

# DIFFERENCIÁLNÍ ROVNICE

$$y' = f(x) \cdot g(y)$$

$y(x)$  je neznámá funkce

rovnice se separují pomocí proměnných

Pr 1

$$y' = x y^2$$

$$y(0) = 3$$

$$y' = x y^2 \quad / : y^2$$

$$y(x) \equiv 0 \quad \text{je triviální}$$
$$y(0) = 0 \quad \text{dif. rovnice}$$

$$\frac{y'(x)}{y^2(x)} = x \quad \text{integrujeme}$$

$$\int \frac{y'(x) dx}{y^2(x)} = \int x dx$$

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

Na levé straně použijeme  
substituci

$$y = y(x)$$

$$dy = y'(x) dx$$

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

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

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

$$x = 0 \quad y(0) = 3$$

$$3 = y(0) = -\frac{2}{0^2 + d} \implies d = -\frac{2}{3}$$

Řešení počáteční úlohy je

$$y(x) = \frac{-2}{x^2 - \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2}{\frac{2}{3} - x^2} = \frac{6}{2 - 3x^2}$$

Zkouška:

$$\left(\frac{6}{2-3x^2}\right)' = \frac{-6(-6)x}{(2-3x^2)^2} = \frac{+36x}{(2-3x^2)^2} = \angle$$

$$P = xy^2 = x \cdot \left[\frac{6}{(2-3x^2)}\right]^2 = \frac{36x}{(2-3x^2)^2} = \angle$$

Pr 2

$$y' = x^2 y$$

$$y(0) = -3$$

$$y(x) \equiv 0$$

je řešení  
s poč. podmínkou  
 $y(0) = 0$

$$y' = x^2 y \quad | : y$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = x^2 \quad \int \dots dx$$

$$\int \frac{y'(x) dx}{y(x)} = \int x^2 dx$$

$$y = y(x) \quad dy = y'(x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{x^3}{3} + c$$

$$\ln |y| = \frac{x^3}{3} + c \quad / e^{\dots}$$

$$e^{\ln|y|} = e^{\frac{x^3}{3} + C} = e^{\frac{x^3}{3}} \cdot \underbrace{e^C}_{A > 0} \quad \text{Dk:}$$

$$|y| = A \cdot e^{\frac{x^3}{3}}$$

$$y(0) = -3$$

$$3 = |-3| = |y(0)| = A \cdot e^0 = A$$

$$|y| = 3 \cdot e^{\frac{x^3}{3}}$$

$$y(x) = -|y(x)| = -3 e^{\frac{x^3}{3}}$$

Řešení počáteční úlohy je  $y(x) = -3 e^{\frac{x^3}{3}}$

$$y'(x) = \left( -3 e^{\frac{x^3}{3}} \right)' = -3 e^{\frac{x^3}{3}} \cdot x^2 = y \cdot x^2$$

$$y(0) = -3 e^0 = -3$$

Pi 3 Polocās rozpadu Radioaktīvi nātrī se rozpada'

podle dif. rovnice

$$N' = -\lambda N \quad \lambda > 0$$

$N'$  je záporné, proto funkcce  $N(t)$  klesá.

Víme, že polocās rozpadu je 5568 let. Za jak dlouho se rozpadne 25% radioaktivního nātrí.

Rěšení:  $N' = -\lambda N$ ,  $N(0) = N_0$

Rěšení je  $\frac{N'}{N} = -\lambda \Rightarrow \int \frac{N'(t)}{N(t)} dt = \int -\lambda dt$

$$\int \frac{dN}{N} = -\lambda t + c \quad N > 0$$

$$\ln|N| = \ln N = -\lambda t + c \quad / e^{-}$$

premise  $N > 0$

$$\underline{\underline{N}} = e^{\ln N} = e^{-\lambda t + c} = e^{-\lambda t} \cdot e^c = \underline{\underline{A \cdot e^{-\lambda t}}}$$

$$N_0 = N(0) = A \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot 0} = A$$

Résultat je

$$N(t) = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$



$$t = 5568 \quad \frac{N_0}{2} = N(5568) = N_0 e^{-\lambda \cdot 5568}$$

Cherme spital  $\lambda$ : Peto aplicujime ln

$$\ln \frac{N_0}{2} = \ln(N_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot 5568}) = \ln N_0 + \ln e^{(-\lambda) \cdot 5568}$$

$$\cancel{\ln N_0} - \ln 2 = \cancel{\ln N_0} - \lambda \cdot 5568$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{5568}$$

