

оптимизација: $\Pi \cup -50\pi - 2h - 33\Delta \rightarrow 133\Delta$ проф. } *укупна зграда!*
 $\cup \cup -50\pi$

Шта је $\Delta \ddot{x}$? $f(t, x, x', \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0$

$x(t) = ?$

нр. $t \cdot x'' + x^{(4)} - t^2 = 0 \rightarrow 4.$ реда
 $\hookrightarrow x(t) = \dots$

ред $\Delta \ddot{x}$ = ред највеће \rightarrow ∞ редова

$x^{(8)} = t^2 \cdot x + x''' - x^{(7)} \rightarrow 8.$ реда

Уради $\Delta \ddot{x}$ $\xrightarrow[\text{успешно}]{\text{може се}}$ $x'(t) = f(t, x)$ (+системе)

$\sqrt{AX = B}$
 \mathbb{R}^n

$x(t), y(x), f(x)$

$x'(t) = x' = \dot{x} = \frac{dx}{dt}$

① Решити $\Delta \ddot{x}$: $x' = \sin t + 2 \int$

наћи два решења $\Delta \ddot{x}$ \rightarrow одлично ∞ пута
 $x(t) = -\cos t + 2t + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$

② $\int_0^x f(t) dt = f(x) / ' , f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ гурб.

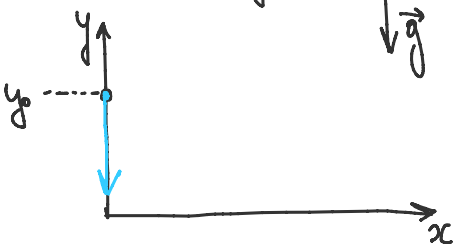
$f(x) = f'(x) \rightsquigarrow f(x) = c \cdot e^x, c \in \mathbb{R}$
багаљено \rightarrow мало касије

- ОПШТЕ РЕШЕЊЕ (ОП): *одлик који одређује два решења $\Delta \ddot{x}$*
- ПАРТИКУЛАРНО РЕШЕЊЕ (ПР): *конкретно решење $\Delta \ddot{x}$*

ОП: $f(x) = c \cdot e^x, c \in \mathbb{R}$

ПР: $f(x) = 4e^x$

③ Кубодан ваг:



$\left. \begin{matrix} \ddot{x} = 0 \\ \ddot{y} = -g \end{matrix} \right\} g > 0$

познати услови:

$\left. \begin{matrix} x(0) = 0 & \dot{x}(0) = 0 \\ y(0) = y_0 & \dot{y}(0) = 0 \end{matrix} \right\}$

*t-крене $x(t)$ - основној нестатике
 $v(t) = \dot{x}(t)$ - држана
 $a(t) = \dot{v}(t) = \ddot{x}(t)$ - убрзање*

$$\begin{array}{|l} \hline \vec{x} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|l} x(0) = 0 \\ y(0) = y_0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|l} x(0) = 0 \\ \dot{y}(0) = 0 \end{array}$$

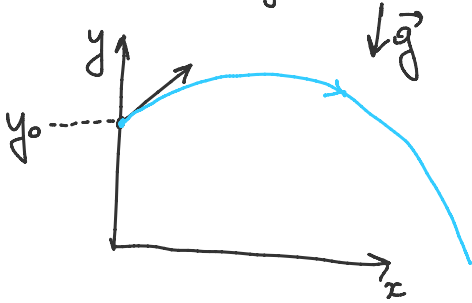
$$\dot{x}(t) = c_1 \Rightarrow x(t) = c_1 t + c_2, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\dot{y}(t) = -gt + c_1 \Rightarrow y(t) = -\frac{g}{2}t^2 + c_1 t + c_2, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0 \\ \dot{x}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0 \end{array} \right\} x(t) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y(0) = y_0 \Rightarrow c_2 = y_0 \\ \dot{y}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0 \end{array} \right\} y(t) = -\frac{g}{2}t^2 + y_0$$

④ Координаты:



