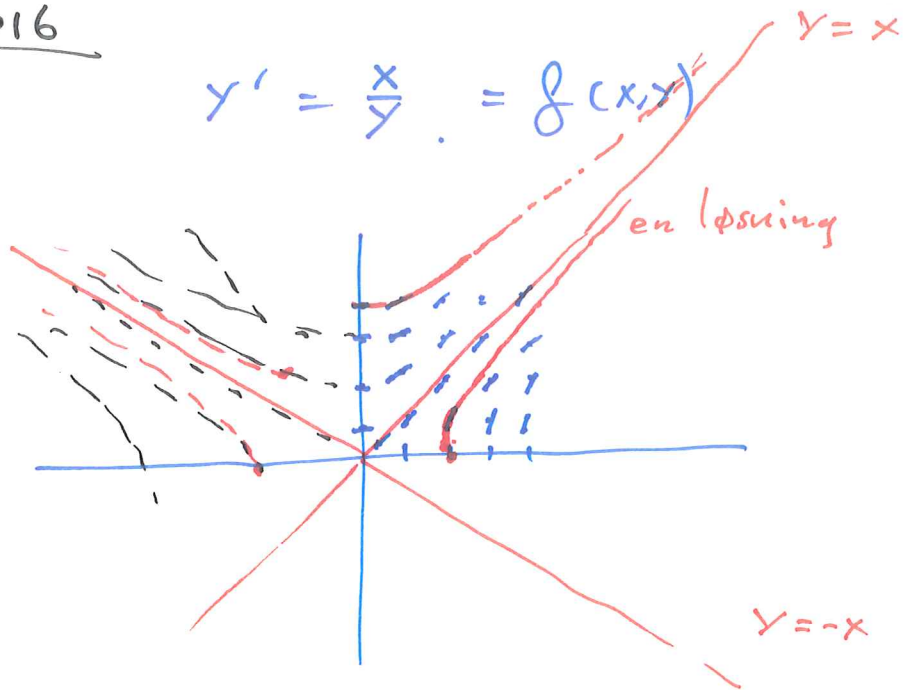


7.09.2016

Oppgave til i dag

$$y' = \frac{x}{y} = f(x,y)$$

Retningsfelt



①

Løsningene er: $y = x$
 $y = -x$

$y^2 = x^2 + k$ andre løsninger er deler av hyperbler.

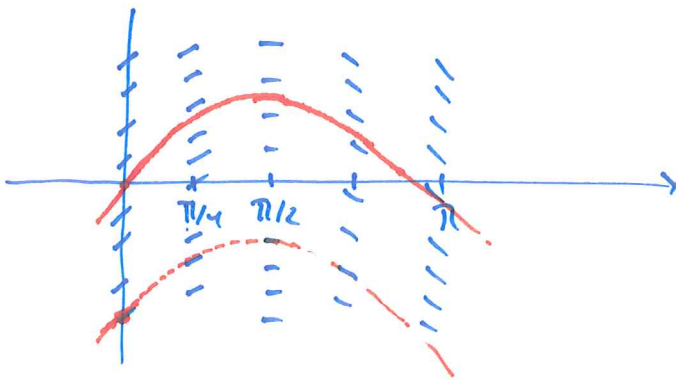
$$y^2 - x^2 = k \quad (k \in \mathbb{R})$$

Eksempel

$$y' = \cos x$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

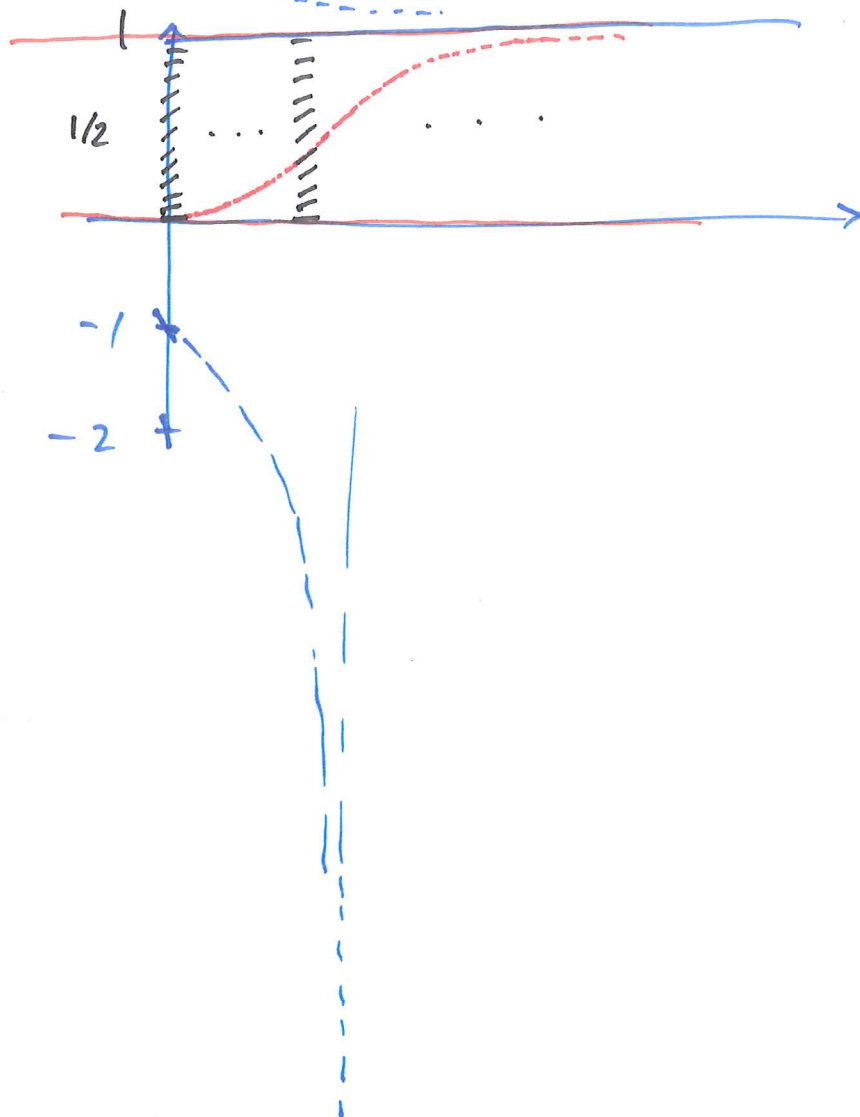
($\sin x$ er løsningen)



