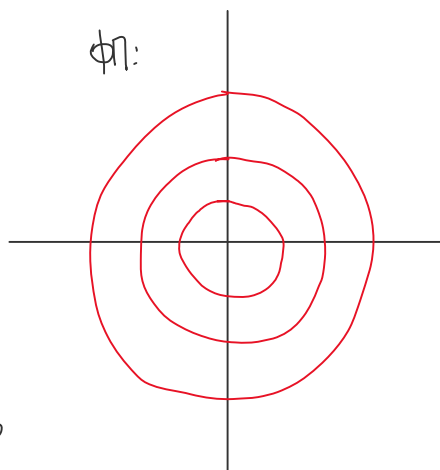


$$\text{DP} \quad \begin{aligned} x_1' &= x_2 \\ x_2' &= -x_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t \\ x_2 = -c_1 \sin t + c_2 \cos t \end{cases}$$

эксплицитно решение

имплицитно решение. $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = c, c > 0$



Def Първи интеграл система је ф-ја Ψ која је константна дуж решења

Овде је $\Psi(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$, јер $\Psi(x_1(t), x_2(t)) = c$.

Аутономни систем ДЈ реда n има $n-1$ независних првих интеграла.

$\Psi_1, \dots, \Psi_{n-1}$ — први интеграли

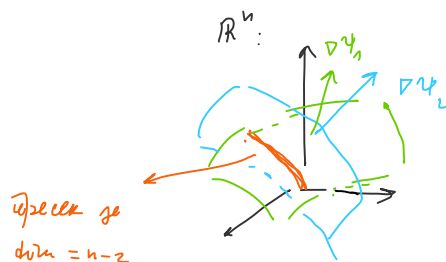
и попарно је да буду независни

→ значи да се хиперповрши $\Psi_i = c_i$ секу трансверзално

($M, \dim M = 1 = n - \dim M$)

$\Psi_1 = c_1 \rightarrow$ одређује многоштржоси (површ) димензије $n-1$

$\Psi_2 = c_2 \rightarrow -// -$



(ако се секу трансверзално)

први интеграли независни $\Leftrightarrow$ сви $\Psi_1 = c_1, \dots, \Psi_{n-1} = c_{n-1}$ се секу трансверзално

$\Leftrightarrow \nabla \Psi_1, \dots, \nabla \Psi_{n-1}$ у свакој тачки пресека независни

систем координатних ($\neq$):

Каноничка (КН): $a_1(x_1, \dots, x_n, u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \dots + a_n(x_1, \dots, x_n, u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n} = c(x_1, \dots, x_n, u)$

(КН) $\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x_j'(t) &= a_j(x_1, \dots, x_n, u) \\ u'(t) &= c(x_1, \dots, x_n, u) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &n+1 \text{ једначина} \rightarrow n \text{ првих интеграла} \end{aligned}$

Хомовска линеарна (XN) : $a_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \dots + a_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n} = 0$

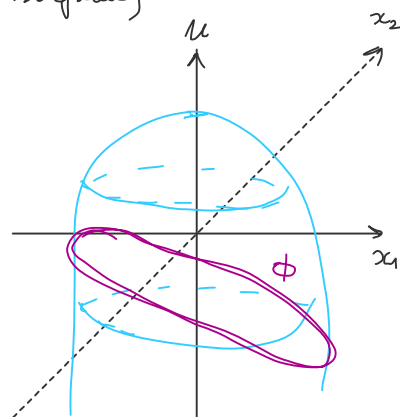
(XN) $\Rightarrow x_j'(t) = a_j(x_1, \dots, x_n) \}$ n једначина $\rightarrow$ n-1 првих интеграла

идеја: у систему (*) имамо прве интеграле који су независни

OP: $u = \varphi(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_{n-1}), \varphi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})$
 $\hookrightarrow$ за (XN) једначину

OP: $\varphi(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) = 0, \varphi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$
 $\hookrightarrow$ за (XN) једначину
 (интегрално је задато)

