

Άσκηση 16 (μυθισόδι)

$$|q(x)| < |p(x)|, x \geq 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (p) \quad y' + py = 0 \\ (q) \quad z' + qz = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ή } \mathbb{C} \quad (Q) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ή } \mathbb{C} \quad (P) \rightarrow 0$$

Λύση:

θα χρησιμοποιήσουμε ένα αντίπαρο

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Αν } q(x) &= +1 \\ p(x) &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Τότε } z(x) = C_1 \cdot e^{-\int p(x) dx} = C_1 \cdot e^{-x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$y(x) = C_2 \cdot e^{\int p(x) dx} = C_2 \cdot e^{+x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

Ενώ $\rightarrow 0$ όταν $C_2 = 0$

Άσκηση 2f

$$y' = ay + b \quad (1), a, b \in C([0, +\infty))$$

$$(a) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} 0 < k \leq \alpha(x) \\ |b(x)| \leq M \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists! \text{ λύση } (t) \text{ που είναι γραμμική και } y(x) = -\int_x^{\infty} b(s) e^{\int_x^s \alpha(t) dt} ds, t \geq 0$$

Λύση:

$$y'(x) = b(x) e^{\int_x^{\infty} \alpha(t) dt} - \int_x^{\infty} b(s) e^{\int_x^s \alpha(t) dt} \alpha(s) ds$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow y' - ay = b \text{ τότε}$$

$$y(x) = e^{\int_{x_0}^x \alpha(s) ds} \left(y(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x b(s) e^{-\int_{x_0}^s \alpha(t) dt} ds \right)$$

Υπόδειξη

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{x_0}^x f(s, x) ds = f(x, x) + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(s, x)}{\partial x} ds$$

Υπερδυσμενές:

No.

Date

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

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

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

Παράδειγμα 3 $\{M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0\}$

$$(y^2 - 1)dx + y(x - 1)dy = 0, \quad y(0) = -2$$

$$(y^2 - 1)dx = (1 - x)ydy$$

$$\frac{dx}{1-x} = \frac{y}{y^2-1} dy$$

Τώρα ολοκληρώνουμε και αν δέσουμε χρησιμοποιούμε
ενν αρχική τιμή.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Έχουμε:} \\ \Rightarrow \text{μ.ε. αόριστη} \\ \text{ολοκλ.} \end{array} \right\} - \int \frac{dx}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2y}{y^2-1} dy + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\ln|x-1| = \frac{1}{2} \ln|y^2-1| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow -C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln|y^2-1| + \ln|x-1|$$

$$\Rightarrow -2C_1 = \ln|y^2-1| (x-1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = \ln|y^2-1| (x-1)^2, \quad y(0) = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{C_1} = |y^2-1| (x-1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pm e^{C_1}}{(x-1)^2} = y^2 - 1 \Rightarrow y^2(x) = \frac{\pm e^{C_1}}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2(x) = 1 + \frac{k}{(x-1)^2} \quad \text{αφού ε'εσταθίρη}$$

$$y(x) = -\sqrt{1 + \frac{k}{(x-1)^2}} \rightarrow x < 1$$

Άσκηση 2 (μ) βελ. 4)

$$(xy^2 + y^2 + x + 1)dx + (y-1)dy = 0 \quad (1), \quad y(2) = 0$$

Γενική μορφή: $M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0$.

$$(1) \Rightarrow (y^2+1)(x+1)dx + (y-1)dy = 0 \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l} \text{Είναι χωριζόμενες} \\ \text{μεταβλητών} \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$\frac{x^2}{2} + x + C = -\int \frac{y}{y^2+1} dy + \int \frac{1}{y^2+1} dy$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} + x + C = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(y^2+1) + \text{Arctan} y \quad (2)$$

$$y(2) = 0 \Rightarrow 2+2+C = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \ln 1 + \text{Arctan} 0}_{=0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{C = -4}$$

Οι λύσεις του προβλήματος αρχικών τιμών δίνονται από το (2)

OMOGENOUS E=150545

ομογενής

⊕ $f: \mathbb{O} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ομογενής βαθμού n :

$$f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda^n f(x, y) \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{O}$$

f, g ομογ. βαθμών

$$y' = \frac{g(x, y)}{f(x, y)} = \frac{g(x \cdot 1, x \cdot \frac{y}{x})}{f(x \cdot 1, x \cdot \frac{y}{x})} = \frac{x^n g(1, \frac{y}{x})}{x^n f(1, \frac{y}{x})} (*)$$

$$z = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow z x = y$$

$$\boxed{z'x + z = y'} \quad \text{①} \Rightarrow$$

$$z'x + z = \frac{g(1, z)}{f(1, z)} \Rightarrow x \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{g(1, z)}{f(1, z)} - z$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{\frac{g(1, z)}{f(1, z)} - z} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

Ασκηση 3

$$u) \quad (x \cdot e^{y/x} + y) dx - x dy = 0, \quad x \neq 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ποτερω } \frac{y}{x} = z \\ \Rightarrow z x = y \\ \Rightarrow y' = z'x + z \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow e^z + z = y' = z'x + z$$

$$\Rightarrow e^z = z'x \Rightarrow e^z = x \frac{dz}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dz}{e^z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|x| = -e^{-z} + C \Rightarrow e^z = C - \ln|x| \Rightarrow z = \ln(C - \ln|x|)$$

$$y = x \ln(\dots)$$

ASKHSH 4ii) 6CZ. 4

$$x \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dy = \left[1 + \frac{y}{x} \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right] dx, \quad y(1) = 0, \quad x > 0.$$

$$\downarrow z. \Rightarrow z'x + z = y'$$

$$(\sin z)(z'x + z) = 1 + z \sin z$$

$$\Rightarrow x \sin z z' + z \cancel{\sin z} = 1 + z \cancel{\sin z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} \sin z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{x} \\ \Rightarrow \sin z dz &= \frac{dx}{x} \end{aligned} \right\} z(1) = \frac{y(1)}{1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin z dz = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int_0^z \sin s ds = \int_1^x \frac{ds}{s} \quad // \quad -\cos s \Big|_0^z - \ln s \Big|_1^x = 1 - \cos z - \ln x$$

$$\boxed{\cos \frac{y}{x} = 1 - \ln x}$$

$x > 0$