$t_1 =$  čas rozpadu 25% nuklidu:

$$\frac{3}{4} N_0 = N(t_1) = N_0 e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{5568} t_1}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{5568} t_1} \quad / \ln$$

$$\ln \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{\ln 2}{5568} \cdot t_1$$

$$\ln \frac{4}{3} = \frac{\ln 2}{5568} \cdot t_1$$

$$t_1 = \frac{\ln \frac{4}{3}}{\ln 2} \cdot 5568 = 2310$$

Př 4 Chemická reakce  $A + B \rightarrow C$ . Koncentrace  $z(t)$   
látky C v čase  $t$  postupně mění podle dif. rovnice

$$z' = k(z-a)^2 \quad z(0) = 0$$

Řešení:

$$\frac{z'}{(z-a)^2} = k \quad \int dt$$

$$\int \frac{z'(t)}{(z-a)^2} dt = \int k dt \quad \text{substituce } z = z(t)$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{(z-a)^2} = kt + C$$

$$-\frac{1}{z-a} = kt + C$$

$$-(z-a) = \frac{1}{kt+C}$$

$$a-z = \frac{1}{kt+C}$$

$$z = a - \frac{1}{kt+C} = \frac{akt+ac-1}{kt+C}$$

$$z(0) = 0$$

$$0 = z(0) = \frac{ac-1}{c} \Rightarrow ac-1=0 \quad c = \frac{1}{a}$$

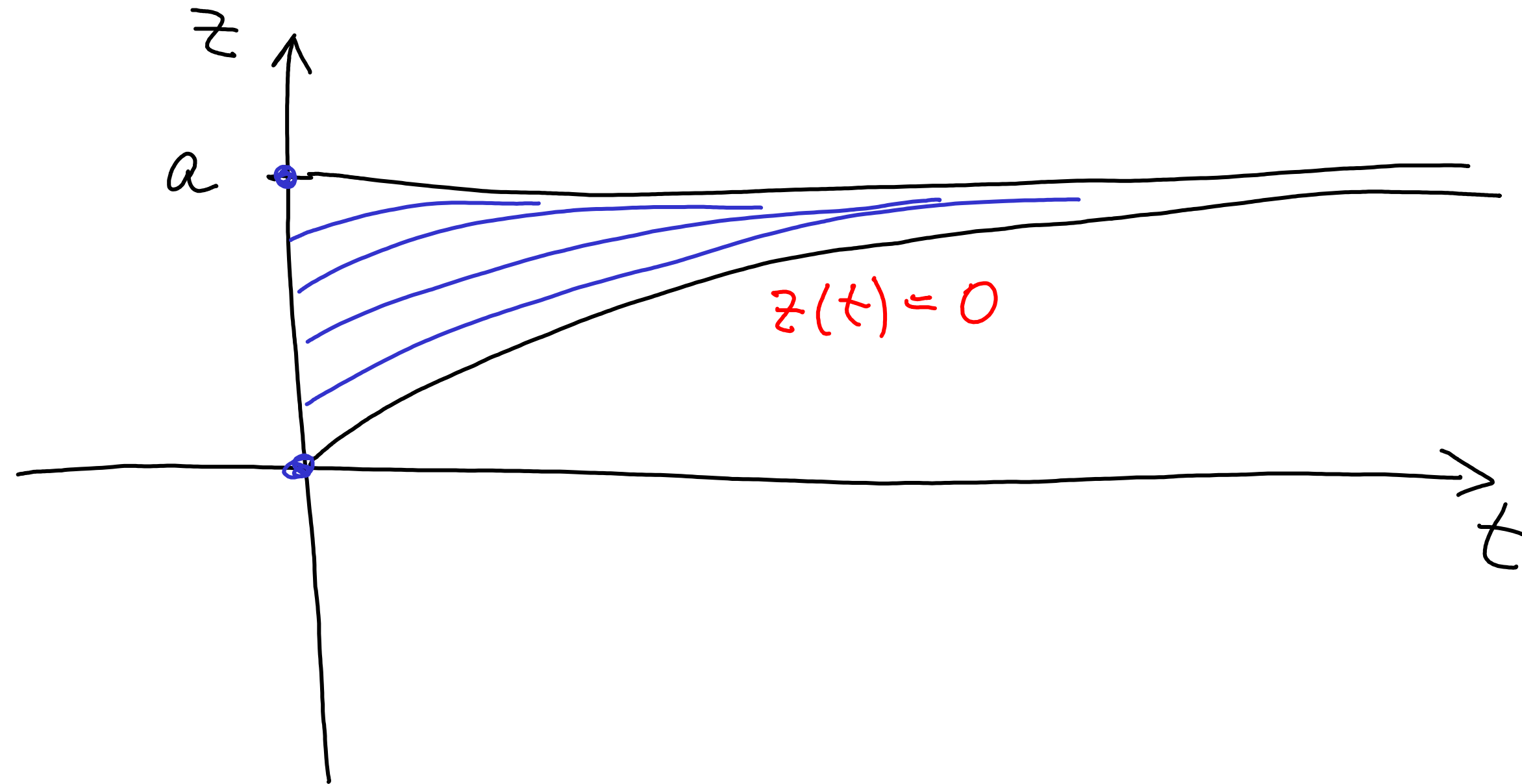
$$z(t) = \frac{akt + ac - 1}{kt + c} \stackrel{c = \frac{1}{a}}{=} \frac{akt}{kt + \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{a^2 kt}{akt + 1}$$

