

Diferenciální rovnice

Rovnice se separovatelnými proměnnými

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = f(x)g(y) \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{g(y)} dy = \int f(x) dx$$

Forma (ně): $\frac{1}{g(y)} y' = f(x) \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{g(y)} y' dx = \int f(x) dx$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} y = y(x) \\ dy = y'(x) dx \end{array} \right| \int \frac{1}{g(y)} dy$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = \frac{y^2 + 1}{x + 1}$$

$$+ y(0) = 1$$

\uparrow
x

$$\int \frac{1}{y^2 + 1} dy = \int \frac{1}{x + 1} dx$$

$$\arctan y = \ln|x + 1| + C \quad (\tan(\arctan y) = y)$$

$$| y = \tan(\ln|x + 1| + C) \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$1 = \tan(C) \rightarrow C = \arctan 1 = \pi/4$$

Substituce

pro dif. rovnice tvaru

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

je použijeme substituci

$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$

$u(x)$

$$\rightarrow y = ux \rightarrow y' = u + xu'$$

$$\rightarrow xu' = f(u) - u$$

\rightarrow separace

$$\bullet \quad x y' + y \ln x = y \ln y, \quad y(1) = 1$$

$$e^x + e^x \ln x = e^x (\underbrace{\ln e + \ln x}_1)$$

$$x y' = y \ln \frac{y}{x}$$

$$y' = \frac{y}{x} \ln \frac{y}{x}$$

$$u + x u' = u \ln u$$

$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$

Pozor na detení
funkcií
(nesmí byť triválna)

$$y' = u + x u'$$

$$\times \frac{du}{dx} = x u' = u \ln u - u$$

$$\int \frac{1/u}{(\ln u - 1)} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

príedp. $u(\ln u - 1) \neq 0$

$$\frac{y}{x} = u \neq 0, e$$

$$\cancel{y = 0}, y = e \cdot x \checkmark$$

$$e \ln |\ln(u) - 1| = \ln |x| + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\ln(u) - 1 = \pm x + C$$

$D \in \mathbb{R}$

$$u = e^{\pm x + C + 1}$$

$$= e^{\pm x + D}$$

$$= e^{\pm x} \cdot e^D$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = e^{\pm x} \cdot C, \quad C > 0$$

Lineárna dif. rovnice

$$y' = a(x)y + b(x)$$

$$y' - a(x)y = b(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x e^{\pm x} \cdot C, & C > 0 \\ y = e \cdot x \end{cases}$$

$$\cdot e^{-\int a(x) dx} =: I(x)$$

$$\underbrace{y' e^{I(x)} - a(x)y e^{I(x)}} = b(x) e^{I(x)}$$

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

$$\cdot y' = x - \frac{2y}{x^2-1}, \quad y(2) = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma &= \int a(x) dx = \int \frac{-2}{x^2-1} dx = \int \frac{-2}{(x-1)(x+1)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{-1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+1} dx = -\ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$y' + \frac{2}{x^2-1} \cdot y = x \quad \bigg/ e^{-\ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right|} = \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right|$$

$$\underbrace{y \cdot \frac{x-1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} y}_{\text{}} = \frac{x-1}{x+1} x$$

$$\left(y \cdot \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)' \cdot y \cdot \frac{x-1}{x+1} = \int \frac{x^2-x}{x+1} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{x^2-x}{x+1} : x+1 = x-2 + \dots \\ &\underline{-(x^2+x)} \\ &\quad -2x-2 \\ &\quad \underline{-(-2x-2)} \\ &\quad \quad 0 \end{aligned} = \int x-2 + \frac{2}{x+1} dx$$

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

$$y = \frac{x+1}{x-1} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + \ln|x+1| + C \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x=2 \\ y=3 \end{aligned} \quad 3 = \frac{1}{3} \left(2 - 4 + \ln 3 + C \right)$$

$$9 = \frac{\ln 3 - 2}{3} + C$$

$$C = \underline{\underline{27 - \ln 3}}$$

Res. spln'ujici'ci' pou. podm.

$$y = \frac{x-1}{x+1} \left(\dots + 27 - \ln 3 \right)$$

Bernoulliho rovnice

$n > 0$

$$y' = a(x)y + b(x)y^n \quad (y \equiv 0 \text{ je řešením})$$

$$y^{-n} y' = a(x) y^{1-n} + b(x) \quad (\text{předp. } y \neq 0)$$

$$u = y^{1-n} \rightarrow u' = y^{-n} \cdot y'$$

$$\frac{1}{1-n} u' = a(x)u + b(x) \quad (1-n)$$

• $y' = \frac{y}{x} + y^2 \sin x$

$$y^{-2} y' = \frac{1}{x} y^{-1} + \sin x \quad u = y^{-1}$$

$$-u' = \frac{1}{x} u + \sin x \quad u' = -y^{-2} - y'$$

$$I(x) = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| \rightarrow e^{I(x)} = x$$

$$-(u' + \frac{1}{x} u) = \sin x \quad \cdot x$$

$$-(u'x + u) = (-ux)' = x \sin x$$

$$-ux = \int x \sin x dx =$$

$$\stackrel{\text{I-P}}{=} -x \cos x - \int (-\cos x) dx$$

$$= -x \cos x + \sin x + C$$

$$+ y^{-1} = +u = +\cos x \neq \frac{1}{x} (\sin x + C)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\cos x - \frac{1}{x} \sin x + C}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Diferenciální počet funkcí více proměnných

- určete definiční obor funkce, nadeřte

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}$$

$$g(x, y) = \sqrt{|\sin(x) \sin(y)|}$$

DÚ

- Pomocí vrstevnic a řetů nakreslete graf funkce $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$

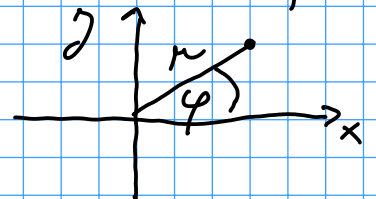
Limity

Nefunguje l'Hospitalovo pravidlo.

Možné využít transformace souřadnic (do polárních)

$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$



Vyjadřením y jako funkce x , směřujeme k
limitnímu bodu jen po jedné cestě.
(obdobě limity zprava/zleva)

$$\bullet \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (4,4)} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}}{x - y}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (\infty, \infty)} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4}$$