

Թասութեան լուծում: Եթէ պահանջված է գործութեան 1. աշխատանքը՝ $F(x, y, y') = 0$

- Առաջին կարգի դեպքութեան համար՝ $y'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f(x, y)}{g(x, h(y))}$ $\Rightarrow y'(x) = f(x, y)$
 $\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{f(x)}{g(x, h(y))} dx$ $\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} dx$

աշխատանք՝ Տարրական աշխատանք՝ Նույնականացնելու համար.

- Խորհրդական աշխատանք. առ. $F(x, y, y') = 0$
 Առաջին կարգի դեպքութեան համար՝ $y' + P(x)y = Q(x)$ չունենալու համար.

$$\Rightarrow M(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx}$$

աղքատացնելու համար՝ $M(x)(y' + P(x)y) = M(x)Q(x)$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(M(x) \cdot y) = M(x)Q(x)$$

աշխատանք. $\int d(M(x) \cdot y) = \int M(x)Q(x) dx$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{M(x)} \int M(x)Q(x) dx$$
 չունենալու համար

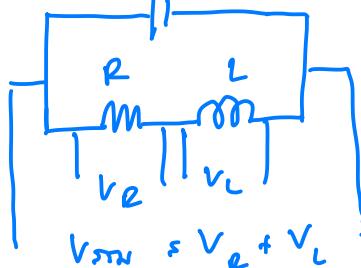
սակառակ: Տարած էլեկտրական շարժություն.

$$V = V_{\text{tar}} \text{ առաջ.}$$

1.7 այօտ RL

պահանջման.

$$\begin{cases} V_R = IR \\ V_L = L \cdot \frac{dI}{dt} \end{cases}$$



$$\Rightarrow V_{\text{tar}} = V_R + V_L$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{\text{tar}} = IR + L \frac{dI}{dt}$$

Հայոց էնուս իւզվ.

$$\boxed{\frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{R}{L} I = \frac{V_{\text{tar}}}{L}}$$

P(t) Q(t)

էնուս իւզվ.

$$\Rightarrow \text{այօտ } I(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int u(t) Q(t) dt$$

$$\text{կառ } P(t) = \frac{R}{L}, \quad Q(t) = \frac{V}{L},$$

$$u(t) = e^{\int \frac{R}{L} dt} = e^{\frac{Rt}{L}}$$

$$\text{այօտ. } I(t) = e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} \int e^{\frac{Rt}{L}} \frac{V}{L} dt$$

$$u = \frac{Rt}{L}, \quad du = \frac{R}{L} dt$$

$$dt = \frac{L}{R} du$$

$$= e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} \left[\frac{V}{L} \int e^u \frac{L}{R} du \right]$$

$$= e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} \left[\cancel{\frac{V}{R}} \left(e^{\frac{Rt}{L}} + C \right) \right]$$

answ $I(t) = \frac{V}{R} \left[1 + C e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} \right]$

Ex: Reqd RL



$V = 60V.$

$$R = 12 \Omega \quad L = 4 \text{ Henry.}$$

$$(t \rightarrow 0, I = 0)$$

$$I(t=0) = 0$$

a.) உருவீர்தல் முறையின் பொருளையெடுத்து விடுவதைப் பற்றி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுதல்

$$I(t) = \frac{V}{R} \left[1 + C e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} \right] \quad \text{Given } R = 12, L = 4,$$

$$V = 60$$

$$\Rightarrow I(t) = \frac{60}{12} \left[1 + C e^{-\frac{12}{4}t} \right]$$

உருவீர்தல். $I(0) = 0 \quad (t \rightarrow 0, I \rightarrow 0)$ நால்

$$I(0) = 0 = 5 \left[1 + C e^0 \right] \Rightarrow C = -1$$

$$\therefore I(t) = 5 \left[1 - e^{-3t} \right] \quad \blacksquare$$

b.) உருவீர்தல் முறையின் பொருளையெடுத்து விடுவதைப் பற்றி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுதல்.