Zase dopoučuji převést skenšku.

$$z' = k(z-a)^2$$

$z(t) \equiv a$   
je řešení

Graf řešení



## Př 5 Logistická dif. rovnice

Vývoj v čase populace  $P$

Nejjednodušší model je  $P' = \lambda P$  kde  $\lambda > 0$

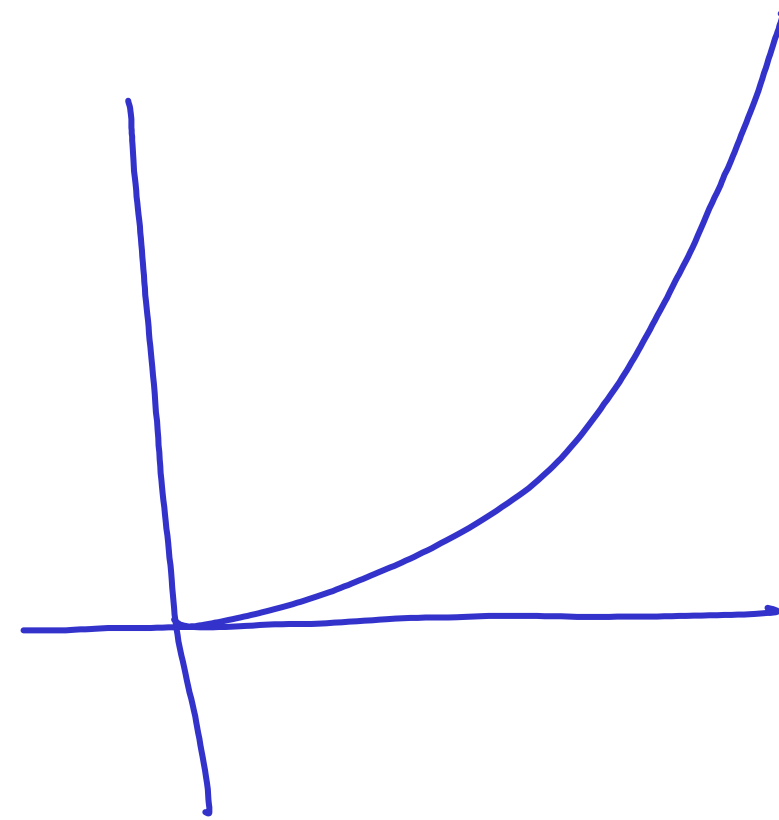
Rěšení

$$P(t) = P_0 e^{\lambda t}$$

Lepší model popisuje logistická dif. rovnice

$$P' = \lambda P \cdot \left(1 - \frac{P}{K}\right) \quad K > 0$$

Speciálně:  $P(t) \equiv 0$  je řešení,  $P(t) \equiv K$  je řešení



Bereme poi. podminku  $P(0) = P_0$   $0 < P_0 < K$

$$P' = \lambda P \left(1 - \frac{P}{K}\right) = \lambda P \left(\frac{K-P}{K}\right) \quad / : P \cdot \frac{(K-P)}{K}$$

$$\frac{K P'}{P(K-P)} = \lambda \int -dK$$

$$\int \frac{K P'(t) dt}{P(t)(K-P(t))} = \int \lambda$$

$$P = P(t) \quad dP = P'(t) dt$$

$$\int \frac{K dP}{P(K-P)} = \lambda t + c$$

Reshlat na pare. slomky  $\frac{K}{P(K-P)} = \frac{1}{P} + \frac{1}{K-P}$   $0 < P_0 < K$   
 $0 < P < K$

$$\ln |P| - \ln |K-P| = \lambda t + c$$

$$\ln P - \ln (K-P) = \lambda t + c$$

$$\ln \frac{P}{K-P} = \lambda t + c \quad / \quad \exp$$

$$\exp \ln \frac{P}{K-P} = \frac{P}{K-P} = e^{\lambda t + c} = e^{\lambda t} \cdot e^c = \underline{\underline{L e^{\lambda t}}}$$

