

Како је ΔЈ? $f(t, x, x', \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0 \rightsquigarrow x(t) = ?$

пр. $e^{x'} \cdot x'' - 3xt = 0$

рег ΔЈ = рег највећи убрзања који се јавља

$$x^{(n)} = f(t, \dots, x^{(n-1)})$$

ОΔЈ - обичне ΔЈ $x(t) \rightsquigarrow x', \dots, x^{(n)}$ ←

ПΔЈ - варијационе ΔЈ $u(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightsquigarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial^2 x_1 \partial x_2}, \dots \right)$
 $n \geq 2$

$x(t), y(x)$

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

① Перманент ΔЈ:

↓
 катив еба перманент
 (одржно и мнов)

$$x' = e^t + 2t / \int$$

$$x(t) = e^t + t^2 + \underline{c}, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

② катив еба гуп. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ инт. $\int_0^x f(t) dt = f(x) / \int$

$$f(x) = f'(x) \rightsquigarrow \text{качиме} \quad f(x) = c \cdot e^x, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

√ АНН:

$$f - f' = 0 / e^{-x}$$

$$f e^{-x} - f' e^{-x} = 0$$

$$-(f e^{-x})' = 0$$

$$f e^{-x} = c$$

$$\int_0^x c e^t dt = c e^x$$

$$c e^t \Big|_0^x = c e^x$$

$$c(e^x - 1) = c e^x \Rightarrow c = 0$$

$$f = 0$$

одржител решене (ОР): облик који одражава еба перманент $f(x) = c \cdot e^x$

варијационо решене (ПР): једно решене $f(x) = 2e^x, f(x) = 0$

③ $x' = kx, k \neq 0$

$$\frac{x'}{x} = k \leftarrow \frac{x \neq 0}{x}$$

$$(\ln|x|)' = k / \int$$

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

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

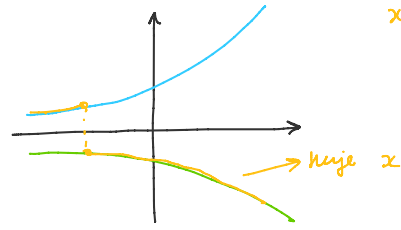
↑

x гуп ⇒ x нест.

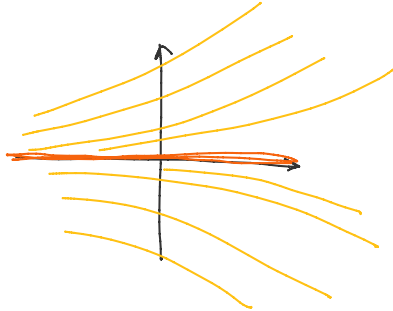
$$\ln|x| = kt + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

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

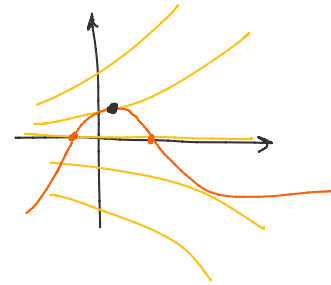


x graf $\Rightarrow x$ nešt.



$$x \equiv 0 \forall$$

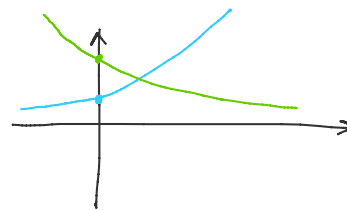
$$x = c_3 \cdot e^{kt}, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$



Точка Т (касије):
на глобално реше ДУ,
решава се не севу

$k < 0$ - постојанство рачуна

$k > 0$ - експоненцијални раст

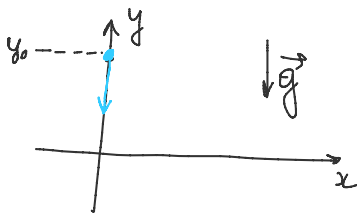


Коришћено условима: $x' = f(t, x)$
 $x(t_0) = x_0$ \rightarrow тачка у односу (Коришћено)

$$n\text{-ишај рачуна: } x^{(n)} = f(t, x_1, \dots, x^{(n-1)})$$

$$n \begin{cases} x(t_0) = x_0 \\ x'(t_0) = x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x^{(n-1)}(t_0) = x_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

④ Слободан пао



$$\begin{cases} x(t) \text{ познати} \\ \dot{x}(t) = v(t) \text{ брзина} \\ \ddot{x}(t) = \dot{v}(t) = a(t) \\ \text{убрзање} \end{cases}$$

