

DIFFERENCIALNI RČE N-TEHO RÁDU

$$x^{(n)}(t) = f(t, x(t), x'(t), x''(t), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t)) \quad (1)$$

→ Riešime n -krát diferenciálnu 'fku $f(t)$
definovanú na intervale I : (1) spláňa $t \in I$

Definícia (Cauchyova úloha)

Úloha náleži 'rešeni' (1) spláňa 'i' poč. podmienky
v bode $x(t_0) = x_0, x'(t_0) = x'_0, \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t_0) = x_0^{(n-1)}$ (2)

Uloha Počátečná úloha (1) + (2) je ekvivalentná
s počátečnou úlohou vo bode:

$$x_1'(t) = x_2(t)$$

$$x_2'(t) = x_3(t)$$

...

$$x_{n-1}'(t) = x_n(t)$$

$$x_n'(t) = f(t, x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t), \dots, x_{n-1}(t))$$

Příklad

$$x''(t) + \sin(x(t)) = \cos 2t \quad (x''(t) = -\sin(x(t)) + \cos 2t)$$

$$x_1'(t) = x_2(t)$$

$$x_2'(t) = -\sin(x_1(t)) + \cos 2t$$

$$\varphi(t) \dots \text{vektor} \quad \varphi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1(t) \\ \varphi_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\varphi_1' = \varphi_2)'$$

$$\varphi_2' = -\sin \varphi_1 + \cos 2t$$

$$\varphi_1'' = -\sin \varphi_1 + \cos 2t \quad \checkmark$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi_2$ je vlnová
periodická

Definice (Wronskian)

$$W(\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n) := \det \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 & \dots & \mu_n \\ \mu_1' & \dots & \mu_n' \\ \mu_2' & \dots & \mu_n' \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ \mu_1^{(n)} & \dots & \mu_n^{(n)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\rightarrow$ analýza & posouzení

Prüf

$$x'' + 4x = 0$$

1) Prüfen ob konstant

$$\begin{aligned} x_1' &= x_2 \\ x_2' &= -4x_1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2) Wahl der Basis

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -4 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \pm 2i$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2i$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2i & 1 & | & 0 \\ -4 & -2i & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = -2i$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2i & 1 & | & 0 \\ -4 & 2i & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} \underbrace{e^{2it}}_{y_1} & \underbrace{e^{-2it}}_{y_2} \\ \underbrace{2ie^{2it}}_{y_1} & \underbrace{-2ie^{-2it}}_{y_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{it} = \cos t + i \sin t$$

- Euler'sche Identität

$$y_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t + i \sin 2t \\ 2i \cos 2t + \underbrace{2i \cdot i \cdot \sin 2t}_{-2 \sin 2t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t \\ -2 \sin 2t \end{bmatrix} + i \begin{bmatrix} \sin 2t \\ 2 \cos 2t \end{bmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t \\ -2 \sin 2t \end{bmatrix}}_{z_1} \quad \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \sin 2t \\ 2 \cos 2t \end{bmatrix}}_{z_2}$

$$W(z_1, z_2) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos 2t & \sin 2t \\ -2 \sin 2t & 2 \cos 2t \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cos^2 2t + 2 \sin^2 2t = 2 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow z_1, z_2$ linear unabhängig

solution $x''(t) + 4x(t) = 0$ given by
 $\sin 2t, \cos 2t \dots$ hence z_1, z_2

$$W(\sin 2t, \cos 2t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{bmatrix} \sin 2t & \cos 2t \\ 2\cos 2t & -2\sin 2t \end{bmatrix}$$

Methody Reseni'

- Melim. Kce - val. kumir. poskup

Linearly

Linea'ru' rce
Eulerova rovnice

Eudora vomica

$$q_n \pm x^{(n)}(t) + q_{n-1} \pm x^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + \pm x'(t) q_1 + q_0 x(t) = 0$$

Risim' priedpola'da'me ve loaru.

$$x(t) = t^{\gamma}$$

Pr- $t^2 y'' + 4ty - 5y = 0$

$$t^2(t^7)'' + 4t(t^7)' - 5t^7 = 0$$

$$\underline{t^2} + (A-1)\underline{t^{1-2}} + \underline{4t\lambda t^{1-1}} - \underline{5t^1} = 0 \quad | : t^1$$

$$\lambda(\lambda-1) + 4\lambda - 5 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+20}}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{-3+\sqrt{29}}{2} \\ \frac{-3-\sqrt{29}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = C_1 \cdot t^{\lambda_1} + C_2 t^{\lambda_2} \dots W = ? \text{ DCU}$$

Real roots' case

$\lambda_0 \dots k$ -multiplicity' roots

$$y_1 = t^{\lambda_0}, y_2 = t^{\lambda_0} \ln t, \dots, y_k = t^{\lambda_0} \ln^k t$$

Pr $t^2 y'' + 3ty' + y = 0$

$$\lambda(\lambda-1) + 3\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = -1 \dots 2\text{-nd's. roots}$$

$$FS = \left\{ \frac{1}{t}, \frac{1}{t} \cdot \ln t \right\}$$

Complex roots' case

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = a + ib \\ \lambda_2 = a - ib \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left(t^{a+ib}, t^{a-ib} \right) \rightarrow \left\{ t^a \cos(bt), t^a \sin(bt) \right\}$$

RCE s konst. koeficienty

$$L(y) := a_n y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1 y' + a_0 y = 0 \quad (4)$$

METODA CHARAKTERISTICKÉ RCE

Funkce $e^{\lambda t}$ je řešením (4) $\Leftrightarrow \lambda$ je kořenem charakteristického polynomu se koeficienty:

$$a_n \lambda^n + a_{n-1} \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 \lambda + a_0 = 0. \quad (5)$$

Příklad

$$u'' + 4u' + 13u = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 13 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \begin{cases} -2+3i \\ -2-3i \end{cases}$$

$$u_1 = C_1 \cdot e^{(-2+3i)t} = C_1 e^{-2t} \cdot \cos 3t$$

$$u_2 = C_2 e^{(-2-3i)t} = C_2 e^{-2t} \sin 3t$$

Příklad

$$u'' - 2u' + u = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = 1$$

$$1. \text{ řešení: } C_1 e^t$$

$$\text{analogicky se konstantou: } C_2 u_2 = C_2 t \cdot e^t$$

DCV.: ověřit, že u_2 je řešením.

$$W(u_1, u_2) = \dots$$

SCHEMA.

1) nodaren' char. rce (5)

2) koriny (5)

3) λ_i - 1 nab... $\rightarrow e^{\lambda_i t}$

4) λ_i - k-nab. korin $\rightarrow e^{\lambda_i t}, t e^{\lambda_i t}, \dots, t^{k-1} e^{\lambda_i t}$

5) $\lambda_{i1}, \lambda_{i2} = a \mp i b \rightarrow (e^{at} \cos bt, e^{at} \sin bt)$