

Μαθημα 152

Πρόταση: (Θεώρημα 14)

Ας είναι $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ Β.Σ.Π. της (E)

Αν $v_1, \dots, v_n \in C(I)$ είναι n-εξαρτησεις τέτοιες ώστε:

$$y_1 v_1' + \dots + y_n v_n' = 0$$

$$y_1^{(n-2)} v_1'' + \dots + y_n^{(n-2)} v_n'' = 0$$

$$y_1^{(n-1)} v_1' + \dots + y_n^{(n-1)} v_n' = 0$$

Τότε: (i) n εξαρτησεις $y_k = y_1 v_1 + \dots + y_n v_n$ είναι μια (μεινί) λύση της (E)

(ii) είναι: $y_p(t) = \sum y_i(t) \int_{t_0}^t \frac{w_i(s) b(s)}{w(s) a_n(s)} ds, t \in I$.

$$\text{όπου } w_i(t) := \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & 0 & y_n \\ \vdots & 0 & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)} & 1 & y_n^{(n-1)} \end{vmatrix}$$

(iii) $y_k(t_0) = \dots = y_k^{(n-1)}(t_0) = 0$.

Απόδειξη:

①

Ας είναι a_0 $y_p = y_1 v_1 + \dots + y_n v_n$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 \left| y_p' &= (y_1' v_1 + y_1 v_1') + (y_2' v_2 + y_2 v_2') + \dots + (y_n' v_n + y_n v_n') \right. \\ &= (y_1' v_1 + y_2' v_2 + \dots + y_n' v_n) + (y_1 v_1' + y_2 v_2' + \dots + y_n v_n') \\ &\leadsto y_p' = y_1' v_1 + \dots + y_n' v_n \end{aligned}$$

$$y_{\mu}'' = (y_1'' v_1 + y_1' v_1') + (y_2'' v_2 + y_2' v_2') + \dots + (y_n'' v_n + y_n' v_n')$$

$$= y_1'' v_1 + y_2'' v_2 + \dots + y_n'' v_n$$

$$y_{\mu}^{(n-1)} = y_1^{(n-1)} v_1 + y_2^{(n-1)} v_2 + \dots + y_n^{(n-1)} v_n$$

$$a_n y_{\mu}^{(n)} = (y_1^{(n)} v_1 + \dots + y_n^{(n)} v_n) + (y_1^{(n-1)} v_1' + \dots + y_n^{(n-1)} v_n')$$

$$= (y_1^{(n)} v_1 + \dots + y_n^{(n)} v_n) + \frac{b}{a_n}$$

$$a_n y_{\mu}^{(n)} + \dots + a_1 y_{\mu}' + a_0 y_{\mu} =$$

$$= v_1 [a_0 y_1 + a_1 y_1' + a_2 y_1'' + \dots + a_n y_1^{(n)}]$$

$$+ v_2 [a_0 y_2 + a_1 y_2' + \dots + a_n y_2^{(n)}]$$

$$+ v_n [a_0 y_n + a_1 y_n' + \dots + a_n y_n^{(n)}] + \frac{b}{a_n}$$

Apa: $a_n y_{\mu}^{(n)} + \dots + a_1 y_{\mu}' + a_0 y_{\mu} = b$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{L(y_{\mu}) = b}$$

(ii) Η ορίζουσα των συντελεστών του S είναι n :

$$\begin{vmatrix} y_1(t) & \dots & y_n(t) \\ y_1'(t) & \dots & y_n'(t) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)}(t) & \dots & y_n^{(n-1)}(t) \end{vmatrix} : \text{ Η ορίζουσα Wronski των } p.p. \text{ ανεξαρτητών λύσεων } : y_1, \dots, y_n$$

Αρα $D = W(t) \neq 0 \quad \forall t \in I$.