Кошијев проблем, имамо решење које садржи задату функцију ϕ
 $\phi \in \Gamma(u)$



① $x(y^2 - z^2) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y(x^2 + z^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z(x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$

$u|_{x=1} = (y+z)^2$
 $\hookrightarrow$ задато

$u(1, y, z) = (y+z)^2$

OP? (XN) $u(x, y, z)$

$(1, y, z, (y+z)^2) \in \Gamma(u) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^4$

$\left. \begin{aligned} x' &= x(y^2 - z^2) \\ y' &= -y(x^2 + z^2) \\ z' &= z(x^2 + y^2) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ прва интеграла } \psi_1, \psi_2 \end{array}$

$\left. \begin{aligned} x' &= x(y^2 - z^2) & x'_z &= \frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{x'}{z'} = \frac{x(y^2 - z^2)}{z(x^2 + y^2)} \\ y' &= -y(x^2 + z^2) & y'_z &= \frac{-y(x^2 + z^2)}{z(x^2 + y^2)} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow 2 \text{ прва интеграла}$

геометрија: имамо ψ_1 и ψ_2 и показивамо да су нес.

$$dx' + \beta y y' = \dots$$

$$\frac{dx'}{x} + \frac{\beta y'}{y} = \dots$$

$$\psi_1 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$\psi_2 = \frac{yz}{x}$$

ноту ψ мы записываем конусов услов!

$$u(1, y, z) = (y+z)^2$$

$$\psi(\underbrace{\psi_1(1, y, z)}_{\psi_1}, \underbrace{\psi_2(1, y, z)}_{\psi_2})$$

$$\psi? \text{ мы } \psi(1 + \underline{y^2 + z^2}, \underline{yz}) = (y+z)^2 = \underline{y^2 + z^2} + \underline{2yz}$$

$$\psi(\psi_1, \psi_2) = \psi_1 - 1 + 2\psi_2$$

конусово реми $u = \psi(\psi_1, \psi_2) = \psi_1 - 1 + 2\psi_2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 + \frac{2yz}{x}$

(2)

$$x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \underline{z^2} = 0$$

$$, \quad z=1 \\ xy = x+y$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x^2 \\ y' &= y^2 \\ z' &= -z^2 \end{aligned}$$

Продолжим - эквивалентно решить систему, а тогда ноту уже имеем

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x'}{y'} = \frac{x^2}{y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{dy}{y^2} \quad \int$$

$$-\frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{y} + C_1 \Rightarrow \psi_1 = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}$$

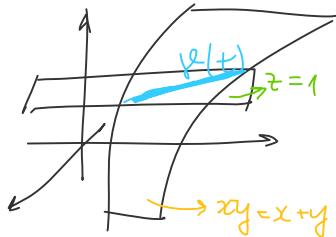
$$\frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{x'}{z'} = -\frac{x^2}{z^2} \quad \dots \quad \psi_2 = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\nabla \psi_1 = \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}, \frac{1}{y^2}, 0 \right)$$

$$\nabla \psi_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}, 0, -\frac{1}{z^2} \right)$$

$$\nabla \psi_1 \times \nabla \psi_2 = -\frac{1}{y^2 z^2} \vec{z} - \frac{1}{x^2 z^2} \vec{y} + \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} \vec{k} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \psi_1 \text{ и } \psi_2 \text{ независ.}$$

КР: Найти φ на $\varphi(\psi_1, \psi_2) = 0$ и обе заданные кривые $\left. \begin{matrix} z=1 \\ xy=x+y \end{matrix} \right\}$



$$r(t) = \left(t, \frac{t}{t-1}, 1 \right)$$

$\uparrow$
 $z=1$

$$\begin{aligned} xy &= x+y \\ y(x-1) &= x \\ y &= \frac{x}{x-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi? \text{ на } \varphi(\psi_1|_K, \psi_2|_K) = 0$$