Познати параметри: $\dots \rightarrow$

II Ньютон закон $m\ddot{a} = \vec{F}$

$X(t) = (x(t), y(t))$

$\vec{g} = (0, -g)$
 $g > 0$

$\ddot{X} = \vec{g} \rightarrow$ *считать $\Delta \vec{v}$*

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

исходные условия: $x(0) = 0$ $\dot{x}(0) = 0$
 $y(0) = y_0$ $\dot{y}(0) = 0$

$\ddot{x} = 0 \Rightarrow x = c_1 t + c_2$

$\ddot{y} = -g \Rightarrow \dot{y} = -gt + c_3 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{gt^2}{2} + c_3 t + c_4$

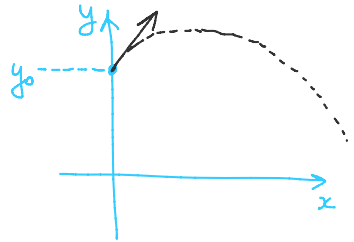
$c_2 = 0$ $c_1 = 0$
 $c_4 = y_0$ $c_3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow X(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ y_0 - \frac{gt^2}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

геометрия: кривая парабола

$\ddot{X} = \vec{g}$

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



Пример 1:

0 Разложение переменных

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

оп: $\int_{x_0}^{\oplus} g(x) dx = \int_{t_0}^{\oplus} f(t) dt$ $\left(\int g(x) dx = \int f(t) dt \right)$

универсально:

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

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

$x \neq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x'}{x} = \frac{1}{t} \Big| \int \Rightarrow \ln|x| = \ln|t| + C, C \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow |x| = C_1 \cdot |t|, C_1 > 0$
 (ПН)

$x = C_2 \cdot t, C_2 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$x = 0 \checkmark$

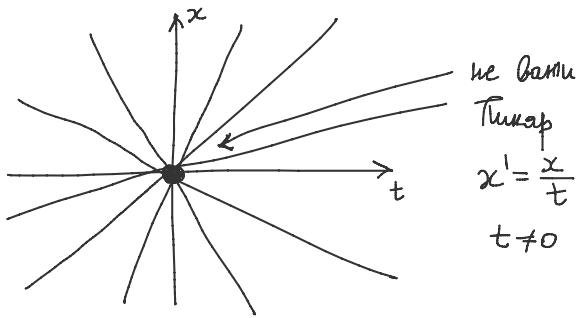
OP: $x = C_3 t, C_3 \in \mathbb{R}$

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

ПР: $x(-3) = \frac{1}{3}$

$\left. \begin{matrix} t = -3 \\ x = \frac{1}{3} \end{matrix} \right\} \frac{1}{3} = C_3 \cdot (-3) \Rightarrow C_3 = -\frac{1}{9}$

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



$t=0: 0 \cdot x'(0) = x(0) \Rightarrow (t,x) = (0,0) \in \text{область существования}$

6) $x' = \frac{2xt}{t^2-1}$. Решить ДУ, сформулировать решения, найти ПР: а) $x(0) = 1$

б) $x(2) = 1$

$\frac{x'}{x} = \frac{2t}{t^2-1} \Big| \int \Rightarrow \ln|x| = \ln|t^2-1| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$
 ПН

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

$x = C_2 \cdot (t^2-1), C_2 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$x = 0 \checkmark$

OP: $x = C_3 (t^2-1), C_3 \in \mathbb{R}$

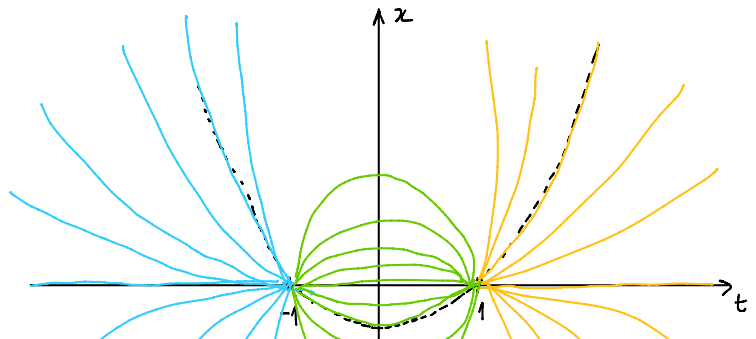
$|t| \neq 1$

ДУ решается на интервалах!