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \ddot{x} = 0 \\ \ddot{y} = -g \end{array} \right\} g > 0$$

исходные условия:

$$\begin{array}{|l} x(0) = 0 \\ y(0) = y_0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|l} \dot{x}(0) = v_x \\ \dot{y}(0) = v_y \end{array}$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = c_1 \Rightarrow x(t) = c_1 t + c_2, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\dot{y}(t) = -gt + c_1 \Rightarrow y(t) = -\frac{g}{2}t^2 + c_1 t + c_2, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0 \\ \dot{x}(0) = v_x \Rightarrow c_1 = v_x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x(t) = v_x t$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y(0) = y_0 \Rightarrow c_2 = y_0 \\ \dot{y}(0) = v_y \Rightarrow c_1 = v_y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow y(t) = -\frac{g}{2}t^2 + v_y t + y_0$$

$$t = \frac{x}{v_x}$$

$$y = -\frac{g}{2v_x^2} \cdot x^2 + \frac{v_y}{v_x} \cdot x + y_0$$

⑤ $x' = kx, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = kx, \quad x \neq 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = k dt \quad / \int$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \int k dt$$

$$\ln|x| = kt + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

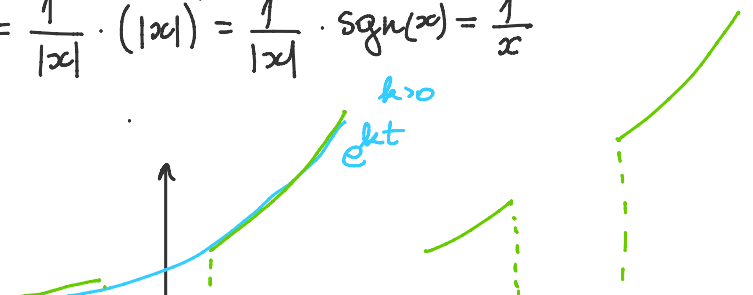
$$|x| = e^{kt} \cdot \underbrace{e^c}_{c_1}, \quad c_1 > 0$$

$k < 0$: экспоненциальное падение

$k = 0$: $x' = 0 \Rightarrow x = c \in \mathbb{R}$

$k > 0$: экспоненциальный рост

$$(\ln|x|)' = \frac{1}{|x|} \cdot (|x|)' = \frac{1}{|x|} \cdot \text{sgn}(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

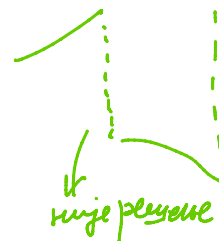
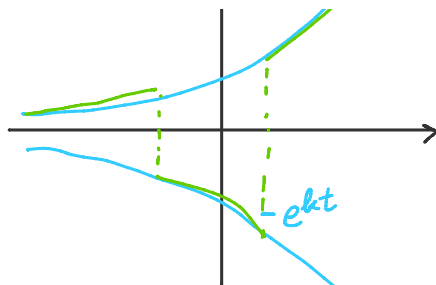


e^{kt}

$$|x| = e^{kt} \cdot \frac{e^c}{c_1}, \quad c_1 > 0$$

$$|x| = c_1 e^{kt}, \quad c_2 = \pm c_1$$

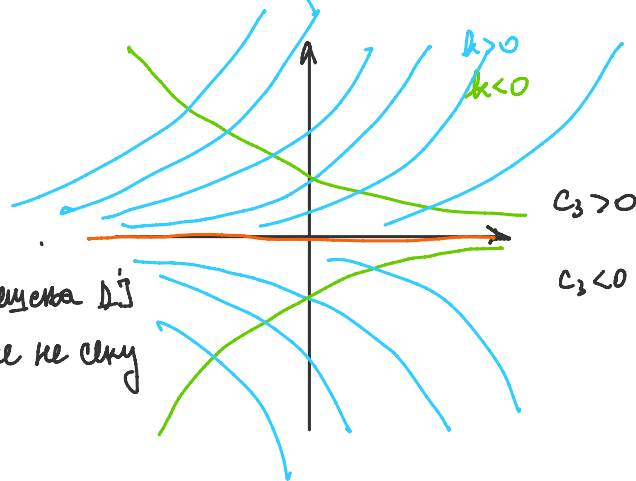
$$x = c_2 \cdot e^{kt}, \quad c_2 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$



