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ΜΑΣ024 Αγκώνας 13/02/2013

Άσκηση 1

Κάθε μία από τις παρακάτω ΔΕ να ελεγχθεί αν είναι ακριβής ή όχι. Για εκείνες που είναι ακριβείς, να βρεθεί μια οικογένεια λύσεων ή η μορφή της συνθήκης $\varphi(x, y) = C$. Όπου είναι δυνατό, η λύση να εκφραστεί πάλι στη μορφή $y = f(x, C)$.

i) $(x+y)y' + y + 2x = 0$ v) $(x-2y)y' + y + \cos x = 0$

ii) $(x-3y^2)y' + y + 2x = 0$ vi) $(x-2y)y' - 2y + \cos x = 0$

iii) $(2x-y)y' + y + 2x = 0$ vii) $3x^2 + y + xy' = 0$

iv) $2yy' = \frac{x+1}{x}$ viii) $2e^{-(x^2+y^2)}(x+yy') = 1$

Λύση

i) $A + By' = 0$ Η ΔΕ είναι ακριβής αν και μόνο αν $A_y = B_x$

$A = y + 2x, B = x + y$ $\left. \begin{matrix} A_y = 1 \\ B_x = 1 \end{matrix} \right\}$ άρα η ΔΕ είναι ακριβής

Υπάρχει $\varphi(x, y)$ τ.ω. $\varphi_x = A, \varphi_y = B$ δηλαδή.

$\left. \begin{matrix} \varphi_x = y + 2x \Rightarrow \varphi = xy + x^2 + g(y) \\ \varphi_y = x + y \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} \varphi_y = x + g'(y) \\ \varphi_y = x + y \end{matrix} \Rightarrow g'(y) = y \Rightarrow$

$g(y) = \frac{y^2}{2}$ δηλαδή οι λύσεις της ΔΕ δίνονται από τις $g(x, y) = C \Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2} + xy + x^2 = C \Rightarrow$

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$$y = -x \pm \sqrt{2c - x^2}$$

ii)
$$\left. \begin{matrix} A = y + 2x \\ B = x - 3y^2 \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} A_y = 1 \\ " \\ B_x = 1 \end{matrix}$$
 άρα η ΔΕ είναι ακριβής.

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \varphi_x = A \\ \varphi_y = B \end{matrix} \right\} \left. \begin{matrix} \varphi_x = y + 2x \\ \varphi_y = x - 3y^2 \end{matrix} \right\} \left. \begin{matrix} \varphi(x,y) = xy + x^2 + g(y) \\ \varphi_y = x - 3y^2 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \varphi_y = x + g'(y) \\ \varphi_y = x - 3y^2 \end{matrix} \right\} g'(y) = -3y^2 \Rightarrow g(y) = -y^3$$

άρα οι λύσεις της ΔΕ δίνονται από του εξίσω

$$\varphi(x,y) = c \Rightarrow -y^3 + xy + x^2 = c.$$

iii)
$$\left. \begin{matrix} A = y + 2x \\ B = 2x - y \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} A_y = 2 \\ \neq \\ B_x = 2 \end{matrix}$$
 Η ΔΕ δεν είναι ακριβής

iv) δεν υπάρχουν:

iv)
$$\left. \begin{matrix} A = y + \cos x \\ B = x - 2y \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} A_y = 1 \\ B_x = 1 \end{matrix}$$
 Η ΔΕ είναι ακριβής

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \varphi_x = A \\ \varphi_y = B \end{matrix} \right\} \left. \begin{matrix} \varphi_x = y + \cos x \\ \varphi_y = x - 2y \end{matrix} \right\} \left. \begin{matrix} \varphi = xy + \sin x + g(y) \\ \varphi_y = x - 2y \end{matrix} \right\}$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_y &= x + y'(y) \\ \varphi_y &= x - 2y \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} g'(y) &= -2y \Rightarrow g = -y^2 \end{aligned}$$

Apa or discuss the DE is exact and in exact

$$\varphi(x, y) = C \Rightarrow -y^2 + xy + \sin x = C \Rightarrow$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \left(x \pm \sqrt{-4C + x^2 + 4 \sin x} \right)$$

(v) ~~A = -x+1~~ $2yy' = \frac{x+1}{x} \Rightarrow 2yy' - \frac{x+1}{x} = 0$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A &= -\frac{x+1}{x} \\ B &= 2y \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} A_y &= 0 \\ B_x &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{H DE is exact.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_x &= A \\ \varphi_y &= B \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_x &= -\frac{x+1}{x} \\ \varphi_y &= 2y \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_x &= -\frac{x+1}{x} \\ \varphi_x &= y^2 + g(x) \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_x &= -\frac{x+1}{x} \\ \varphi_x &= g'(x) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$g'(x) = -1 - \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow g(x) = -x - \ln|x|$$

Apa $\varphi(x, y) = C \Rightarrow y^2 - x - \ln|x| = C \Rightarrow$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{C + x + \ln|x|}$$