1° $t \in (-\infty, -1)$

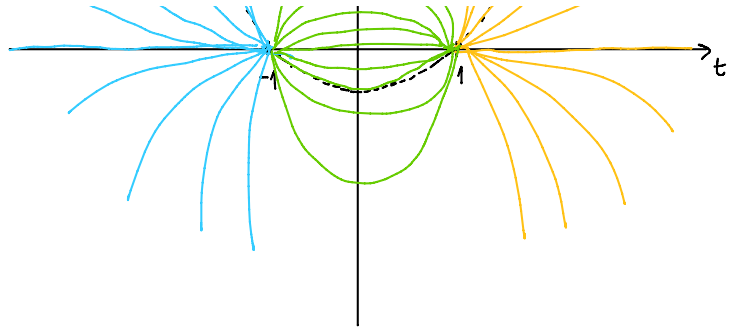
2° $t \in (-1, 1)$

3° $t \in (1, +\infty)$



$$2^\circ t \in (-1, 1)$$

$$3^\circ t \in (1, +\infty)$$



np: a) $x(0) = 1$

$$0 \in (-1, 1) \Rightarrow t \in (-1, 1)$$

$$1 = c_3(0^2 - 1) \Rightarrow c_3 = -1$$

$$x(t) = 1 - t^2, t \in (-1, 1)$$

b) $x(2) = 1$

$$2 \in (1, +\infty) \Rightarrow t \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$1 = c_3(2^2 - 1) \Rightarrow c_3 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{3}(t^2 - 1), t > 1$$

⑦ Katin cbe C^1 фyнкцyи $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ итy. $f(0) = 1$ и
ићрпyица ићићу тpафyкa оу 0 оу x_0 оу f
 =
оућуиуу нyкa оу 0 оу x_0 оу f , $\forall x_0 > 0$.

$$\int_0^{x_0} f(x) dx = \int_0^{x_0} \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx, \forall x_0 > 0 \quad \Big| \int_{x_0}^1$$

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

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

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

$$f' = \left(\begin{matrix} \pm \\ ? \end{matrix} \right) \sqrt{f^2 - 1}$$

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

$$\frac{f'}{\sqrt{f^2 - 1}} = 1 \quad (pn) \Big| \int$$

⋮

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f' = -\sqrt{f^2 - 1} \Rightarrow f' \leq 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ оубоуа} \Rightarrow f \leq 1 \Rightarrow \underline{f = 1} \checkmark$$

① $x' = f(\alpha x + \beta t + \gamma)$

и.н.н. (и.н.н.)

$$1) x' = f(\alpha x + \beta t + \gamma) \quad , \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$$

смена: $x(t) \rightarrow y(t)$

$$y(t) = \alpha x(t) + \beta t + \gamma \quad / \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$y' = \alpha x' + \beta \Rightarrow x' = \frac{y' - \beta}{\alpha}$$

\rightsquigarrow ПП

8) а) $x' = x + 2t - 3$

б) $x' = (x+t)^2$

6) $f(z) = z^2$

$x+t \rightsquigarrow \alpha = \beta = 1, \gamma = 0$

$y = x+t$

$y' = x' + 1 \Rightarrow x' = y' - 1$

$y' - 1 = y^2 \Rightarrow y' = y^2 + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{ПП}} \frac{y'}{y^2 + 1} = 1 \quad / \int$

~~*~~

$\frac{y' - 1}{y^2} = 1$

$\arctg y = t + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

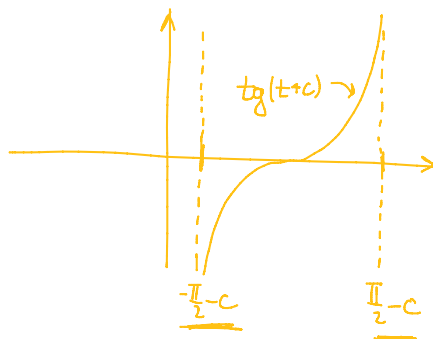
$y = \text{tg}(t+c)$

$x+t = \text{tg}(t+c)$

оп: $x = \text{tg}(t+c) - t, c \in \mathbb{R}$.

ПДП: $\arctg y = t+c \Rightarrow t+c \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$-\frac{\pi}{2} - c < t < \frac{\pi}{2} - c$



∞ релл, али слобо је гед,
ко позмирумом интервалу