και το S έχει μοναδική λύση,

$$V_i'(t) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} y_1(t) & \dots & 0 & \dots & y_n(t) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)}(t) & \dots & b/a_n & \dots & y_n^{(n-1)}(t) \end{vmatrix}}{W(t)}$$

$$= \frac{b}{a_n} \frac{\begin{vmatrix} y_1(t) & \dots & 0 & \dots & y_n(t) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)}(t) & \dots & 1 & \dots & y_n^{(n-1)}(t) \end{vmatrix}}{W(t)} = \frac{b}{a_n} \frac{w_i(t)}{W(t)}$$

$$\text{οπδ } V_i'(t) = \frac{w_i(t)}{W(t)} \cdot \frac{b(t)}{a_n(t)} \quad t \in I, \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$$\text{για } t_0 \in I, \quad V_i(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \frac{w_i(s)}{W(s)} \frac{b(s)}{a_n(s)} ds$$

n.x.
$$\overbrace{a_2 y'' + a_1 y' + a_0 y}^{L(y)} = b \quad (E), \quad t \in I.$$

$\{y_1, y_2\}$ B.S.N. Ths $a_2 y'' + a_1 y' + a_0 y = 0$

Givari:
$$w(t) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(t) & y_2(t) \\ y_1'(t) & y_2'(t) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$w_1(t) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_2(t) \\ 1 & y_2'(t) \end{vmatrix} = -y_2(t)$$

$$w_2(t) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(t) & 0 \\ y_1'(t) & 1 \end{vmatrix} = y_1(t)$$

$t_0 \in I$ \rightarrow αυθαίρετη επιλογή

$$y_{\mu}(t) = y_1(t) \int_{t_0}^t \frac{-y_2(s)}{y_1(s)y_2'(s) - y_1'(s)y_2(s)} \cdot \frac{b(s)}{a_2(s)} ds +$$

$$+ y_2(t) \int_{t_0}^t \frac{y_1(s)}{y_1(s)y_2'(s) - y_1'(s)y_2(s)} \cdot \frac{b(s)}{a_2(s)} ds =$$

$$y_{\mu}(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \frac{y_1(s)y_2(t) - y_2(s)y_1(t)}{y_1(s)y_2'(s) - y_2(s)y_1'(s)} \cdot \frac{b(s)}{a_2(s)} ds, \quad t \in I.$$

$$y_{\mu}(t_0) = 0$$

$$y_{\mu}'(t_0) = 0$$

Παράδειγμα 4 (σελ 94) - χωρίς το θ. 14.

Να βρεθεί μια γενική λύση της:

$$x^2 y'' - xy' + y = x \cdot \log x, \quad x > 0$$

με το δεδομένο ότι:

$$y_1(x) = x, \quad x > 0$$

$$y_2(x) = x \cdot \log x, \quad x > 0$$

είναι δύο γραμ. ανεξ. λύσεις της αντίστοιχης ομογενούς.

Λύση

Να επιβεβαιώσω ότι είναι γραμ. ανεξ. οι y_1, y_2 με ορισμένη Wronski ή ορισμό.

$$\text{SAS: } c_1 x + c_2 x \log x = 0, \quad x > 0$$

$$x (c_1 + c_2 \log x) = 0, \quad x > 0$$

$$c_1 + c_2 \log x = 0, \quad x > 0$$

$$x=1 \leadsto c_1 = 0, \quad c_2 = 0 \quad \text{άρα λύσεις γραμ. ανεξ.}$$

Άρα Β.2.Α. $\exists \{y_1, y_2\}$.

Θεωρώ το σύστημα (ως προς v_1', v_2')

$$xv_1' + x \log x \cdot v_2' = 0$$

$$v_1' + (\log x + 1) v_2' = \frac{x \log x}{x^2} \quad (-x)$$

$$x \log x \cdot v_2' - x (\log x + 1) v_2' = -\log x$$

$$x \log x v_2' - x \log x v_2' - x \cdot v_2' = -\log x$$

$$v_2' = \frac{\log x}{x} \Rightarrow v_2(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\log s}{s} ds, \quad x > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v_2(x) = \frac{\log^2 x}{2}, \quad x > 0}$$

