

Diferenciální rovnice

Příklad 1 Růst populace x čas
y náleží populace $y = y(x)$

$$y' = ky$$
$$y(0) = y_0$$

Reálné když populace x funkce

$$y(x) = y_0 e^{kx}$$

$$y'(x) = y_0 k e^{kx} = k \cdot y_0 e^{kx}$$

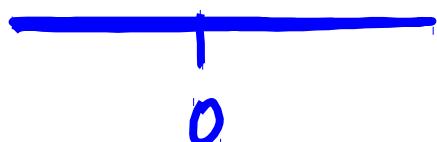
$$y(0) = y_0 e^{k+0} = y_0$$

Příklad 2

Kmity

* cos

y mychky



y(x) mychka

mychka směřuje mychky x

y'(x)

mychka x druhá derivace

y''(x)

Romice

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

Požadovány podmínky

$$y(0) = 3$$

$$y'(0) = 4$$

Romice kx požadované
podmínky je

$$y(x) = a \cos \sqrt{k} x + b \sin \sqrt{k} x$$

a, b konstanty

$$y'(x) = -a \sqrt{k} \sin \sqrt{k} x + b \sqrt{k} \cos \sqrt{k} x$$

Romice x

$$y''(x) = -a k \cos \sqrt{k} x - b k \sin \sqrt{k} x$$

$$y(x) = 3 \cos \sqrt{k} x$$

$$y''(x) + k y(x) = 0 \quad k > 0$$

$$+ \frac{4}{\sqrt{k}} \sin \sqrt{k} x$$

$$y(0) = a \cos 0 + b \sin 0 = 3 \Rightarrow a = 3$$

$$y'(0) = -a \sqrt{k} \sin 0 + b \sqrt{k} \cos 0 = 4$$

$$b = \frac{4}{\sqrt{k}}$$

Dif. rovnice 1. řádu

$$y' = f(x, y)$$

$$y(x_0) = y_0$$

$$y' = \ln(x+y)$$

$$y' = x^2 + y^2$$

x_0, y_0 jsou zadány

Kladáme funkci $y = y(x)$, která všechny obě vlastnosti.

Dif. rovnice 1. řádu se reprezentují pomocnými

$$y' = f(x) + g(y) \quad y' = x^2 \cdot y^2$$

Nejjednodušší případ

$$y' = f(x) \quad y(x_0) = y_0$$

Reníme φ primitivní funkce F k funkci f . Z nich zjistíme
takovou, že $F(x_0) = y_0$

Primulimi funce a matij integral

$$F(x) \text{ primulimi } \& f(x) \quad F(x) = \int f(x) dx$$

Matij integral a promenon hori mesi

$$H(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt = F(x) - F(a)$$

$$H'(x) = \left(\int_a^x f(t) dt \right)' = F'(x) - (F(a))' = F'(x) = f(x)$$

$H(x)$ ma' rotundat, si $H(a) = 0$

$$y' = f(x) \quad | \quad y(x_0) = y_0$$

F(x) nejake prim. funce

$$F + c \text{ nima' } - II -$$

$$c = y_0 - F(x_0)$$

$$F(x_0) + c = y_0$$

$$\text{Berechne } x \quad y(x) = F(x) + \underbrace{y_0 - F(x_0)}$$

Konstante schieben her,
d.h. y passen
sich den x-Werten an.

$$y'(x) = F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$y(x_0) = F(x_0) + y_0 - F(x_0)$$

Setze hier $F(x) = \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt$ $F'(x) = f(x)$
 $F(x_0) = 0$

$$\text{Berechne } x \quad y(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt$$

$$y' = g'(y)$$

$$y(x_0) = y_0$$

medd. $g'(y_0) \neq 0$

a $g'(y) \neq 0$ na

intervall I, $y_0 \in I$

$$\frac{y'}{g'(y)} = 1$$

Bereche jala punkte pommenni x

$$\frac{y'(x)}{g'(y(x))} = 1$$

Integriygeme jadde x

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

Substituee

$$y = y(x)$$

$$dy = y' dx$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{g'(y)} = x + C$$