$$\text{w. } I(t=1) = 5 \left[1 - e^{-3(1)} \right]$$

c.) உருவீர்தல் முறையின் பொருளையெடுத்து விடுவதைப் பற்றி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுதல். ($t \rightarrow \infty$)

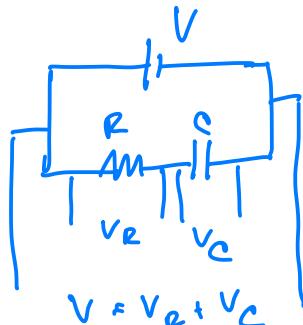
$$\text{w. } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (I(t)) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(5 \left[1 - \underbrace{e^{-3t}}_{\rightarrow 0} \right] \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{\rightarrow 0 \\ e^{3t} \rightarrow 0}} 5 \text{ Amp}$$

\Rightarrow 9705 RC:

Ansatz:

$$V_R = IR = \frac{dQ}{dt} R$$

$$V_C = \frac{Q(t)}{C}$$



Ansatz $I \propto Q$ Ansatz: $I(t) = \frac{d(Q(t))}{dt}$

$$\text{d.h. } V = V_R + V_C \approx \frac{dQ}{dt} R + \frac{Q}{C}$$

9705 87, 88

$$\boxed{\frac{dQ}{dt} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{RC} Q}_{P(t)}} = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$\text{Ansatz } Q(t) = \frac{1}{R} \int u(t) \tilde{Q}(t) dt$$

$$\text{Ansatz. } P(t) = \frac{1}{RC}, \quad \tilde{Q}(t) = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$\text{in } u(t) = e^{\int \frac{1}{RC} dt} = e^{\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$\text{d.h. } Q(t) = e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \int e^{\frac{t}{RC}} \frac{V}{R} dt$$

$$Q(t) = e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \left[\frac{V}{R} \cdot RC \left(e^{\frac{t}{RC}} + K \right) \right]$$

Ans. $Q(t) = VC \left[1 + Ke^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right]$

$V = 60V$

Ex: $\text{Ans. } RC$



$$Q(0) = 0 \quad R = 5 \Omega \quad C = 0.05 F$$

Given $V = 60V$, $R = 5\Omega$, $C = 0.05F$, find $Q(t)$ at $t = 100s$

$$\text{Ans. } Q(t) = VC \left[1 + Ke^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right], \quad R = 5, \quad C = 0.05$$

$$\text{Ans. } Q(t) = \frac{60 \cdot \frac{5}{2}}{2} \left[1 + K e^{-\frac{t \cdot 100}{5 \cdot 5}} \right]$$

$$Q(t) = 3 \left[1 + K e^{-4t} \right]$$

$$\text{At } t=0 \quad Q(0)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow Q(0)=0 = 3 \left[1 + K e^{-4(0)} \right] \Rightarrow K = -1$$

$$\text{Ans. } Q(t) = 3 \left[1 - e^{-4t} \right]$$

Επιπλέον 2: Συναρτήσεις συγκέντρων επίπεδης διαδικασίας 2. Σ μεταβλητή γενικότερη.

⇒ σχόλιο 1: $F(x, y, y') = 0$

⇒ σχόλιο 2: $F(x, y, y', y'') = 0$; Δωρ. ή J δημ.
Implicit

Ιδ. πλ. $P(x)y''(x) + Q(x)y'(x) + R(x)y = G(x)$

Ιδ. πλ. προσπάθεια: $P(x) = a$, $Q(x) = b$, $R(x) = c$ Εύλογη

Πρόβλ.: $ay''(x) + by'(x) + cy = G(x)$ $\begin{cases} r=0 & \text{Homogeneous eq.} \\ r \neq 0 & \text{Non-Homogeneous eq.} \end{cases}$

Ιδ. πλ. 2 στοιχ.:

1.) Homogeneous eq.: $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$ → (1)

2.) Non-homogeneous eq.: $ay'' + by' + cy = G(x) \neq 0$.

