

DIFERENCIÁLNE ROVNICE

ak rovnice obsahujúce deriváciu (cie) nevedú k fci

Pr. $y'(x) = x y(x)$ $y''(x) + 3y'(x) + 4y(x) = 0$ $y''(x) = 5$

Rôd DR je rôd najvyššej derivácie.

Riešiť DR znamená nájsť (množinu) funkcií, ktoré sú riešením danej rovnice

$(y'(x))^{15} + \sin^{15} x \, dx = 0$

DR I. rádu DR II. rádu

Príklad. Riešte DR

$y'(x) = x^2 + 1$ / 5

$\int y'(x) dx = \int x^2 + 1 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + x + C$

Medzi je rozdanie do dvoch bodov - do dvoch bodov, ak sa nájde riešenie

Pr. nájsť $y' = x^2 + 1$ ak $y(1) = 2$

$y = \frac{x^3}{3} + x + C$ $2 = \frac{1}{3} + 1 + C \Rightarrow C = \frac{2}{3}$

SEPAROVATEĽNÁ DR

je DR, ktorú môžeme upraviť na tvar

(S) $f(y) y' = g(x)$ / 5

$\int f(y(x)) y'(x) dx = \int g(x) dx$

substit $y(x) = u$

$\int f(u) du = \int g(x) dx$

$F(u) = G(x) + C$

(1) $F(y(x)) = G(x) + C$

$y(x) = F^{-1}(G(x) + C)$

Riešiť SDR znamená prejsť od (S) $\rightarrow$ (1)

SCHEMA

(S) $f(y) y' = g(x)$ $y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$

$f(y) \frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)$

$\int f(y) dy = \int g(x) dx$

(1) $F(y) = G(x) + C$

Riešte DR

$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = x y^2$ ak $y(0) = 1$

$\int \frac{1}{y^2} dy = \int x dx$ podmienka $y \neq 0$

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

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

$1 = -\frac{1}{C} \Rightarrow C = -1$

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

$y = 0$

$y' = x^2 y^2$ ak

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

2. LINEÁRNA DR I. rádu je DR tvaru

$y'(x) + a(x)y(x) = b(x)$, kde $a(x), b(x)$ sú dané fci

spojte na I

Riešenie $y(x)$ existuje na celom

Def. I.F. = INTEGRÁČNÝ FAKTOR

$\int a(x) dx \rightarrow$ du si vyberieme 1 PF ktorú chceme $C=0$

$y' e^{\int a(x) dx} + a(x) y e^{\int a(x) dx} = b(x) e^{\int a(x) dx}$

$(y e^{\int a(x) dx})' = b(x) e^{\int a(x) dx}$

$y e^{\int a(x) dx} = \int (b(x) e^{\int a(x) dx} + C) dx$

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