

2007. 03. 01. csütörtök

III Gyakorlat 3. hét

Szubszesszív approximáció (Picard)

példá(1)

$$y' = 2xy - 2x^2 + 1 \quad y(0) = 2$$

$$y_0 = y(0)$$

$$y_n = y_0 + \int_0^x \underbrace{f(x, y)}_{y=y_{n-1}} dx$$

$$y_1 = 2 + \int_0^x (2x \cdot 2 - 2x^2 + 1) dx =$$

$$= 2 + 2x^2 - 2 \frac{x^3}{3} + x = -\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 2$$

$$y_2 = 2 + \int_0^x \left[2x \left(-\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 2 \right) - 2x^2 + 1 \right] dx =$$

$$-\frac{4}{3}x^4 + 4x^3 + 2x^2 + 4x - 2x^2 + 1$$

$$= 2 - \frac{4}{15}x^5 + x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 = -\frac{4}{15}x^5 + x^4 + 2x^2 + 3$$

példa(2)

$$y' = xy \quad y(0) = 1 \quad y_0 = 1$$

$$y_1 = 1 + \int_0^x x dx = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$y_2 = 1 + \int_0^x x \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2}\right) dx = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{8}$$

$$y_3 = 1 + \int_0^x x \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{8}\right) dx = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{8} + \frac{x^6}{48}$$

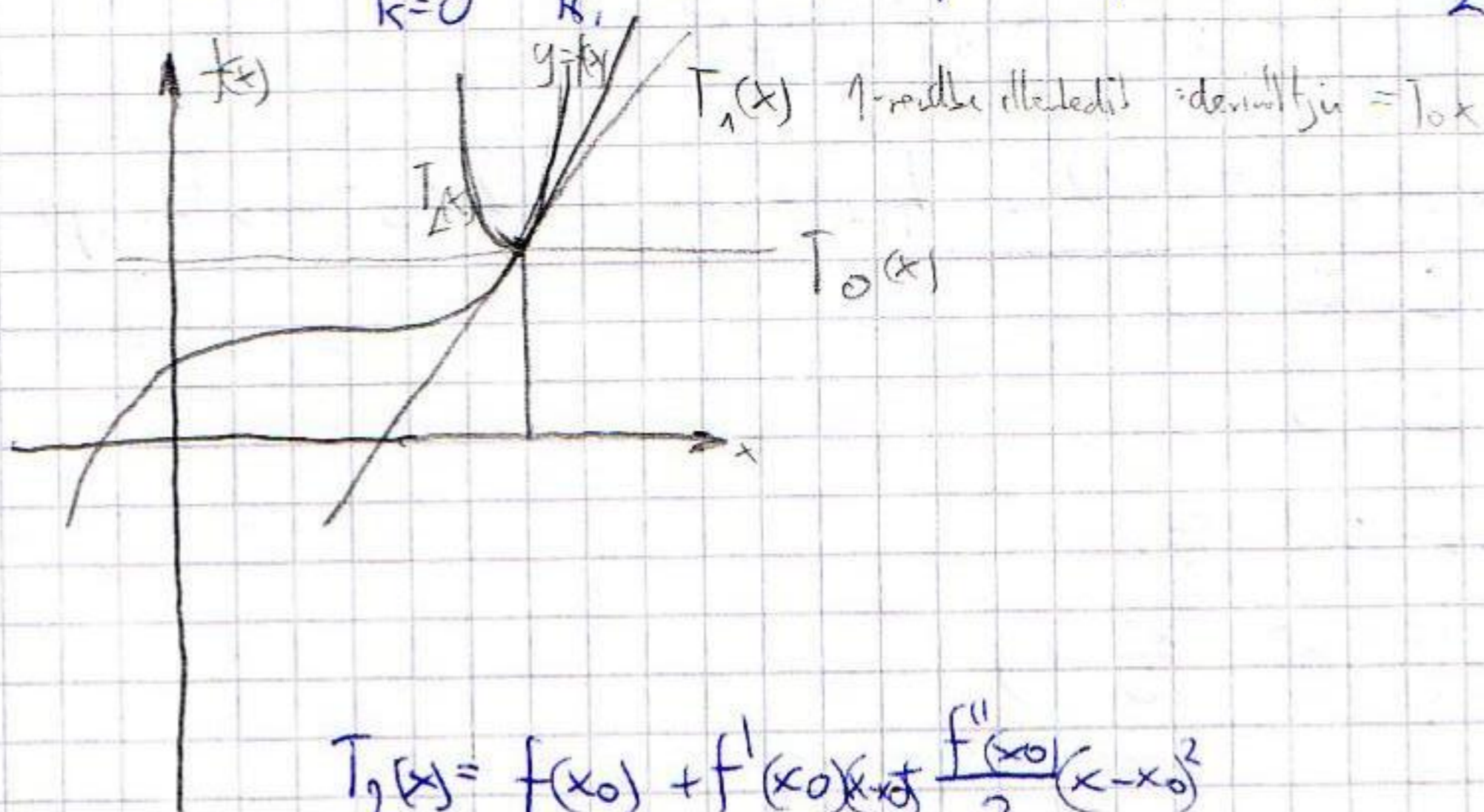
Megoldás Taylor sorral:

$$y = f(x) \quad x_0 \text{ körüli Taylor-sor}$$

$$T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k$$

n-edfokú Taylor polinom

$$T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} (x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n$$



$$T_2(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2} (x-x_0)^2$$

$$T_2(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

$$T_2'(x_0) = f'(x_0) + f''(x_0)(x-x_0)$$

$$T_2''(x_0) = f''(x_0)$$

$$T_2''(x_0) = f''(x_0)$$

$$T_2'''(x_0) = f'''(x_0)$$

pelda(3) (elsőrendű differenciál)

$y' = x^2 + y$ $y(0) = 1$ $x_0 = 0$ körüli Taylor sor

$x=0$
 $y=1$ $y'(0) = 1$

$y'' = 2x + y' \Rightarrow y''(0) = 1$

$y''' = 2 + y'' \Rightarrow y'''(0) = 3$

$y^{(4)} = y''' \Rightarrow y^{(4)}(0) = 3$

$y^{(n)}(0) = 3 \quad n \geq 3$

$y(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{3x^3}{3!} + \frac{3x^4}{4!} + \dots =$

pelda(4)

$y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 0$

$x_0 = 0$ körüli

$y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k x^k = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + c_4 x^4 + c_5 x^5 + \dots$

$y' = c_1 + 2c_2 x + 3c_3 x^2 + 4c_4 x^3 + 5c_5 x^4 + \dots$

$y'' = 2c_2 + 6c_3 x + 12c_4 x^2 + 20c_5 x^3 + \dots$

$(2c_2 + 6c_3 x + 12c_4 x^2 + 20c_5 x^3 + \dots) - 2x(c_1 + 2c_2 x + 3c_3 x^2 + 4c_4 x^3 + 5c_5 x^4 + \dots) + 2(c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + c_4 x^4 + c_5 x^5 + \dots) = 0$

$(2c_0 + 2c_2) + x(6c_3 - 2c_1 + 2c_2) + x^2(12c_4 - 4c_2 + 2c_3) + x^3(20c_5 - 6c_3 + 2c_4) + \dots = 0$

$c_0 = c_2$
 $c_3 = 0$
 $6c_4 = c_2$
 $c_5 = 0$
...

Ifh $c_0 = c$
 $c_1 = 0$
 $y = c - cx^2 - \frac{c}{6}x^4 \dots$
 $y = c \left(1 - x^2 - \frac{x^4}{6} \dots \right)$

n-edik rendű lineáris differenciálegyenlet

$$y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + a_{n-2}y^{(n-2)} + \dots + a_1y' + a_0y = h(x)$$

$a_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n-1$

megold

① (H)-eset megold: $h(x) = 0 \Rightarrow y_H$ (által. megold: n db konstans függvény)