$x' \Rightarrow x$ gust $\Rightarrow x$ ne \bar{u} .

$$x=0: 0' = k \cdot 0 \quad \checkmark \quad (c_2=0)$$

OP: $x(t) = c_3 \cdot e^{kt}, \quad c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$



Пунктова T (качунја) } $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{порука } \Delta J \\ \text{се не чини} \end{array} \right\}$

Раздвајање променљивих:

$$x'(t) = \frac{f(t)}{g(x)}, \quad \begin{array}{l} f \in C(a,b) \\ g \in C(c,d), \quad g \neq 0 \end{array}$$

OP: $\int_{x_0}^x g(u) du = \int_{t_0}^t f(v) dv$

$$\left(\int g(x) dx = \int f(t) dt \right)$$

$$x' = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{f(t)}{g(x)}$$

$$g(x) dx = f(t) dt \int$$

Коришћење променљивих: $x' = f(t, x)$

$$x(t_0) = x_0 \leftarrow \text{Коришћење услова}$$

n-тих пета:

$$x(t_0) = x_0$$

(302. 3 u 4)

$$x'(t_0) = x_1$$

...

$$x^{(n-1)}(t_0) = x_{n-1}$$

⑥ $\frac{1}{t} \cdot x' = x$. Катан OP u NP уоп. $x(-3) = \frac{1}{3}$.

$t \frac{dx}{dt} = x$ (раздв. пром.)

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dt}{t} \int \quad \begin{array}{l} x \neq 0 \\ t \neq 0 \end{array}$$

$$0. |x| = c_1 |t| + C, \quad c_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

↑

↑ nije gust.

$$\ln|x| = \ln|t| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

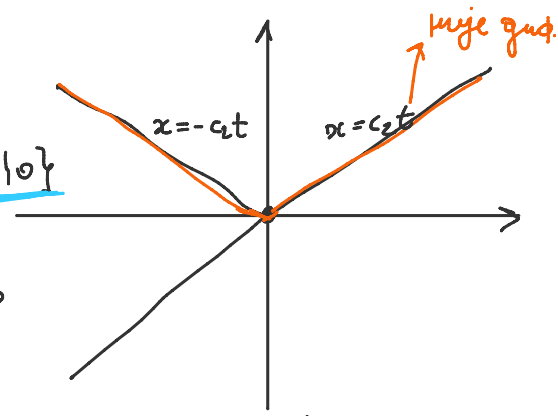
$$|x| = |t| \cdot C_1, C_1 = e^C > 0$$

$$C_2 = \pm C_1 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$x=0 \checkmark$$

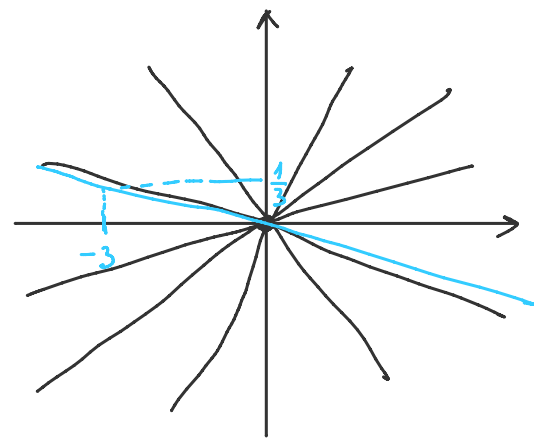
$$t=0: 0 \cdot x'(0) = x(0) \Rightarrow x(0) = 0$$

$$x = C_2 \cdot t, C_2 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ OP}$$



$$x(-3) = \frac{1}{3}: \frac{1}{3} = C_2 \cdot (-3) \Rightarrow C_2 = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\text{np: } x(t) = -\frac{t}{9}$$



