

σε μηδ.
ομογενή
εξίσωση

κανονική μετασχηματισμό
 $z = \frac{y}{x}$

e-course
Εργασίες

- Η εξίσωση δα είναι ομογενής

$$y' = \frac{a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1}{a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

~~από τις οποίες προκύπτει~~

όπως αν $\begin{cases} x = X + x_0 \\ y = Y + y_0 \end{cases}$ η εξίσωση γίνεται ομογενής.
γιατί $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial X} = 1$

$$\text{b) } \begin{cases} dx = dX \\ dy = dY \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = Y'$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial X} = \frac{a_1 X + b_1 Y + (a_1 x_0 + b_1 y_0 + c_1)}{a_2 X + b_2 Y + (a_2 x_0 + b_2 y_0 + c_2)}$$

Παράδειγμα:

$$(x+y)dx + (2x+y-3)dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x+y-3)dy = -(x+y)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x+y}{2x+y-3}$$

για να βρούς σταθερά $\begin{cases} x_0 + y_0 = 0 \\ 2x_0 + y_0 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = 3 \\ y_0 = -3 \end{cases}$

αρα για τον μετασχηματισμό

$$\partial \text{ατω } \begin{cases} z = x+3 \\ y = y-3 \end{cases}$$

Είναι

$$\partial x = \partial X, \quad \partial y = \partial Y \quad \text{και η εξίσωση παραφύεται:}$$

$$\frac{Y'}{\omega \text{ προς } X} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial X} = \frac{X+Y}{2X+Y} = -\frac{1+Y/X}{2+Y/X}$$

$$z = \frac{Y}{X} \Rightarrow Xz = Y \Rightarrow Y' = z'X + z$$

$$z'X + z = -\frac{1+z}{2+z}$$

$$z'X = -\frac{1+z}{z+2} - z = \frac{-1+z-2z+2^2}{1+z}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial X} = -\frac{z^2+3z+1}{1+z}$$

$$\frac{1+z}{-z^2+3z+1} \partial z = -\partial X$$

Παρατήρηση στην (Α-2) λύση.

$$(x-y+3)dx + (x+2y-3)dy = 0$$

$$\text{Για το } \begin{cases} x_0, y_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-y = -3 \\ x+2y = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = -1 \\ y_0 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{1+2z}{1+2z^2} dz = \int \frac{1}{1+2z^2} dz + \int \frac{2z}{1+2z^2} dz$$

το ίδιο
εφαρμογή.

$$u = \sqrt{2}z = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{Arctan} \left(\frac{y-2}{x+1} \sqrt{2} \right) + \log \left[(x+1)^2 + 2(y-2)^2 \right] = C_1$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{df}{dx}}_{\uparrow} M(x,y) dx + N(x,y) dy = 0 \quad (E) \quad (x,y) \in \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2, \Omega \text{ - ανοικτός}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} df(x,y) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy \\ \text{"} & \\ 0 & \\ \Downarrow & \\ f(x,y) &= C \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$a_1 y' + a_0(x)y = b(x)$$

$$a_1 \frac{dy}{dx} + a_0 y = b$$

$$a_1 dy + (a_0 y + b) dx = 0$$

Για την (E) όπου $M, N \in C^1(\Omega)$

Η (E) να δείχνει άμεσα ολοκληρωσιμότητα (στο Ω)

[άνηρη αειβίσις - exact] αν $\exists f \in C^1(\Omega)$

$$\text{και } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = M, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = N$$

Πρόταση: θεωρώ την (E) με $M, N \in C^1(\Omega)$. τότε η (E) είναι άμεσα ολοκληρωσιμότητα $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$

[Σύμπτωση

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \quad \text{ή} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \right]$$

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 2 ii) 6ε7. 48:

$$\underbrace{(y \cdot e^{xy} + 2x)}_M dx + \underbrace{(x e^{xy} - 2y)}_N dy = 0 \quad y(0) = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = e^{xy} + y + e^{xy}$$

$$\neq 0 : \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \neq 0$$

$$\partial f(x,y) = e$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = e^{xy} + y e^{xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y e^{xy} + 2x \Rightarrow f(x, y) = \int (y e^{xy} + 2x) dx + g(y)$$

$$= e^{xy} + x^2 + g(y)$$

2^{ος} τρόπος: θα πρέπει $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = N \Rightarrow x \cdot e^{xy} + g'(y) = x \cdot e^{xy} - 2y$

$$\Rightarrow g(y) = -y^2 + C.$$

$$f(x, y) = e^{xy} + x^2 - y^2 + C = C$$

μας δίνει όλες τις
λύσεις για όλες τις
τύπες του C

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x \cdot e^{xy} - 2y \Rightarrow f(x, y) = \int (x \cdot e^{xy} - 2y) dy + h(x)$$

$$= e^{xy} - y^2 + h'(x) \rightsquigarrow h(x).$$

3^{ος} τρόπος: $x^2 + g'(y) = -y^2 + h'(x) = e^{xy} - y^2 + h(x) \rightsquigarrow h(x)$