Apa $v_1' = -\log x \cdot v_2' \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \boxed{v_1(x) = -\frac{\log^3 x}{3}}$

$$Y_p(x) = x \left(\frac{-\log^3 x}{3} \right) + x \log x \frac{\log^2 x}{2} = -\frac{x \log^3 x}{3} + x \frac{\log^3 x}{2}$$

$$\boxed{Y_p(x) = \frac{1}{6} x \log^3 x}$$

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & x \log x \\ 1 & \log x + 1 \end{vmatrix} = x \log x + x - x \log x = x > 0$$

$$W_1(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x \log x \\ 1 & \log x + 1 \end{vmatrix} = -x \log x$$

$$W_2(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x$$

$$Y_p(x) = Y_1(x) \int_1^x \frac{W_1(s)}{W(s)} \frac{b(s)}{a_2(s)} ds$$

$$+ Y_2(x) \int_1^x \frac{W_2(s)}{W(s)} \cdot \frac{b(s)}{a_2(s)} ds$$

$$= x \int_1^x \frac{-s \log s}{s} \cdot \frac{s \log s}{s^2} ds$$

$$+ x \log x \int_1^x \frac{s}{s} \cdot \frac{s \log s}{s^2} ds.$$

= (---)

Ορίστε οι λύσεις της (E₂) διυρίζονται από τον χώρο:

$$y(x) = C_1 \cdot x + C_2 \cdot x \cdot \log x + \frac{x \cdot \log^3 x}{6}, \quad x > 0$$

Άσκηση 5 σελ 95

$$y''' - 3y'' + 2y' = e^x, \quad (E_0): e^{\lambda x} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lambda^3 \cdot e^{\lambda x} - 3\lambda^2 e^{\lambda x} + 2\lambda \cdot e^{\lambda x} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 2\lambda = 0 \\ \lambda(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2) = 0 \\ \lambda = 0, 1, 2 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} y_1 = e^{0 \cdot x} = 1 \\ y_2 = e^x \\ y_3 = e^{2x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & e^x & e^{2x} \\ 0 & e^x & 2e^{2x} \\ 0 & e^x & 4e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = 4e^{3x} - 2e^{3x} = 2e^{3x} \neq 0$$

$$W_1(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & e^x & e^{2x} \\ 0 & e^x & 2e^{2x} \\ 1 & e^x & 4e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = 2e^{3x} - e^{3x} = e^{3x}$$

$$W_2(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & e^{2x} \\ 0 & 0 & 2e^{2x} \\ 0 & 1 & 4e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = -2e^{2x}$$

$$W_3(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & e^x & 0 \\ 0 & e^x & 0 \\ 0 & e^x & 1 \end{vmatrix} = e^x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_{\mu}(x) &= Y_1(x) \int_1^x \frac{w_1(s) e^s ds}{w(s)} + Y_2(x) \int_0^x \frac{w_2(s) e^s ds}{w(s)} + \\
&+ Y_3(x) \int_0^x \frac{w_3(s) e^s ds}{w(s)} \\
&= 1 \cdot \int_0^x \frac{e^{3s} e^s ds}{2e^{3s}} + e^x \int_0^x \frac{-2e^{2s} e^s ds}{2e^{3s}} + \\
&+ e^{2x} \int_0^x \frac{e^s e^s ds}{2e^{3s}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$Y_{\mu}(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - x \cdot e^x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Y(x) = C_1 + C_2 e^x + C_3 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - x \cdot e^x - \frac{1}{2}$$

Operációs gyakorlatok S.E. ut szaktárgyhoz készítés.

$$a_n y^n + \dots + a_1 y' + a_0 y = 0, \quad a_i \in \mathbb{R}, \quad a_n \neq 0$$

$$a_1 y' + a_0 y = 0 \Rightarrow y(t) = d \cdot e^{-\int \frac{a_0}{a_1} dt} = e^{-\frac{a_0}{a_1} t}$$

$$y' + p y = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{y(t) = e^{-pt}}$$

$$y'' + p y' + q y = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y'' + p y' = 0 \\ \boxed{y' = u} \end{array} \right\} u' + p u = 0 \left. \right\} u = e^{-pt}$$

$$y = u z \Rightarrow \dots$$