

Diferencialinės lygtys

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PDL. Integruojamasis daugiklis.

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- 1 Pilnujų diferencialų lygtis
- 2 Integruojamasis daugiklis

Pilnujų diferencialų lygtis

Apibrėžimas

$$M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$$

vadinama pilnujų diferencialų lygtimi (PDL), jei reiškinys

$$M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy$$

yra pilnasis diferencialas, t.y. egzistuoja tokia funkcija F , kad

$$dF(x, y) = M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy.$$

Sąlyga

$M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ yra pilnujų diferencialų lygtis, jei

$$\frac{\partial M(x, y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N(x, y)}{\partial x}.$$

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1 uždavinys

$$\frac{y}{x} dx + (y^3 + \ln x) dy = 0$$

- Kadangi $\frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x}$, tai lygtis yra PDL.
- $F(x, y) = \int \frac{y}{x} dx = y \ln x + \phi(y)$
- $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \ln x + \phi'(y) = y^3 + \ln x = N(x, y)$
- $\phi'(y) = y^3$
 $\phi(y) = \int y^3 dy$
 $\phi(y) = \frac{y^4}{4} + C$
- Todėl $F(x, y) = y \ln x + \frac{y^4}{4}$ t.y. bendrasis lygties integralas gali būti užrašytas $y \ln x + \frac{y^4}{4} = C$ arba $4y \ln x + y^4 = C$

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$$(1 + y^2 \sin 2x)dx - 2y \cos^2 x dy = 0$$

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Funkcija $\mu(x, y)$ vadinama integruojamuoju daugikliu, jei

$$\frac{\partial \mu M(x, y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \mu N(x, y)}{\partial x}, \text{ t.y.}$$

$$\mu M(x, y) dx + \mu N(x, y) dy = 0$$

yra PDL

Deja, išskyrus atskirus atvejus, nėra metodo tokiam daugikliui rasti...

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Atskiri atvejai

Jei $\frac{\frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y}}{N(x,y)} = \phi(x)$, t.y. nepriklauso nuo y

$$\text{Tai } \mu := \mu(x) = e^{-\int \phi(x) dx}$$

Jei $\frac{\frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y}}{M(x,y)} = \phi(y)$, t.y. nepriklauso nuo x

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3 uždavinys

$$(3x^2 \cos y - \sin y) \cos y dx - x dy = 0$$

- $$\frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} = -1 + 3x^2 2 \cos y \sin y + \cos 2y =$$
$$2(3x^2 \cos y - \sin y) \sin y$$

Kadangi $\frac{\frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y}}{M(x,y)} = \frac{2(3x^2 \cos y - \sin y) \sin y}{(3x^2 \cos y - \sin y) \cos y} = 2 \operatorname{tg} y$ nepriklauso nuo x , tai

$$\mu = e^{\int 2 \operatorname{tg} y dy} = e^{-2 \ln \cos y} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 y}$$

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Dauginame abi puses iš μ :

$$(3x^2 - tgy)dx - \frac{x}{\cos^2 y} dy = 0$$

$$F(x, y) = \int (3x^2 - tgy)dx = x^3 - xtgy + \phi(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{\cos^2 y} + \phi'(y) = -\frac{x}{\cos^2 y} = \mu N(x, y)$$

$$\phi'(y) = 0$$

$$\phi(y) = C$$

Todėl bendrasis lygties integralas gali būti užrašytas $x^3 - xtgy = C$

Beje, dauginami iš $\mu(x, y)$ praradome sprendinius, kuriems

$$\cos y = 0, \text{ t.y. } y = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

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4 uždavinys

$$xydx - (y^3 + x^2y + x^2)dy = 0$$

- $\frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} = -x(2y + 3)$

Kadangi $\frac{\frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y}}{M(x,y)} = \frac{-x(2y+3)}{xy} = -2 - \frac{3}{y}$ nepriklauso nuo x , tai

$$\mu = e^{-\int 2 + \frac{3}{y} dy} = e^{-2y} y^{-3}$$

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$$F(x, y) = \int xy^{-2}e^{-2y}dx = y^{-2}e^{-2y}\frac{x^2}{2} + \phi(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2}{2} \frac{-2e^{-2y}y^2 - 2ye^{-2y}}{y^4} + \phi'(y) = -e^{-2y} - e^{-2y}\frac{x^2}{y^2} - e^{-2y}\frac{x^2}{y^3} = \mu N(x, y)$$

$$\phi'(y) = -e^{-2y}$$

$$\phi(y) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-2y} + C$$

Todėl bendrasis lygties integralas gali būti užrašytas $e^{-2y}(\frac{x^2}{y^2} + 1) = C$

Dauginame abi puses iš μ :

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Todėl bendrasis lygties integralas gali būti užrašytas $e^{-2y}(\frac{x^2}{y^2} + 1) = C$

Dauginame abi puses iš μ :

$$xy^{-2}e^{-2y}dx - e^{-2y}y^{-3}(y^3 + x^2y + x^2)dy = 0$$

$$F(x, y) = \int xy^{-2}e^{-2y}dx = y^{-2}e^{-2y}\frac{x^2}{2} + \phi(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2}{2} \frac{-2e^{-2y}y^2 - 2ye^{-2y}}{y^4} + \phi'(y) = -e^{-2y} - e^{-2y}\frac{x^2}{y^2} - e^{-2y}\frac{x^2}{y^3} = \mu N(x, y)$$

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$$i \quad 8 \quad \Sigma \quad \pi$$