

Формализација:  $\Pi n - 50n - 2n - 3 \text{ зана} \rightarrow 1 \text{ зана проф}$  } укупно  $n$  зана!  
 $u_n - 50n$   
 Ботус:  $g$   $3 \times 2n$

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

нр.  $x''' + x' \cdot t^2 - 17x = 0 \leftarrow 3. \text{ реда}$   
 $x(t) = \dots$

ред ДЈ = ред највеће извода који се појављује

$x^{(n)} = \dots f(t, x, \dots, x^{(n-1)}) \xrightarrow{\text{уведи нове}} x' = f(t, x)$   
 + сачувај ДЈ

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

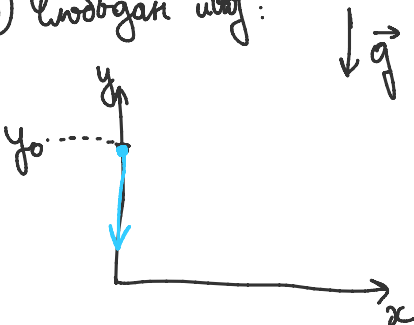
① Решити ДЈ  $x' = 3t^2 + 2t \quad / \int$   
 $x(t) = t^3 + t^2 + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$   
 наћи сва решења } често има  $\infty$  решења

②  $\int_0^x f(t) dt = f(x), \forall x > 0$       $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  глф.

$f(x) = f'(x) \rightsquigarrow C e^x = f(x)$   
 Бугени рашкија

- ОР: опште решење - облик који садржи сва решења ДЈ  $\rightsquigarrow f(x) = C \cdot e^x, C \in \mathbb{R}$
- ПР: партикуларно решење - једно решење (C фикс.)  $\rightsquigarrow f(x) = \frac{3}{2} e^x$

③ Слободан паљ:



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

$t=0$  - почетни услови:

$x(0) = 0 \quad \dot{x}(0) = 0$   
 $y(0) = y_0 \quad \dot{y}(0) = 0$

$x(t) \rightarrow$  ударај  
 $\dot{x}(t) = v(t) \rightarrow$  брзина  
 $\ddot{x}(t) = \dot{v}(t) = a(t) \rightarrow$  убрзање

$$y(t) = y_0$$

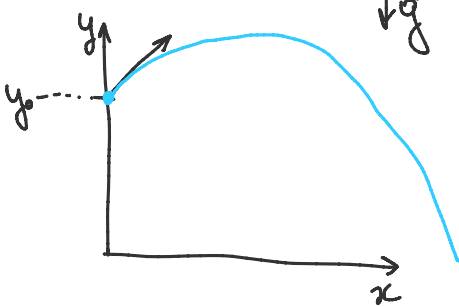
$$x(t) = c_1 t + c_2, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x(0) = 0 &\Rightarrow c_2 = 0 \\ \dot{x}(0) = 0 &\Rightarrow c_1 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} x(t) \equiv 0$$

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

4) Колеу шары:



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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x(0) &= 0 & \dot{x}(0) &= v_{x0} \\ y(0) &= y_0 & \dot{y}(0) &= v_{y0} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

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

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x(0) = 0 &\Rightarrow c_2 = 0 \\ \dot{x}(0) = v_{x0} &\Rightarrow c_1 = v_{x0} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow x(t) = v_{x0} t$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y(0) = y_0 &\Rightarrow c_2 = y_0 \\ \dot{y}(0) = v_{y0} &\Rightarrow c_1 = v_{y0} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow y(t) = -\frac{g}{2}t^2 + v_{y0} t + y_0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t &= \frac{x}{v_{x0}} \\ y &= -\frac{g}{2v_{x0}^2} x^2 + \frac{v_{y0}}{v_{x0}} x + y_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{парабола}$$

5)  $x' = kx, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$

$k = 0 - x = c$

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

$k < 0$  - экспоненциальное падение

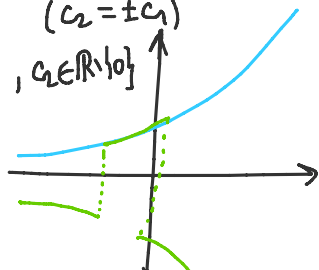
$\frac{dx}{x} = k dt \quad / \int$

$k > 0$  - экспоненциальный рост

$\ln|x| = kt + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \quad \left[ (\ln|x|)' = \frac{1}{|x|} \cdot \text{sgn}(x) = \frac{1}{x} \right]$