Spättime P



$$\frac{P}{K-P} = L e^{\lambda t}$$

$$P = KL e^{\lambda t} - PL e^{\lambda t}$$

$$P + PL e^{\lambda t} = KL e^{\lambda t}$$

$$P(t) = \frac{KL e^{\lambda t}}{1 + L e^{\lambda t}}$$

$$P(0) = P_0$$

$$t = 0, P(0) = P_0$$

$$P_0 = \frac{KL}{1+L} \Rightarrow P_0 + LP_0 = KL$$

$$P_0 = (K - P_0)L$$

$$L = \frac{P_0}{K - P_0}$$

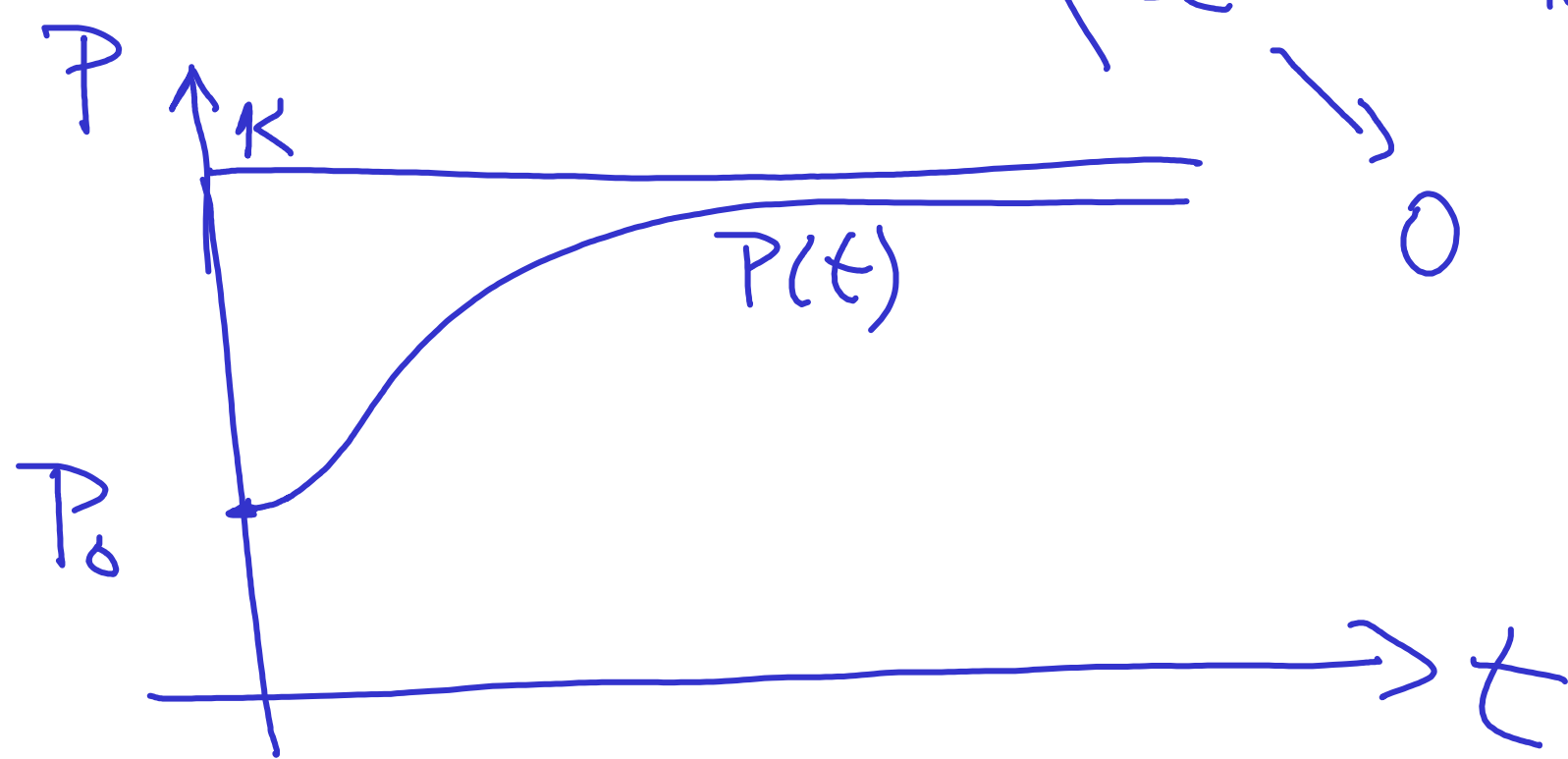
Řešení je

$$P(t) = \frac{\frac{K P_0}{K - P_0} \cdot e^{\lambda t}}{1 + e^{\lambda t} \frac{P_0}{K - P_0}} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P(t)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\lambda t} \frac{K P_0}{K - P_0}}{e^{\lambda t} \left( \frac{1}{e^{\lambda t}} + \frac{P_0}{K - P_0} \right)} = \frac{\frac{K P_0}{K - P_0}}{\frac{P_0}{K - P_0}} = K$$

Graf řešení



$$\begin{aligned} (-1)dP &= dy \\ K - P &= y \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dP}{K - P} = \int \frac{-dy}{y} = - \int \frac{dy}{y}$$

Proč  $-\ln(K - P)$ ?

# Pr 6

$$x y' = y^2 - y$$

$$y(1) = -2$$

$$y^2 - y = y(y-1)$$

$$y(x) \equiv 0 \quad \text{ji rovní}$$

$$y(x) \equiv 1 \quad \text{ji rovní}$$

$$\frac{x y'}{y^2 - y} = 1 \quad x \neq 0$$

$$\frac{y'}{y^2 - y} = \frac{1}{x} \quad x > 0$$

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

$$y = y(x) \quad dy = y'(x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2 - y} = \ln x + C$$

Rozklad na parc. zlomky

$$\int \left( \frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{y} \right) dy = \ln x + C$$

$$y(1) = -2$$

$$\ln |y-1| - \ln |y| = \ln x + C$$

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