⇒ Ιδ. πλ. στοιχ. Homogeneous eq.:

Συνημ. συμμετάσημου φυσ. Ιδεα: $y(x) = e^{rx}$
πρώτης
 $y'(x) = re^{rx}$ $y' = y$
 $y''(x) = r^2 e^{rx}$ $\Rightarrow y = e^x$

Ιδ. πλ. συναρτήσεις. $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$

$$\text{orj. } a(r^2 e^{rx}) + b(re^{rx}) + c(e^{rx}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{\frac{e^{rx}}{r^2}} \underbrace{(ar^2 + br + c)}_{\text{សមតុល្យ (តួអារ៉ានិក) } } = 0$$

សមតុល្យ (តួអារ៉ានិក) $y = e^{rx}$ ត្រូវបាន
សរសេរ.

$$\therefore r \text{ និងចំនួនដែលជាផល } ar^2 + br + c = 0$$

និង $y = e^{rx}$ ជាបានូលរាយនៃរួចរាល់.

$$\text{នៅ. } r = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} > 0, \rightarrow r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{R} \\ = 0, \rightarrow r_1 = r_2 \in \mathbb{R} \\ < 0 \rightarrow r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{C} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{II} \\ \text{III} \end{array}$$

I). តើ $r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\text{នៅរួចរាល់: } y_1 = e^{r_1 x}, \quad y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{នូវឯករាជ្យ. } y(x) = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 \quad \leftarrow \text{superposition soln.}$$

$$\boxed{y(x) = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}}$$

$$\text{Ex: } \text{បង្កើតរបស់ } y'' - y' - 6y = 0.$$

$$\text{ស្ថិត. } y = e^{rx}, \quad y' = re^{rx}, \quad y'' = r^2 e^{rx}$$

$$\text{បង្កើត } (r^2 e^{rx}) - (re^{rx}) - 6e^{rx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{\frac{e^{rx}}{r^2}} \underbrace{(r^2 - r - 6)}_{\text{សមតុល្យ (តួអារ៉ានិក) } } = 0$$

បង្កើតរបស់.

$$\Rightarrow \text{សរុបតាម } r^2 - r - 6 = 0 \\ (r-3)(r+2) = 0$$

នៅរណ. $r = 3, -2$, $\Rightarrow r_1 = 3, r_2 = -2$

នៅតីត្រ. $y_1 = e^{3x}$, $y_2 = e^{-2x}$ (បានពិនិត្យដែលគ្មាន)

check: $y_1 = e^{3x}$, $y_1' = 3e^{3x}$, $y_1'' = 9e^{3x}$ $(y'' - y' - 6y = 0)$

$$\text{បញ្ជាផី } (9e^{3x}) - (3e^{3x}) - 6(e^{3x})$$

$$= e^{3x} (\underbrace{9-3-6}_{=0}) = 0 \quad \therefore y_1 \text{ ជាដំឡូង}$$

បញ្ជាផីនៅក្នុងនេះ $y_2 = e^{-2x}$, $y_2' = -2e^{-2x}$, $y_2'' = 4e^{-2x}$

$$\text{បញ្ជាផី } (4e^{-2x}) - (-2e^{-2x}) - 6(e^{-2x})$$

$$= e^{-2x} (\underbrace{4+2-6}_{=0}) = 0 \quad \therefore y_2 \text{ ជាដំឡូង.}$$

\therefore ជាដំឡូងនៃ y_1 នូវ y_2

$$y(x) = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

Ex: សរុប. $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$. (Idea: សរុប $y = e^{rx}$ ជាដំឡូង)

$$\text{សរុបតាម } r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0 \\ (r+2)^2 = 0$$