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$$\text{vi) } \left. \begin{array}{l} A = -2y + \cos x \\ B = x - 2y \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} A_y = -2 \\ B_x = 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{òxi akribis}$$

$$\text{vii) } \left. \begin{array}{l} A = 3x^2 + y \\ B = x \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} A_y = 1 \\ B_x = 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{in } \Delta E \text{ sivan akribis.}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi_x = A \\ \varphi_y = B \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi_x = 3x^2 + y \\ \varphi_y = x \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi_x = 3x^2 + y \\ \varphi = xy + g(x) \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi_x = 3x^2 + y \\ \varphi_x = y + g'(x) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$g'(x) = 3x^2 \Rightarrow g = x^3 \text{ a pu}$$

$$\varphi(x, y) = c \Rightarrow xy + x^3 = c \Rightarrow y = \frac{c - x^3}{x} \quad x \neq 0$$

H ΔE sivan nu jentifikni!

$$\text{viii) } 2e^{-(x^2+y^2)} (x+yy') = 1 \Rightarrow 2(x+yy') = e^{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - e^{x^2+y^2} + 2yy' = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A = 2x - e^{x^2+y^2} \\ B = 2y \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} A_y = -2ye^{x^2+y^2} \\ B_x = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{in } \Delta E \text{ sivan } \underline{\text{ssu}} \text{ sivan } \text{akribis.}$$

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Άσκηση 2

Δείχτε ότι οι παρακάτω ΔΕ συνδέχονται ομοκληρωτικά
 παρήγοντα της μορφής $E(x,y) = f(x)$ και $E(x,y) = f(y)$
 αντίστοιχα. Χρησιμοποιώντας έναν παρήγοντα αυτού του
 είδους να καταγράψετε/βρείτε οι λύσεις των ΔΕ που
 ή ζητήσατε.

i) $2y^2 + 3x + 2xyy' = 0$ ii) $y + 3 + (3y - 2x)y' = 0$.

Λύση

i)
$$\left. \begin{matrix} A = 2y^2 + 3x \\ B = 2xy \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} A_y = 4y \\ B_x = 2y \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ η ΔΕ δίνονται ακριβώς}$$

όπως

$$\frac{A_y - B_x}{B} = \frac{4y - 2y}{2xy} = \frac{2y}{2xy} = \frac{1}{x}$$

που είναι συνάρτηση μόνο του x. Από την θεωρία
 γνωρίζουμε ότι τότε η ΔΕ συνδέχεται έναν με τον
 της μορφής $E(x,y) = f(x)$ όπου

$$\frac{f'}{f} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = x.$$

Τότε η $2xy^2 + 3x^2 + 2x^2yy'$ είναι ακριβώς
 παράγωγο:

$$\left. \begin{matrix} A = 2xy^2 + 3x^2 \\ B = 2x^2y \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} A_y = 4xy \\ B_x = 4xy \end{matrix}$$

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$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi_x = A \\ \varphi_y = B \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi_x = 2xy^2 + 3x^2 \\ \varphi_y = 2x^2y \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi_x = 2xy^2 + 3x^2 \\ \varphi = x^2y^2 + g(x) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi_x = 2xy^2 + 3x^2 \\ \varphi_x = 2xy^2 + g'(x) \end{array} \right\} \quad y'(x) = 3x^2 \Rightarrow g(x) = x^3$$

Άρα οι λύσεις δίνονται από την εξίσωση

$$\varphi(x, y) = C \Rightarrow x^2y^2 + x^3 = C.$$

ii)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A = y+3 \\ B = 3y-2x \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} A_y = 1 \\ B_x = -2 \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{η ΔΕ δίνεται ακριβώς}$$

όπως

$$\frac{B_x - A_y}{A} = \frac{-3}{y+3}$$

που είναι συνάρτηση μόνο του y κι από την θεωρία συμπεραίνει ότι η ΔΕ επιδέχεται έναν ολοκλ. παράγοντα της μορφής $E(x, y) = f(y)$ που δίνεται από την εξίσωση

$$\frac{f'}{f} = -\frac{3}{y+3} \Rightarrow \ln f = -3 \ln y+3 \Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{(y+3)^3}$$

Πράγματι: η ΔΕ δίνεται

$$\frac{1}{(y+3)^2} + \frac{3y-2x}{(y+3)^3} y' = 0.$$

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$$\partial_y \left(\frac{1}{(y+3)^2} \right) = \partial_x \left(\frac{3y-2x}{(y+3)^3} \right) = -\frac{2}{(y+3)^3}$$

$$\varphi_x = A \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_x = \frac{1}{(y+3)^2} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{x}{(y+3)^2} + g(y) \\ \varphi_y = B \end{array} \right.$$

$$\varphi_y = \frac{3y-2x}{(y+3)^3} \Rightarrow \varphi_y = \frac{3y-2x}{(y+3)^3}$$

$$\frac{-3y + (y+3)g'(y)}{(y+3)^3} = 0 \Rightarrow g'(y) = \frac{3y}{y+3} \Rightarrow g(y) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{3+2y}{(y+3)^2}$$

ΚΙ ΒΟΥΛΩΣ ΟΙ ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΔΕ ΔΙΟΥΝΤΑΙ ΑΝΘ ΤΗΝ ΕΞΙΣΧ.

$$\varphi(x,y) = c \Rightarrow \frac{x}{(y+3)^2} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{3+2y}{(y+3)^2} = c$$