$|x| = e^{kt} \cdot \underbrace{e^C}_{c_1} = c_1 \cdot e^{kt}, \quad c_1 > 0$   
 $(c_2 = \pm c_1)$

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



$x \text{ гуд} \Rightarrow x \text{ не}$

Решение уравнения:

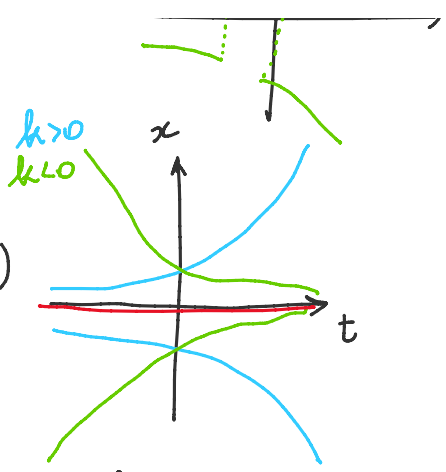
$x'(t) = \frac{f(t)}{g(x)}, \quad f \in C(a, b), \quad g \in C(c, d), \quad g \neq 0$

OP:  $\int_{x_0}^x g(u) du = \int_{t_0}^t f(u) du \quad (\int g(x) dx = \int f(t) dt)$

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

$x \equiv 0: \checkmark$

Туркорова T  
(касије)  
↓  
решава се  
не секу (доге)



OP:  $x = c_3 \cdot e^{ht}, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$

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

• Кошијево прашање:  $x' = f(x,t)$   
 $x(t_0) = x_0 \leftarrow$  Кошијево услова

n-ином паша  
 $x(t_0) = x_0$   
 $x'(t_0) = x_1$   
 $\vdots$   
 $x^{(n-1)}(t_0) = x_{n-1}$

⑥  $t x' = x$ , OP и NP  $x(-3) = \frac{1}{3}$ .

$t \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = x$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dt}{t} \quad / \int \quad \begin{matrix} x \neq 0 \\ t \neq 0 \end{matrix}$

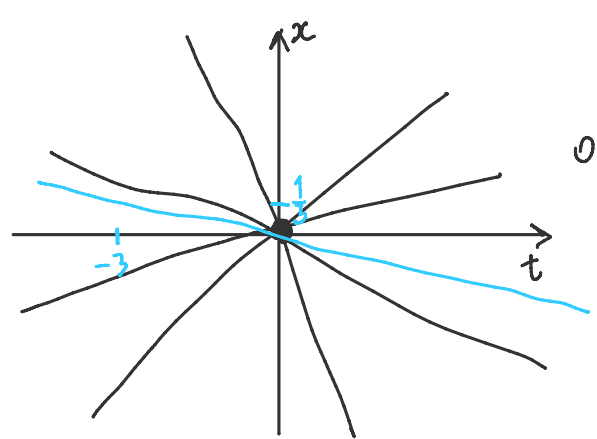
$\ln|x| = \ln|t| + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

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

$x = c_2 \cdot t, c_2 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$0 = x - \text{пен OP} \Rightarrow c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$t=0: \underbrace{0 \cdot x'(0)}_0 = x(0) \Rightarrow x(0) = 0$



NP:  $x(-3) = \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{3} = c_2 \cdot (-3) \Rightarrow c_2 = -\frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -\frac{t}{9}}$

⑦  $x' = \frac{2xt}{t^2 - 1}$ . Решавање ΔJ, циркуларна решења

7)  $x' = \frac{2xt}{t^2-1}$  . Решить  $\Delta J$ , используя разделяемость  
 $|t| \neq 1$   $\hookrightarrow$  интегральные кривые

