

6 Рикардијева гп

$$x' = p(t)x^2 + q(t)x + r(t)$$

$p, q, r: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ неуп.

$p \equiv 0$: лнл

$r \equiv 0$: бЕР ($\alpha = 2$)

значај: $x_p(t)$ - партикуларно решење

$$x(t) = x_p(t) + \frac{1}{y(t)} \quad x(t) \rightsquigarrow y(t)$$

↳ лнл

$$x' = x_p' + \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)' = x_p' - \frac{1}{y^2} y'$$

$$x_p: x_p' = p x_p^2 + q x_p + r$$

$$x_p' - \frac{y'}{y^2} = p \left(x_p + \frac{1}{y}\right)^2 + q \left(x_p + \frac{1}{y}\right) + r$$

$$\underbrace{x_p' - \frac{y'}{y^2}}_{=} = \underbrace{\left(p x_p^2 + q x_p + r\right)}_{=} + \frac{2 p x_p}{y} + \frac{p}{y^2} + \frac{q}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$-y' = 2 p x_p y + p + q y \Rightarrow y' + y(2 p x_p + q) = -p$$

$$\text{оп: } \begin{cases} x(t) \\ x_p(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 2) \quad t(2t-1)x' + x^2 - (4t+1)x + 4t = 0$$

$$\text{б) } x' = \frac{2xt - x^2 + \cos^2 t}{\cos^2 t}$$

$$\text{в) } x' + x^2 + \frac{4x}{t} + \frac{2}{t^2} = 0$$

2) $x_p = ?$

↳ у одлику $\cos^2 t$

$$x_p = at + b$$

$$x_p' = a$$

$$t(2t-1) \cdot a + (at+tb)^2 - (4t+1)(at+b) + 4t = 0$$

$$t^2 \underbrace{(2a + a^2 - 4a)}_{=0} + t \underbrace{(-a + 2ab - 4b - a + 4)}_{=0} + \underbrace{(b^2 - b)}_{=0} = 0$$

$$a^2 - 2a = 0 \longrightarrow a \in \{0, 2\}$$

$$2ab - 2a - 4b + 4 = 0$$

$$b^2 - b = 0 \longrightarrow b \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$(a, b) \in \{ \cancel{(0,0)}, (0,1), (2,0), (2,1) \}$$

$$x_p = 1$$

$$x_p = 2t$$

$$\dots = 1 + 2t$$

$$(a, b) \in \{(\cancel{0,0}), (1,0), (2,0), (2,1)\}$$

$$x_p = 1$$

$$x_p = 2t$$

$$x_p = 2t+1$$

$$x_p = 1: x = 1 + \frac{1}{y}$$

$$x' = -\frac{y'}{y^2}$$

$$t(2t-1) \left(-\frac{y'}{y^2}\right) + \left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right)^2 - (4t+1) \left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right) + 4t = 0$$

$$t(2t-1) \left(-\frac{y'}{y^2}\right) + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{y} + \frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{(4t+1)}{x} - \frac{4t+1}{y} + 4t = 0 \quad | \cdot y^2$$

$$-y' t(2t-1) + 2y + 1 - (4t+1)y = 0$$

$$y' + \frac{4t-1}{t(2t-1)} y = \frac{1}{t(2t-1)} \rightarrow \text{MH}$$

$$\begin{matrix} y(t) \\ \downarrow \\ x(t) \end{matrix}$$

anvari: b) $x' = 2 \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} - x^2 \sin t$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\cos t}\right)' = -\frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \cdot (-\sin t) = \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t}$$

$$x_p = \frac{a}{\cos t}$$

b) $x' + x^2 + \frac{4x}{t} + \frac{2}{t^2} = 0$

$$\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)' = -\frac{1}{t^2}$$

$$x_p = \frac{a}{t} \therefore$$

Enunci

1) $x(t) \rightarrow x(u)$

2) $2t x''(t) + (1+\sqrt{t}) x'(t) - x(t) = t + \sin(\sqrt{t}) \quad , t > 0$

Transformăm ga cu menon $u = \sqrt{t}$ obținem $x'' + x' - 2x = 2u^2 + 2\sin u$.