7) $x' = \frac{2xt}{t^2-1}$. Решити ДП, скупирати решења
 $|t| \neq 1$ \hookrightarrow интегралне криве

Како np: а) $x(0) = 1$
 б) $x(2) = 1$

$$x' = \frac{dx}{dt} = x \frac{2t}{t^2-1}$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{2t dt}{t^2-1} \int$$

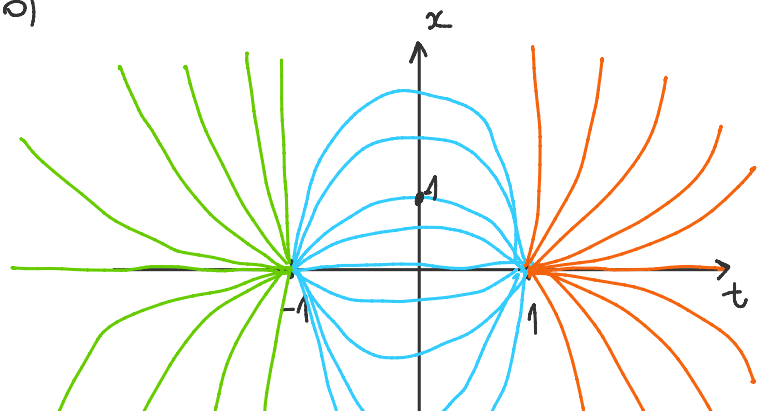
$$\ln|x| = \ln|t^2-1| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$|x| = |t^2-1| \cdot C_1, C_1 = e^C > 0$$

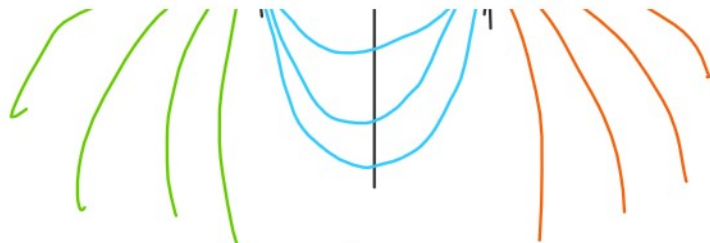
$$C_2 = \pm C_1, x \equiv 0 \checkmark (C_2 = 0)$$

$$x = C_2(t^2-1), C_2 \in \mathbb{R}, t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\}$$

$$t \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$



- 1° $t \in (-1, 1)$
- 2° $t \in (-\infty, -1)$
- 3° $t \in (1, +\infty)$



а) $x(0) = 1$, $0 \in (-1, 1)$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = c_2(t^2 - 1) \\ 1 = c_2(0^2 - 1) \\ c_2 = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1 - t^2, t \in (-1, 1)}$$

б) $x(2) = 1$, $2 \in (1, +\infty)$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = c_2(2^2 - 1) \\ c_2 = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{t^2 - 1}{3}, t \in (1, +\infty)}$$

За доказати: $x' = kx^2, k > 0$
 \rightarrow једначина експлозије } решити, показати да решење није глф.
на целим \mathbb{R} и да се не може проширити.

8) Како да се C^1 функције $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ изг. $f(0) = 1$ и:

додатна услова графика од f од 0 до x_0
функција изг. од f од 0 до x_0 } $\forall x_0 > 0$

$$\int_0^{x_0} f(u) du = \int_0^{x_0} \sqrt{1 + f'(u)^2} du \quad / \quad x_0$$

$$f(x_0) = \sqrt{1 + f'(x_0)^2} \quad / \quad \underline{f \geq 1}$$

$$f^2 = 1 + f'^2$$

$$f^2 - 1 = f'^2$$

$$f' = \pm \sqrt{f^2 - 1}, f \neq 1 \quad (f=1?)$$

$$\Rightarrow f' < 0 \Rightarrow f \searrow + f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow f < 1 \searrow$$

$$f' = \frac{df}{dx_0}$$

$$\frac{df}{\sqrt{f^2 - 1}} = dx_0 \quad / \quad \int$$

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