Классы ИР:  
 а)  $x(0)=1$   
 б)  $x(2)=1$

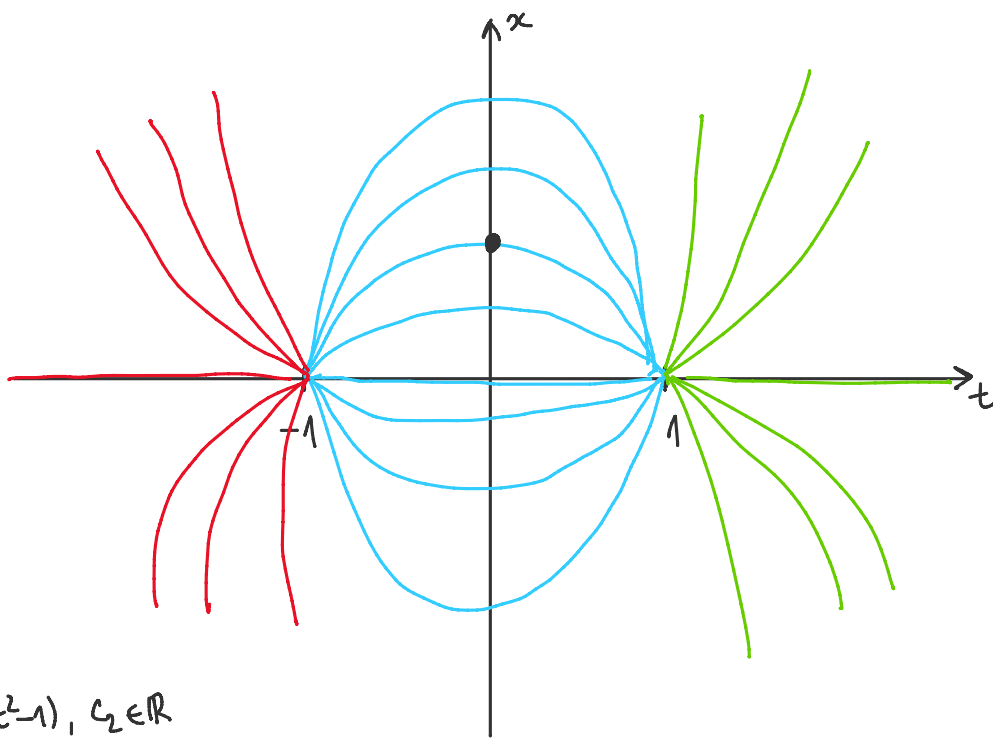
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2-1}$$

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

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

$$|x| = C_1 |t^2-1|, \quad C_1 > 0$$

$$\boxed{x = C_2 \cdot (t^2-1)} \quad \text{ОП} \quad C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$



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

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

•  $x(0)=1$      $0 \in (-1, 1)$

$$1 = C_2(0^2-1) \Rightarrow C_2 = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x(t) = 1-t^2, \quad t \in (-1, 1)}$$

•  $x(2)=1$      $2 \in (1, +\infty)$

$$1 = C_2(2^2-1) = 3C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{x(t) = \frac{t^2-1}{3}, \quad t \in (1, +\infty)}$$

за общего:  $x' = kx^2, \quad k > 0$

$\{$  ОП, показав за ..... не могу гдет. на  $\mathbb{R}$  и

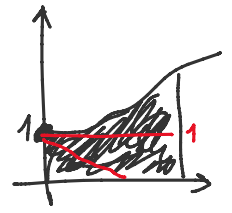
za opmatu:  $x' = kx^2, k > 0$   
 regularna ekvencija

} OP, pokazati za  
 rešenje nije def. na  $\mathbb{R}$  i  
 za ce HE moze produziti

② Katu dve  $C^1$  funkcije  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

uz  $f(0) = 1$  u:

podprava celog grafika od f od 0 do  $x_0$  }  $\forall x_0 > 0$   
 =  
gornji luka od f od 0 do  $x_0$



$$\int_0^{x_0} f(t) dt = \int_0^{x_0} \sqrt{1 + f'(t)^2} dt / x_0, \forall x_0 > 0$$

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

$$f^2 = 1 + f'^2 \Rightarrow f'^2 = \underbrace{f^2 - 1}_{x_0}$$

$$f' = +\sqrt{f^2 - 1}$$

$\square \Rightarrow f' < 0 \Rightarrow \underline{f \downarrow} \times$

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

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