\ 1 & \end{vmatrix} = e^{-x} \cos x$$

$$|\psi_p(x)| \leq |\psi_1(x)| \left| \int_0^x \frac{\omega_1(s)}{\omega_1(x)} b(s) ds \right| + \left| \psi_2(x) \int_0^x \frac{\omega_2(s)}{\omega_2(x)} b(s) ds \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \psi_1(x) \int_0^x \frac{\omega_1(s)}{\omega_1(x)} b(s) ds \right| &= \left| e^{-x} \cos x \int_0^x -\frac{e^{-s} \sin s}{e^{-x}} b(s) ds \right| \\ &= \left| e^{-x} \cos x \int_0^x e^s \sin b(s) ds \right| \\ &\leq e^{-x} \int_0^x e^s |b(s)| ds \leq C \cdot \frac{e}{e^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$|\psi(x)| = |C_1 \psi_1(x) + C_2 \psi_2(x) + \psi_p(x)| \leq |C_1| + |C_2| + |C_3|$$

(H-W : B-59)

Aufgabe B-53

Na amodernden der unregelm. Schwingung muss die Form $\psi(x)$ so aussehen, dass $\psi'' + 8\psi' + 25\psi = 2 \cos 3x$

$$\psi'' + 8\psi' + 25\psi = 2 \cos 3x$$

Da Lösung: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\psi(x) - a_1 \cos(x-\delta)] = 0 \quad \textcircled{*}$

Lösung

$$\lambda^2 + 8\lambda + 25$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-8 \pm 6}{2} = -4 \pm 3i$$

$$\text{BSA} = \{ e^{-4x} \cos 3x, e^{-4x} \sin 3x \}$$

upar vo orakelw ou jor nomen flens dore $y(x)$ unipar a, b > 0 mit
na value n (*).

$$\rightsquigarrow y_p(x) = \frac{3}{40} \cos x + \frac{1}{40} \sin x$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{40}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{40}\right)^2} \cos \theta = \frac{\frac{3}{40}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{40}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{40}\right)^2}}$$

B-24

$$a \cos(\lambda x) + b \sin(\lambda x) =$$

$$\sqrt{a^2+b^2} \left[\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \cos(\lambda x) + \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \sin(\lambda x) \right]$$

"

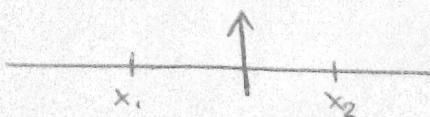
"

$$= \sqrt{a^2+b^2} (\cos \theta \cos(\lambda x) + \sin \theta \sin(\lambda x))$$

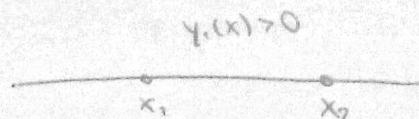
$$= \sqrt{a^2+b^2} [\cos(\lambda x - \theta)]$$

$\{y_1, y_2\}$ B.S.A. pias ojogenis j.d.e. pt n.o $(-\infty, \infty)$

\rightsquigarrow Necesfu dno d'adiximur pifis $\forall x$ y_1 unipar a upibas pia pifa $\forall x$ y_2 .



$$y_1(x_1) = 0 = y_2(x_2)$$



$$\begin{array}{l|l} y_1(x_1) > 0 & y_1'(x_1) > 0 \\ y_2(x_2) > 0 & y_2'(x_2) > 0 \end{array}$$

$$\omega(y_1, y_2)(x) = y_1(x)y_2'(x) - y_1'(x)y_2(x) > 0$$

$$x = x_1 : -y_1'(x_1)y_2(x_1) > 0$$

$$x = x_2 : -y_1'(x_2)y_2(x_2) > 0$$

$$\underbrace{y_1'(x_1)}_{< 0} \underbrace{y_1'(x_2)}_{< 0} \underbrace{y_2(x_1)}_{> 0} \underbrace{y_2(x_2)}_{< 0} > 0$$

Ano dBolzano dno ixta pifa (x_1, x_2) .

B-25

$$y'' + a_1 y = 0 \rightarrow \Omega: (x_1, x_2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ suvxiis } -\infty \leq x_1 < x_2 \leq \infty$$

\rightsquigarrow oj pifis pias (mu jndiximis) dnos ixta peforwfeves
(dix. waltz ontao zu curvato zu pifis suvxiis o.s. zu curvato curvi)

$$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \dots \quad x_n$$

Es kann $\{x_v : v \in \mathbb{N}\}$ pfeile aus allen y verbinden

$$\text{S.t. } y(x_v) = 0, v \in \mathbb{N}$$

O. ferner Einem $x_0 \in X$ ist nur 2 Werte mappt.

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} y(x_v) = y(x_0) \Rightarrow y(x_0) : x_0 \text{ d.h.}$$

An' zu Rolle : $\exists v \in (x_v, x_{v+1}) : y'(z_v) = 0$

$$\begin{matrix} z_v \rightarrow x_0 : & (x_v < z_v < x_{v+1}) \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ x_0 & x_0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow z_v \rightarrow x_0$$

$$y' : \text{over } X \rightarrow \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} y'(z_v) = y'(x_0) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y(x_0) = 0 \\ y'(x_0) = 0 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{d.h. f\"ur alle} \\ \text{Nebenf\"urze} \end{array} \right. \quad y = 0, \text{ f\"ur alle}$$

B-50

$\Gamma.E : (\ell) : y'' + 2\alpha y' + \alpha^2 y = b, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, b : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ over } X,$

$$\text{au } y : \text{dann gilt } (\ell) \text{ mit } y(x) = \frac{y(x)}{(x)}, x > 0$$

\rightsquigarrow (a) Au b : Voraussetzung ist y : diff. auf $[0, \infty)$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} b(x) = 0 \text{ und } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x) = 0$$

$$y'' + 2\alpha y' + \alpha^2 y = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\alpha\lambda + \alpha^2 = 0$$

$$(\lambda + \alpha)^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = -\alpha \text{ Sinti}$$

$$B.2.1 \quad \{e^{-\alpha x}, x e^{-\alpha x}\}$$

$$\omega(x) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-\alpha x} & xe^{-\alpha x} \\ -\alpha e^{-\alpha x} & e^{-\alpha x} - \alpha x e^{-\alpha x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{-2\alpha x}$$

$$\omega_1(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & xe^{-\alpha x} \\ 1 & \dots \end{vmatrix} = -x e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$\omega_2(x) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-\alpha x} & 0 \\ \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$y_p(x) = y_1(x) \underbrace{\int_0^x \frac{\omega_1(s)}{\omega(s)} b(s) ds}_{} + y_2(x) \int_0^x \frac{\omega_2(s)}{\omega(s)} b(s) ds$$

$$\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x} \int_0^x \frac{-se^{-\alpha s}}{e^{-2\alpha s}} b(s) ds$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x} \int_0^x -s e^{\alpha s} b(s) ds$$

$$| \dots | \leq \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x} \int_0^x s e^{\alpha s} |b(s)| ds \stackrel{s \leq M}{\leq} \underbrace{\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x} M \int_0^x s e^{\alpha s} ds}_{\text{upper bound}}$$