Nedli $G(y)$ num. funkci h funkci $\frac{1}{g(y)}$

$$G(y(x)) = x + c$$

Nedli G na "inversni" funkci G^{-1} , aplikacijme na oba strane

$$\underbrace{G^{-1}G(y(x))}_{\text{id}} = G^{-1}(x+c)$$

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

c vidime tak, aly

$$y(x_0) = G^{-1}(x_0 + c) = y_0$$

$$y' = ky, \quad k \neq 0, \quad y(0) = 5$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = k \Rightarrow \frac{y'(x)}{y(x)} = k$$

integrujime
po delu x

$$\int \frac{y'(x)}{y(x)} dy = kx + C$$

Substitution

$$y = y(x)$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = kx + C$$

$$\ln|y| = kx + C$$

$$\ln|y(x)| = kx + C$$

$$e^{\ln|y(x)|} = e^{kx+C} = e^{kx} \cdot e^C$$

$$|y(x)| = L e^{kx}$$

$$|y(0)| = L e^0$$

$$5 = L$$

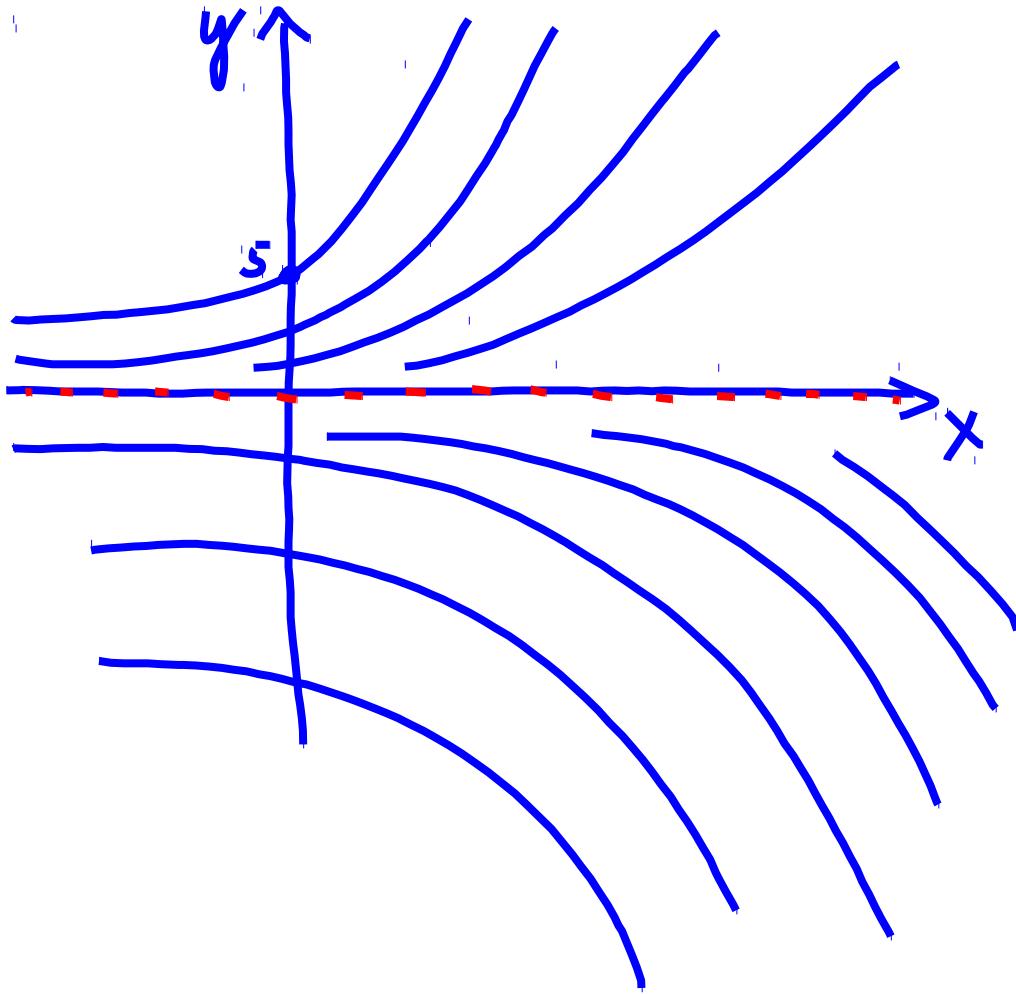
$$|y(x)| = 5e^{kx}$$

$$y(x) = 5e^{kx}$$

$$y(x) = -3e^{kx}$$

$$y(0) = 5 > 0$$

$$y(0) = -3$$



$$y(x) = 5 e^{kx}$$

medna ieremi

$$y(x) = L e^{kx}$$

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

Frühstück

$$y' = xy$$

$$x/0) = -5$$

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

$$y(x) = 0 \text{ n. i. e. n.}$$

Integrations
variable x

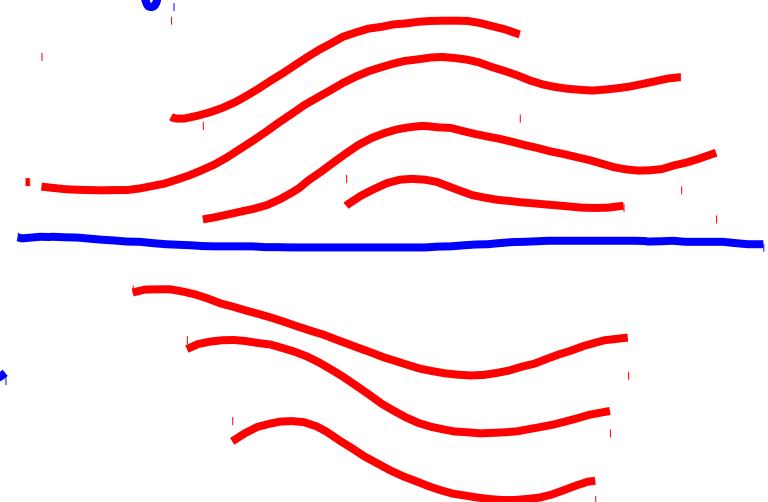
$$\int \frac{y'(x)}{y(x)} dx = \int x dx$$

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

$$\ln|y| = \ln|y(x)| = \frac{x^2}{2} + C \quad L > 0$$

$$e^{\ln|y(x)|} = e^{\frac{x^2}{2} + C} = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot e^C = L \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$|y(x)| = L \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$



$$y(x) = \pm L e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$y(x) = M e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad \begin{array}{l} M > 0 \text{ mca } M < 0 \\ \text{mca } M = 0 \end{array}$$