នៅ $r_1 = r_2 = -2$ \Rightarrow យើងមិនចុចុច (II) $r_1 = r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\underline{\text{Ex:}} \quad \text{funkcija: } y'' - 4y' + 5y = 0$$

$$\text{charakteristický rovnanie: } r^2 - 4r + 5 = 0$$

$$\text{r} \in \mathbb{R}, \quad r = \frac{-(-4) \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4(1)(5)}}{2(1)} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 2 \pm i \quad \rightarrow \text{dôsledok III) } r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{C}.$$

\Rightarrow dôsledok III)

$$\text{poznamka: } y(x) = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$$

$$\text{I) } r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(x) = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$$

$$\text{II) } r = r_1 = r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(x) = C_1 e^{rx} + C_2 x e^{rx}$$

$$\text{III) } r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$y(x) = e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos(\beta x) + C_2 \sin(\beta x))$$

$$(r = \alpha \pm \beta i)$$

$\underline{\text{Ex:}}$

$$\text{I) } \Rightarrow y'' - y' - 6y = 0 \quad \left(\text{charakteristický rovnanie } r^2 - r - 6 = 0 \right)$$

$$\text{r: } r_1 = 3, r_2 = -2, \text{ základ I) } r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{poznamka: } y(x) = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

$$\text{II) } \Rightarrow y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0 \quad \left(\text{charakteristický rovnanie } r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0 \right)$$

$$\text{r: } r = r_1 = r_2 = -2, \text{ základ II) }$$

$$\text{poznamka: } y(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 x e^{-2x} \quad r_1 = r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$③ \Rightarrow y'' - 4y' + 5y = 0 \quad \text{summe} \quad r^2 - 4r + 5 = 0$$

$$\text{m. } r = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2} \quad \text{case ② } r_1 + r_2 \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\alpha = 2 \quad \beta = 1$$

řešení výroku

$$y(x) = e^{2x} (C_1 \cos(1x) + C_2 \sin(1x))$$

(výpočet).

⇒ řešení výroku (už C_1, C_2) na řešení výroku.

①. počáteční podmínka.

(initial cond.)

$$y(x_0) = y_0 \quad , \text{ kde } x_0, y_0, y'_0 \text{ m.}$$

$$\underline{y'(x_0) = y'_0} \quad \text{Ex: } y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$$

② počáteční podmínky

(boundary cond.)

$$y(x_0) = y_0 \quad , \text{ kde } x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1 \text{ m.}$$

$$\underline{y(x_1) = y_1} \quad \text{Ex: } y(0) = 0$$

$$y(1) = 1$$

Ex: na řešení druhého řádu je

$$y'' - 5y' = 0 \quad \text{sant } y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1$$

$$\text{řešení výroku: summe } r^2 - 5r = 0 \quad \text{case ①: } r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$r(r-5) = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = 5$$

řešení výroku

$$y(x) = C_1 e^{0x} + C_2 e^{5x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y(x) = C_1 + C_2 e^{5x}}$$

řešení výroku: už C_1, C_2 na řešení výroku $y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1$

$$y(0) = 0 : \text{ initial. } 0 = C_1 + C_2 e^{\overset{5(x)}{\cancel{1}}} \quad \text{--- ①} \\ (x=0, y=0)$$

$$y(1) = 1 : \text{ initial. } 1 = C_1 + C_2 e^{\overset{5(1)}{\cancel{1}}} \quad \text{--- ②} \\ (x=1, y=1)$$

Subtract ② - ①.

$$\Rightarrow ② - ① \Rightarrow 1 = C_2 (e^5 - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{1}{e^5 - 1}$$

$$\text{Initial ①} \Rightarrow C_1 = -C_2 e^{-\frac{1}{e^5 - 1}}$$

Now substitute back

$$y(x) = \left(-\frac{1}{e^5 - 1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{e^5 - 1} \right) e^{5x} \quad \text{③}$$

Solve: what are $y(x)$ now

$$1.) \quad 8y'' - 10y' - 3y = 0$$

$$2.) \quad 3y'' - y' = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1 \quad (\text{bnd. cond.}) \\ y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1 \quad (\text{init. cond.}) \end{array} \right.$$