$$x(t) \rightarrow x(u)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{du}{dt} \cdot \frac{dx}{du}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} \rightsquigarrow \frac{dx}{du}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dt} = x'_u \cdot \frac{1}{2u}$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \rightsquigarrow \frac{d^2x}{du^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(x'_u \cdot \frac{1}{2u} \right) =$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(x'_u \cdot \frac{1}{2u} + x''_u \cdot \frac{1}{2u} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2u} \right) \right) = \dots$$

$$u = \sqrt{t}$$

$$t = u^2$$

$$= \frac{du}{dt} \cdot \frac{d}{du} \left(x'_u \cdot \frac{1}{2u} \right) = \frac{1}{2u} \cdot \left(\frac{d}{du} (x'_u) \cdot \frac{1}{2u} + x'_u \cdot \frac{d}{du} \left(\frac{1}{2u} \right) \right) =$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{d(\sqrt{t})}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{2u}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2u} \cdot \left(x''_{uu} \cdot \frac{1}{2u} + x'_u \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2u^2} \right) \right)$$

$$2u^2 \left(\frac{x''_{uu}}{4u^2} - \frac{x'_u}{4u^3} \right) + (1+u) x'_u \cdot \frac{1}{2u} - x = u^2 + \sin u$$

$$\frac{x''_{uu}}{2} - \underbrace{\frac{x'_u}{2u}}_x + \underbrace{\frac{x'_u}{2u}}_x + \frac{x'_u}{2} - x = u^2 + cu \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$x''_{uu} + x'_u - 2x = 2u^2 + 2cu$$

2) $x(t) \rightarrow y(t)$

$$y = f(x) \rightarrow y' = f'(x) \cdot x'$$

3) a) $t \boxed{x^2 x'} + \boxed{x^3} = t \cos t$

$$y(t) = x(t)^3 \rightarrow y' = 3x^2 x' : \frac{y'}{3} \cdot t + y = t \cos t \quad (\text{MH})$$

b) $x' \cos x = \frac{\sin x}{t} - \sin^2 x$

$$y(t) = \sin x(t) \rightarrow y' = \cos x \cdot x' : y' = \frac{y}{t} - y^2 \quad (\text{PIK, BEP } \alpha=2)$$

b) $x' \tan x + 4t^3 \cos^3 x = 2t$

$$x' \tan x = x' \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}, y(t) = \cos x(t) \rightarrow y' = -\sin x \cdot x' : \frac{-y'}{y} + 4t^3 y^3 = 2t \Rightarrow y' - 4t^3 y^4 = -2ty \quad (\text{BEP } \alpha=4)$$

r) $t \boxed{e^x x'} - 2t \boxed{e^{x/2}} = 4 \boxed{e^x}$

$$y(t) = e^{x(t)} \rightarrow y' = e^x \cdot x' : ty' - 2t\sqrt{y} = 4y \quad (\text{BEP } \alpha=\frac{1}{2})$$

$(e^{2t/2})$

3) $x(t) \rightarrow y(u)$

4) $x' = \frac{x((\ln x)^2 + t)}{2t^{3/2}}, \quad \begin{matrix} t > 0 \\ x > 0 \end{matrix}$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{du}$$

Permainan ybsqetun: $u = \sqrt{t} \Rightarrow t = u^2$
 $y = \ln x \Rightarrow x = e^y$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{e^y}{2u}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{d(\sqrt{t})}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{2u}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{d(e^y)}{dy} = e^y$$