$$\varphi(\overline{\psi}_1, \overline{\psi}_2) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi\left(\frac{2}{t}-1, \frac{1}{t}+1\right) = 0, \quad \varphi(\overline{\psi}_1, \overline{\psi}_2) = -\overline{\psi}_1 + 2\overline{\psi}_2 - 3$$

$$\overline{\psi}_1 = \psi_1|_K = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{t-1}{t} = \frac{2}{t} - 1$$

$$\overline{\psi}_2 = \psi_2|_K = \frac{1}{t} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{КР: } \varphi(\psi_1, \psi_2) = 0$$

$$-\psi_1 + 2\psi_2 - 3 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{2}{z} = 3 \leftarrow \text{универсальное}$$

$$\left/ \begin{aligned} \text{Общая точка всех экстр.: } z = \dots = \frac{2}{3 - \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)} \end{aligned} \right/$$

○

$$x(x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y(3x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$, xy = z$$

○

$$x(x^2+3y^2) \frac{dz}{2x} + y(3x^2+y^2) \frac{dz}{2y} = 2z(x^2+y^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} xy = z \\ x^2 - y^2 = z^2 \end{cases}$$

$$x' = x(x^2+3y^2)$$

$$y' = y(3x^2+y^2)$$

$$z' = 2z(x^2+y^2)$$

$\leadsto \psi_1 \cup \psi_2 ?$

$$\int \frac{x'}{x} dt = \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\frac{x'}{x} + \frac{y'}{y} = (x^2+3y^2) + (3x^2+y^2) = 4(x^2+y^2) = 2 \frac{z'}{z} \quad \Bigg/ \int dt$$

$$\ln|x| + \ln|y| = 2\ln|z| + C_1$$

$$\psi_1 = \frac{xy}{z^2}$$

$$xx' - yy' = \underline{x^2(x^2+3y^2)} - \underline{y^2(3x^2+y^2)} = x^4 - y^4 = (x^2-y^2)(x^2+y^2) = (x^2-y^2) \cdot \frac{z'}{2z}$$

$$\frac{2xx' - 2yy'}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{z'}{z} \quad \Bigg/ \int dt \Rightarrow \int d(\ln|x^2-y^2|) = \int d(\ln|z|)$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\ln|x^2-y^2| = \ln|z| + C_2$$

$$\psi_2 = \frac{x^2-y^2}{z}$$

$$\left(\ln|x^2-y^2| \right)' = \frac{1}{x^2-y^2} \cdot (x^2-y^2)' = \frac{2xx' - 2yy'}{x^2-y^2}$$

ψ_1, ψ_2 lin. $\leftarrow$ *generativ*

$$OP: \varphi(\psi_1, \psi_2) = 0, \quad \varphi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$$

$$KP? \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \underline{xy = z} \\ \underline{x^2 - y^2 = z^2} \end{array} \right\} \text{if intersection of curves } C$$

$$\overline{\psi_1} = \psi_1|_C = \left(\frac{xy}{z^2} \right) \Bigg|_C = \frac{z}{z^2} = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\psi_1 = \psi_1|_C = \left(\frac{xy}{z^2} \right) \Big|_C = \frac{z}{z^2} = \frac{1}{z}$$

$\uparrow$
 $xy=z$

$$\overline{\psi_2} = \psi_2|_C = \left(\frac{x^2-y^2}{z} \right) \Big|_C = \frac{z^2}{z} = z$$

$\uparrow$
 $x^2-y^2=z^2$

записать $\overline{\psi_1}$ и $\overline{\psi_2}$ через 1 и $\overline{\psi_1}$

$$\psi(\underbrace{\overline{\psi_1}}_{\frac{1}{z}}, \underbrace{\overline{\psi_2}}_z) = 0$$

$$\psi(\overline{\psi_1}, \overline{\psi_2}) = \overline{\psi_1} \overline{\psi_2} - 1$$

конечно $\psi(\psi_1, \psi_2) = 0$

$$\psi_1 \psi_2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{xy}{z^2} \cdot \frac{x^2-y^2}{z} = 1 \Rightarrow z^3 = xy(x^2-y^2)$$