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I Gyakorlat

Differenciál egyenletek:

$$F(y(x)^n; y(x)^{n-1}; \dots; y'(x), y(x), x) = 0$$

↓
n-edrendű DE

↑
f(x)-nél fr-e ⇒ HOMOGEN DE

↑
F(x)-nél fr-e ⇒ IHOMOGEN DE

y(x) fv. megoldás, ha behelyettesítve azonososságot kapunk

n-edrendű ⇒ y(x) tartalmazhat n db konstans ⇒ altulajdonos megold.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y(x_0) = y_0 \\ y'(x_1) = y_1 \end{array} \right\} \text{ kezdeti feltételek}$$

ha az összes elő van írva, akkor
partikuláris megoldást kapunk

Sétrelantható változójú differenciálegyenletek:

$$\textcircled{1} y' = \frac{x}{y} e^{2x-3y^2} \quad y \neq 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(x+h) - y(x)}{h}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y} e^{2x} \cdot e^{-3y^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y = y(t) \\ x = x(t) \end{array} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}}$$

$$\int e^{3y^2} y dy = \int x e^{2x} dx$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} e^{3y^2} = x \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{e^{2x}}{4} + C$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\int e^{3y^2} y dy = \frac{1}{6} \int 6y e^{3y^2} dy = \frac{1}{6} e^{3y^2} + C$$

$$(e^{3y^2})' = e^{3y^2} \cdot 6y$$

$$\int x e^{2x} dx = x \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx = x \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{e^{2x}}{4} + C$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = e^{2x} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \end{array}$$

pelda(2) A radium bomlás sebessége egyenesen arányos a pill. radium mennyiségével. A Ra felbomlási ideje $T_{1/2} = 1600$ év.
A kiindulási anyag hány %-a bomlik le 100 év alatt?

Ra mennyisége t időpillanaton $R(t) \geq 0 \quad k > 0$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = -k R(t) \quad (\text{Ineris, hirtel} \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{bomlási} \\ \text{együttható} \end{matrix})$$

$$t=0 \quad R(0) = R_0$$

$$\int \frac{dR}{R} = \int -k dt$$

$$(2.10) \quad \ln R = -kt + \ln C$$

$$R(t) = c e^{-kt} \quad (\text{ált. megold.})$$

$$t=0 \Rightarrow R(0) = c e^{-k \cdot 0} \Rightarrow \boxed{C = R_0}$$

$$\boxed{R(t) = R_0 \cdot e^{-kt}} \quad \text{partikuláris megold.}$$

$$t=1600 \quad R(1600) = \frac{R_0}{2} = R_0 \cdot e^{-k \cdot 1600}$$

$$2 = e^{k \cdot 1600} \Rightarrow \boxed{k = \frac{\ln 2}{1600}}$$

$$\boxed{R(t) = R_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{1600} t}}$$

$$t=100 \quad R(100) = R_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{16} \cdot 1} = R_0 \cdot e^{-0,0433}$$

$$\frac{R(100)}{R_0} = e^{-0,0433} = 0,958 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{4,2\% \text{ bomlik le}}}$$

Beispiel (3)

$$y^2 - 1 = (2y + xy')y'$$

$$y^2 - 1 = y(2+x) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2+x} dx = \int \frac{y}{y^2-1} dy \Rightarrow \int \frac{y}{y^2-1} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2y}{y^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |y^2-1| + C$$

$$\ln |2+x| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |y^2-1| + \ln C$$

$$2+x = C \sqrt{y^2-1}$$

$$\int \frac{f'}{f} = \ln |f| + C$$

Beispiel (4)

$$xy' + y = y^2 \quad y(2) = -3$$

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 - y$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2-y} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln C \cdot \frac{y-1}{y} = \ln x$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2-y} = \int \frac{dy}{y(y-1)} = \int \left(-\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{y-1} \right) dy =$$

$$\frac{1}{y(y-1)} = \frac{A}{y} + \frac{B}{y-1} = \frac{A(y-1) + By}{y(y-1)}$$

$$= \frac{y(A+B) - A}{y(y-1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -A=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=1 \\ B=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$= -\ln |y| + \ln |y-1| + \ln C = \ln C \cdot \frac{y-1}{y}$$

$$\boxed{C \frac{y-1}{y} = x} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} x=2 \\ y=-3 \end{matrix} \right\} C \frac{-3-1}{-3} = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{C = \frac{6}{4}}$$

partikuläres resold:

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{y-1}{y} = x}}$$

Beispiel (5)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Leftrightarrow y' = \frac{y-2}{xy}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x \neq 0 \\ y \neq 0 \end{matrix}$$

a) $y(1) = 2$

b) $y(2) = 3$

c) $y(3) = -3$

1) $y=2$ result

$$2) \int \frac{y}{y-2} dy = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$y \neq 2$$

$$\int \frac{y-2+2}{y-2} dy = \int \left(1 + \frac{2}{y-2} \right) dy = y + 2 \ln |y-2| + C$$

$$\boxed{y + 2 \ln |y-2| + C = \ln |x|} \quad (\text{alt resold})$$

$$a) \left. \begin{array}{l} x=1 \\ y=2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{y=2}$$

$$b) \left. \begin{array}{l} x=1 \\ y=3 \end{array} \right\} 3 + 2 \ln |3-2| + C = \ln 1$$

$$C = -3$$

$$\underline{y + 2 \ln |y-2| - 3 = \ln |x|}$$

$$c) \left. \begin{array}{l} x=-1 \\ y=-3 \end{array} \right\} -3 + 2 \ln |-3-2| + C = \ln |-1|$$

$$C = 3 - 2 \ln 5$$

↳ betéty...

Szétválasztható változójú visszavehető DE:

Elm.

$$y' = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \quad x \neq 0$$

$$z := \frac{y}{x}$$

$$y = zx$$

$$y' = z'x + z$$

$$z'x + z = f(z)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} x = f(z) - z$$

$$\frac{dz}{f(z) - z} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

példa (6)

$$2x^2 y' = x = x^2 + 2xy - y^2 \quad y(1) = 2$$

$x \neq 0$.

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

$$z = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y' = z'x + z$$

$$2z'x + 2z = 1 + 2z - z^2$$

$$\int \frac{2}{1-z^2} dz = \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x|$$

$$\int \frac{2}{1-z^2} dz = \int \frac{2}{(1-z)(1+z)} dz \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{2}{(1+z)(1-z)} = \frac{A}{1-z} + \frac{B}{1+z} = \frac{A(1+z) + B(1-z)}{(1-z)(1+z)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} z = -1 \\ z = 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2 = 2B \\ 2 = 2A \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} A = 1 \\ B = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{=} \int \left(\frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{1}{1+z} \right) dz = -\ln|1-z| + \ln|1+z| + \ln C = \ln C \frac{1+z}{1-z}$$

$$x = C \frac{1+z}{1-z} \Rightarrow x = C \frac{1 + \frac{y}{x}}{1 - \frac{y}{x}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x=1 \\ y=2 \end{array} \right\} 1 = C \frac{1+2}{1-2}$$

$$\boxed{C = -\frac{1}{3}}$$

példa (7)

$$2xyy' = y^2 - x^2 \quad \begin{array}{l} x \neq 0 \\ y \neq 0 \end{array}$$

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

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

$$y' = z'x + z$$

$$2z'x + 2z = z - \frac{1}{z}$$

$$2 \frac{dz}{dx} x = -z - \frac{1}{z} = -\frac{z^2+1}{z}$$

$$\int \frac{2z}{z^2+1} dz = \int \frac{-dx}{x}$$

$$\ln(z^2+1) + \ln C = -\ln|x|$$

$$C(z^2+1) = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

Elm

$$y' = f(Ax + By + C)$$

$$z = Ax + By + C$$

$$y = -\frac{A}{B}x + \frac{z}{B} + \frac{C}{B}$$

$$y' = -\frac{A}{B} + \frac{z'}{B}$$

$$-\frac{A}{B} + \frac{z'}{B} = f(z) \quad \text{szétvál.}$$

példa (8)

$$y' = (y+x-1)^2$$

$$z = (y+x-1)$$

$$y = z - x + 1$$

$$y' = z' - 1$$

$$z' - 1 = z^2$$

$$z' - 1 = z^2$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = z^2 + 1$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{z^2+1} = \int dx$$

$$\arctan z + C = x$$

$$z = \tan(x+C)$$

$$y = \tan(x+C) - x + 1$$