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

kebot  $y(1) = -2$

$$\ln \frac{y-1}{y} = \ln x + C \quad / \text{exp}$$

$$e^{\ln \frac{y-1}{y}} = e^{\ln x + C} = e^{\ln x} \cdot e^C$$

$$\frac{y-1}{y} = A \cdot x$$

$$y-1 = A \cdot x \cdot y$$

$$y - A \cdot x \cdot y = 1$$

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{1 - Ax}$$

$$y(1) = -2$$

$$-2 = y(1) = \frac{1}{1-A} \Rightarrow A = \frac{3}{2}$$

Resemi je

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{3}{2}x} = \frac{2}{2 - 3x}$$

Dobro uvidel skusitek!

Pi 7

$$2(1+e^x) y y' = e^x \quad y(0) = -2$$

$$2y y' = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \quad / \quad \int \_ dx$$

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

$$1+e^x = t$$

$$dt = e^x dx$$

$$\int 2y dy$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$y^2$$

$$= \ln t + c = \ln(1+e^x) + c$$

$$y^2(x) = \ln(1+e^x) + c$$

$$\ln(1+e^x) + c > 0$$

1. mainak

$$y(x) = + \sqrt{\ln(1+e^x) + c}$$

Pä. podminka

2. mainak

$$y(x) = - \sqrt{\ln(1+e^x) + c}$$

$$y(0) = -2$$

Pro pečatečnı́ podminku pičhı́ v nı́vahu pouze 2. mainak

$$y(x) = - \sqrt{\ln(1+e^x) + c}$$

$$x=0, y(0) = -2$$

$$-2 = - \sqrt{\ln(1+1) + c}$$

$$2^2 = \ln 2 + c \Rightarrow c = 4 - \ln 2$$

Řešení je

$$y(x) = -\sqrt{\ln(1+e^x) + 4 - \ln 2}$$
$$= -\sqrt{\ln\left(\frac{1+e^x}{2}\right) + 4}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1+e^x}{2}\right) + 4 > 0$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1+e^x}{2}\right) > -4$$

$$\frac{1+e^x}{2} > e^{-4}$$

$$e^x > \underbrace{2e^{-4} - 1},$$

je zapomenuto,  
máme rovnici  $x$