② (IH)-eset partikuláris megoldásunk keresése $\Rightarrow y_P$

\Rightarrow általános megold: $y_{\text{alt}} = y_H + y_P$

① Homogén egyenlet megold

$$y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1y' + a_0y = 0$$

$y = e^{\lambda x}$
 $y' = \lambda e^{\lambda x}$
 $y'' = \lambda^2 e^{\lambda x}$
 $y^{(n)} = \lambda^n e^{\lambda x} \Rightarrow$ pozitív

$$\lambda^n + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_1\lambda + a_0 = 0$$

KARAKTERISZTIKUS EGYENLET

- ① $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ $1x$ -es gyök $\Rightarrow ce^{\lambda x}$
- ② $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ $\alpha \pm i\beta$ $1x$ -es gyök $\Rightarrow e^{\alpha x}(c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$
- ③ $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ m -es gyök (belső rezonancia) $\Rightarrow e^{\lambda x}(c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2 + \dots + c_m x^{m-1})$
- ④ $\lambda = \alpha \pm i\beta$ m -es gyök $\Rightarrow e^{\alpha x}(\cos \beta x(c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2 + \dots + c_m x^{m-1}) + \sin \beta x(c_{m+1} + c_{m+2} x + \dots + c_{2m} x^{m-1}))$

példa(5)

$$y''' + 2y'' + y' = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + \lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda + 1)^2 = 0$$

$\lambda = 0$ esetben $\Rightarrow c_1 e^{0x} = c_1$

$\lambda = -1$ kétszer $\Rightarrow e^{-x}(c_2 + c_3 x)$

$$y_H = c_1 + c_2 e^{-x} + c_3 x e^{-x}$$

példa (6)

$$y''' + 4y'' + 13y' = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 + 4\lambda^2 + 13\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 13) = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = 16 - 52 = -36$$

$$\lambda_{1/2} = \frac{-4 \pm 6j}{2} = -2 \pm 3j$$

$$\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow c_1$$

$$\lambda = -2 \pm 3j \Rightarrow e^{-2x} (c_2 \cos 3x + c_3 \sin 3x)$$

$$y_H = c_1 + c_2 \cos 3x \cdot e^{-2x} + c_3 \sin 3x \cdot e^{-2x}$$

példa (7) | miren ha megold iserjék és kell a diff egyenlet? \Rightarrow dekes kedés a ④ - a egyel
a/lygja

megoldás: a) $7x, \sin 5x \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha=0 \\ \beta=5 \\ m=1 \end{array} \right\} \lambda = \pm 5 : 1x\text{-es gyök}$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha=0 \\ \beta=0 \\ m=2 \end{array} \right\} \lambda = 0 : 2x\text{-es gyök}$
Készenü / glesobek vani

$$\lambda^2 (\lambda - i5)(\lambda + i5) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 (\lambda^2 + 25) = 0$$

$$\lambda^4 + 25\lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{y^{(4)} + 25y'' = 0}}$$

Inhomogon eset

~~...~~ próbafü. módszer

$$y'' - 5y' + 6y = 2 \sin 2x$$

(gaj)

$$(H) \quad y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0 \quad \lambda = 2 \quad 1. \text{ megoldás} = C_1 e^{2x}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0 \quad \lambda = 3 \quad -11- = C_2 e^{3x}$$

$$(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

$$y_H = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x}$$

(másik megoldás $2 \sin 2x$ -len kereskedés)

$$(IH) \quad y_p = A \sin 2x + B \cos 2x !$$

$$y_p' = 2A \cos 2x - 2B \sin 2x$$

$$y_p'' = -4A \sin 2x - 4B \cos 2x$$

$$-4A \sin 2x - 4B \cos 2x - 10A \cos 2x + 10B \sin 2x + 6A \sin 2x + 6B \cos 2x = 2 \sin 2x$$

$$\sin 2x: \begin{cases} 2A + 10B = 2 \\ A = \frac{1}{26} \end{cases}$$

$$\cos 2x: \begin{cases} 2B - 10A = 0 \\ \Rightarrow B = 5A = \frac{5}{26} \end{cases}$$

$$y_{ip} = \frac{1}{26} \sin 2x + \frac{5}{26} \cos 2x$$