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΣΑΡΕΙ: Αν (E) αυ. ομογεν. τότε

$$\int_{x_0}^x M(s, y) ds + \int_{y_0}^y N(x_0, s) ds = C \quad \left[y(x_0) = y_0 \right]$$

Είναι λύσεις της (E)

ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΤΙΚΟΙ ΠΑΡΑΓΟΝΤΕΣ:

$$\textcircled{*} \text{ Av } \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N} = p(x) \leadsto p(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \text{ Av } \frac{\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}}{M} = Q(y) \leadsto p(y) = e^{\int p(y) dy}.$$

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 3 loc 7. 45.

$$\underbrace{xy dx}_M + \underbrace{(x^2 + y^2 + y) dy}_N = 0.$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = x$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2x$$

$$\bullet \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N} = \frac{x - 2x}{x^2 + y^2 + y} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{δεν συντελείται} \\ \text{δεν είναι} \\ \text{ομοπρ. του } x \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}}{M} = \frac{2x - x}{xy} = \frac{x}{xy} = \frac{1}{y} = Q(y)$$

$$e(y) = e^{\int \frac{1}{y} dy} = e^{\ln y} = e^{\ln y} = y.$$

→ Έστω ότι $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = p(x)$ και $p(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx}$

θα αποδείξουμε ότι η εξίσωση

$$p(x)M(x,y)dx + p(x)N(x,y)dy = 0. \text{ Είναι άμεσα ολοκληρώσιμη}$$

$$\text{Έχουμε} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (p(x)M(x,y)) = p(x) \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (p(x)N(x,y)) &= p'(x)N + p(x) \cdot \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \\ &= e^{\int p(x) dx} p(x)N + p(x) \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= p(x) \left[p(x)N + \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$= p(x) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$= p(x) \cdot \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (p(x)M(x,y))$$

Αν έχω έναν ολοκλ. παράγοντα: τότε η εξίσωση είναι άμεσα ολοκληρώσιμη

$$p(x,y)M(x,y)dx + p(x,y)N(x,y)dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial pM}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial pN}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} M + e^{My} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} N + pNx$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} M - \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} N = P(N_x - M_y)$$

$$\text{av } p(x,y) = p(x) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = p' \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l} -p'(x)N = p(N_x - My) \\ \frac{p'}{p} = \frac{My - Nx}{N} \varphi(x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln p = \int \varphi(x) dx$$

$$p(x) = e^{\int \varphi(x) dx} \rightarrow$$

• Av 'ερουρε $P(x,y) = p(x) q(y)$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = p'(x) q(y) \quad \text{K} \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = p(x) q'(y)$$

• Av $p(x,y) = \varphi(x-y)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \varphi'(x-y) \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\varphi'(x-y) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$-\varphi'(x-y)M - \varphi'(x-y)N = \varphi(x-y)(N_x - M_y)$$

$$\frac{\varphi'(x-y)}{\varphi(x-y)} = \frac{My - Nx}{M+N} = \int u(x-y)$$

Έχουμε την $y' + py = q$ θέλουμε να βρούμε τον ολοκ.
Παράγοντα.

$$\partial y + (py - q) dx = 0$$

$$N=1, \quad u = py - q$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = p \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 0.$$

Δεν είναι άμμοσα ολοκ. όπως

$$\frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N} = \frac{p - 0}{1} = p \sim e^{\int p(x) dx}$$

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 5 loc. 48. (το βιβλίο έχει λάθος)

$$(xy^2 + y) dx + \underbrace{2x^2 y}_{\text{oxi 3}} dy = 0$$

ολοκ. $\frac{1}{2xy(1-xy)}$

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

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_M$

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

θα πρέπει να βρούμε τα $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y}$ & $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ και να είναι ίσα

Συνθήκη της εφικτότητας:

$$\frac{My - Nx}{yM - xM} = \varphi(xy)$$

• Για την δεύτερη τάξη έχουμε 2 περιπτώσεις

$$y'' = F(x, y, y')$$

1^η περίπτωση:

• Αν $y'' = F(x, y')$ τότε $z = y' \rightsquigarrow z' = F(x, z)$

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 4.4 α) σελ. 152

$$xy'' = y' + x^2$$

$xz' = z + x^2$ ~ Εξίσωση πρώτης τάξης

$$\frac{xz' - z}{x^2} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{z}{x}\right)' = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{z}{x} = x + C_1 \Rightarrow z = x^2 + C_1 x$$

2^η περίπτωση:

$$y'' = F(y, y')$$

$$z = y' \rightsquigarrow y'' = z' = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} =$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} z$$

$$- z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = F(y, z)$$

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 2 / σελ 52

$$yy'' - (y')^2 = y^2 y'$$

$$yz \frac{dz}{dy} - z^2 = y^2 z$$

Αν $z \neq 0$
 \Rightarrow

$$y \frac{dz}{dy} - z = y^2 \Rightarrow z(y) = e^{-\int \frac{1}{y} dy} \left[c + \int y \cdot e^{\int -\frac{1}{y} dy} dy \right]$$

διότι
 $y = y$

$$y'(x)z(y) = f(y) \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{f(x)} = \int dx$$