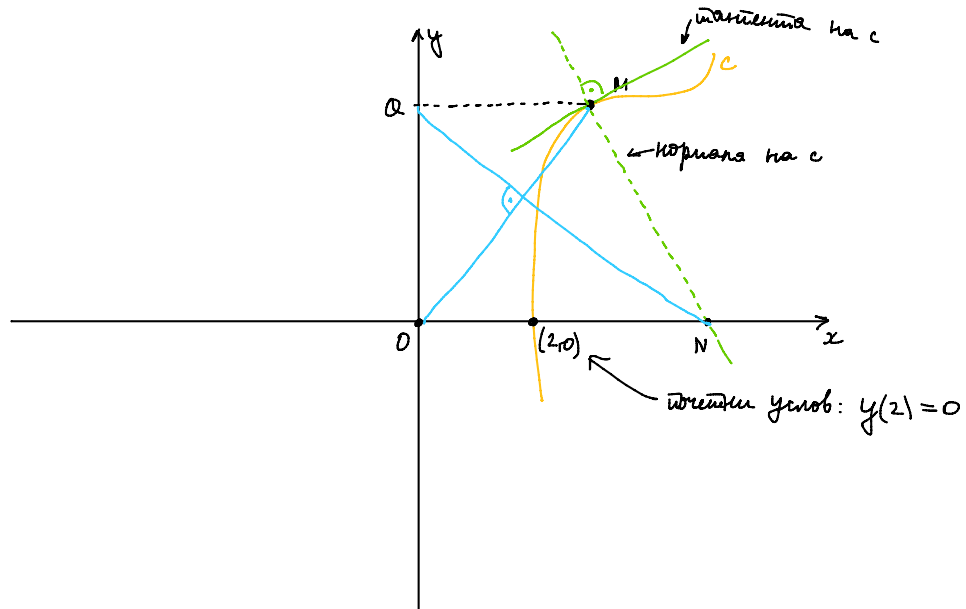
$y = \ln x$
 $x = e^y$

$$\frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{e^y}{2u} = \frac{e^y (y^2 + u^2)}{2u^3} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{du} = \frac{y^2 + u^2}{u^2} = \left(\frac{y}{u}\right)^2 + 1 \quad (\text{XOM})$$

$$y(u) \mapsto x(t) = e^{y(t)} = e^{y(u)}$$

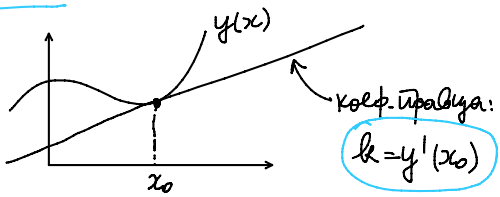
- ⑤ Nati krivju c, ako bismo imali. MEC se projektuje na y-osu u Q, a normalna na c u M sine x-osu u N. Ploha je O prvog kvadranta. $\forall M \in c, QN \perp OM$ i c prolazi kroz $(2,0)$.

c: $y(x) = ?$



$x y(x)$

Šta je ΔJ?

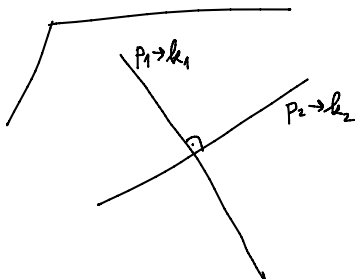


$$M(x_0, y(x_0))$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} y_Q = y_M \\ x_Q = 0 \end{matrix} \right\} Q(0, y(x_0))$$

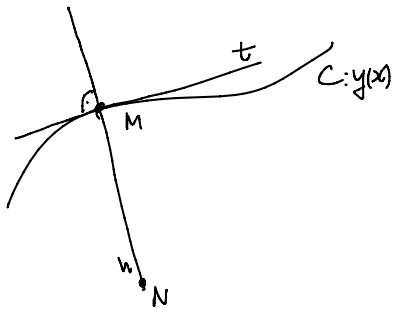
$$O(0,0)$$

$$N(x_N, 0)$$



$$p_1 \perp p_2 \Leftrightarrow k_1 k_2 = -1$$

$$k_2 = -\frac{1}{k_1}$$



$$k_t = y'(x_0)$$

$$k_n = -\frac{1}{y'(x_0)}$$

$$k_n = \frac{y_M - y_N}{x_M - x_N} = \frac{y(x_0) - 0}{x_0 - x_N}$$

$$-\frac{1}{y'(x_0)} = \frac{y(x_0)}{x_0 - x_N}$$

$$x_N - x_0 = y(x_0) \cdot y'(x_0)$$

$$x_N = x_0 + y(x_0) \cdot y'(x_0)$$

OM ⊥ QN:

$$OM = p_1: k_1 = \frac{y_M - y_0}{x_M - x_0} = \frac{y(x_0) - 0}{x_0 - 0} = \frac{y(x_0)}{x_0}$$

$$QN = p_2: k_2 = \frac{y_Q - y_N}{x_Q - x_N} = \frac{y(x_0) - 0}{0 - (x_0 + y(x_0) \cdot y'(x_0))} = -\frac{y(x_0)}{x_0 + y(x_0) \cdot y'(x_0)}$$

$$p_1 \perp p_2: k_1 \cdot k_2 = -1$$

$$-\frac{y(x_0)}{x_0} \cdot \frac{y(x_0)}{x_0 + y(x_0) \cdot y'(x_0)} = -1$$

$$y^2(x_0) = x_0^2 + x_0 \cdot y(x_0) \cdot y'(x_0) \quad \forall x_0 \in (a, b)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \text{ДЗ} \\ \begin{array}{ll} x_0 \text{ - переменная} & x_0 \rightarrow x \\ y \text{ - константа} & y(x_0) \rightarrow y \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$y^2 = x^2 + xy y' \quad , \quad y(z) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z = y^2 \\ z' = 2y y' \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} z = x^2 + x \cdot \frac{z'}{2} \rightarrow \text{МНТ} \\ z(z) = 0 \quad \therefore \end{array}$$