Logistisk diff. likning

② $y' = y(1-y)$

(generelt $ky(N-y)$ $k > 0$)

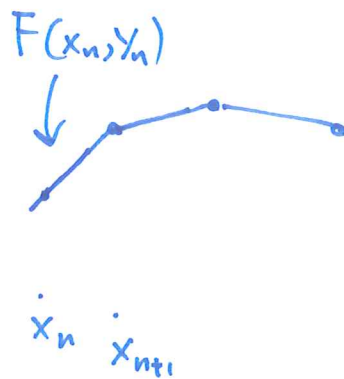


$$y' = \frac{1}{x+y} = F(x,y) \quad y(1) = 0$$

③ Estimer $y(1.2)$ til løsningen av diff. likningen ved bruk av Eulers metode m. steglengde 0.1.

EULERS METODE

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + F(x_n, y_n) \cdot d$$



$$x_0 = 1 \quad x_1 = 1 + 0.1 = 1.1, \quad x_2 = 1.2$$

$$y_0 = 0 \quad y_1 = y_0 + \frac{1}{x_0 + y_0} \cdot 0.1$$

$$y_1 = 0 + \frac{1}{1+0} \cdot 0.1 = \underline{0.1}$$

$$y_2 = y_1 + F(x_1, y_1) \cdot d$$

$$= 0.1 + \frac{1}{1.1+0.1} \cdot d$$

$$= 0.1 + \frac{1}{1.2} \cdot 0.1 = 0.1 \left(1 + \frac{1}{6} \right)$$

$$= 0.1 \left(1 + \frac{5}{6} \right) = \underline{\underline{0.1 \cdot \frac{11}{6}}} \quad (\sim 0.183\dots)$$

2. ordens lineære diff. likninger
med konstante koeffisienter.

④

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

$$y'' + 3y' + 2y = 0$$

Prøver med $y(x) = e^{rx}$

$$y'(x) = r e^{rx}$$
$$y''(x) = r^2 e^{rx}$$

Setter inn:

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

$$(r^2 + r + 1) e^{rx} = 0. \quad (\text{for alle } x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r^2 + r + 1 = 0$$

Løsningene til likningen

$$r = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i}{2}$$

Løsningene til
diff. likningen

$$A \cdot e^{\left(\frac{-1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i}{2}\right)x} + B e^{\left(\frac{-1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i}{2}\right)x}$$

$$y = e^{-x/2} \left[A \left(\cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right)i \right) + B \left(\cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) \cdot i \right) \right]$$

⑤

⋮

$$= e^{-x/2} \left(C \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) + D \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) \right)$$

Presentasjon som gir reelle funksjoner når C, D er reelle.

Sammelignes koeffisienter :

$$A + B = C$$

$$(A - B)i = D$$

$$(A - B = -i \cdot D \quad \text{så} \quad A = \frac{1}{2}(C - iD) \text{ etc.})$$

Eksempel:

$$y'' + 9y = 0$$

Anta $y = e^{rx}$. setter

$$(r^2 + 9) e^{rx} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad r^2 + 9 = 0$$

$$\text{alle } x \quad r^2 = -9$$

$$r = \pm 3i$$

Løsningene $(Ae^{3ix} + B e^{-3ix} \dots)$

$$y(x) = C \cdot \cos(3x) + D \sin(3x).$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad Y'' + 2Y' + Y = 0$$

Anta: $Y(x) = e^{rx}$

$$(r^2 + 2r + 1) e^{rx} = 0 \quad \text{alle } x$$

$$r^2 + 2r + 1 = 0$$

$$(r+1)^2 = 0$$

én løsning e^{-x}

$$Y = A e^{-x}$$

base én frihetsgrad!

Det viser seg at

$$Y = B x \cdot e^{-x}$$

også er en løsning.

$$\begin{aligned} Y' &= (x e^{-x})' = (x)' e^{-x} + (x) \cdot (e^{-x})' \\ &= e^{-x} + (-x e^{-x}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y'' &= -e^{-x} - (x e^{-x})' \\ &= -e^{-x} - e^{-x} + x e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$Y'' + 2Y' + Y =$$

$$(-2e^{-x} + x e^{-x}) + 2(e^{-x} - x e^{-x}) + x e^{-x} = 0$$

kansellerer

Løsningene er
$$\underline{Y(x) = A e^{-x} + B \cdot x e^{-x}}$$