Vzichna řešení graf

$$y(x) = M e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}, \text{ kde } M \in \mathbb{R}$$

Nedáme řešení s $y(0) = -5$

$$-5 = M e^{\frac{0^2}{2}} \Rightarrow M = -5$$

$$\boxed{y(x) = -5 e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}}$$

Převrž' počíp

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

$$y(x_0) = y_0$$

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

$$\frac{y'(x)}{g(y(x))} = f(x) \quad \text{integrujme podle } x$$

$$\int \frac{y'(x)}{g(y(x))} dx = \int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$

Subdiluce

$$y = y(x)$$

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

$$\int \frac{dy}{g(y)} = F(x) + C$$

Nech G je primitivní funkce k funkci $\frac{1}{g(y)}$

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

Jeli G^{-1} je inverzní k funkci G, pak aplikujeme G^{-1} na obě strany

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

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

$$y(x_0) = \underline{G^{-1}(F(x_0) + C)} = y_0$$

$$G^{-1}(F(x_0) + c) = y_0 \quad | \text{ aplikujeme } G$$

$$F(x_0) + c = G(y_0)$$

$$c = G(y_0) - F(x_0)$$

$$F(x) = \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt$$

$$F(x_0) = 0$$

Definici je

$$y(x) = G^{-1}(F(x) + G(y_0) - F(x_0))$$

Příklad:

$$y' = \frac{1}{x} (4y - 1)$$

$$y(x_0) = y_0$$

$$x_0 \neq 0$$

$$\frac{y'}{4y - 1} = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{integrujme}$$

$$\int \frac{y'(x)}{4y(x) - 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{4y - 1} = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \ln |4y-1| = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\ln |4y-1| = 4 \ln|x| + 4C$$

$$= \ln x^4 + 4C$$

$$e^{\ln |4y-1|} = e^{\ln x^4 + 4C} = e^{4C} \cdot e^{\ln x^4}$$

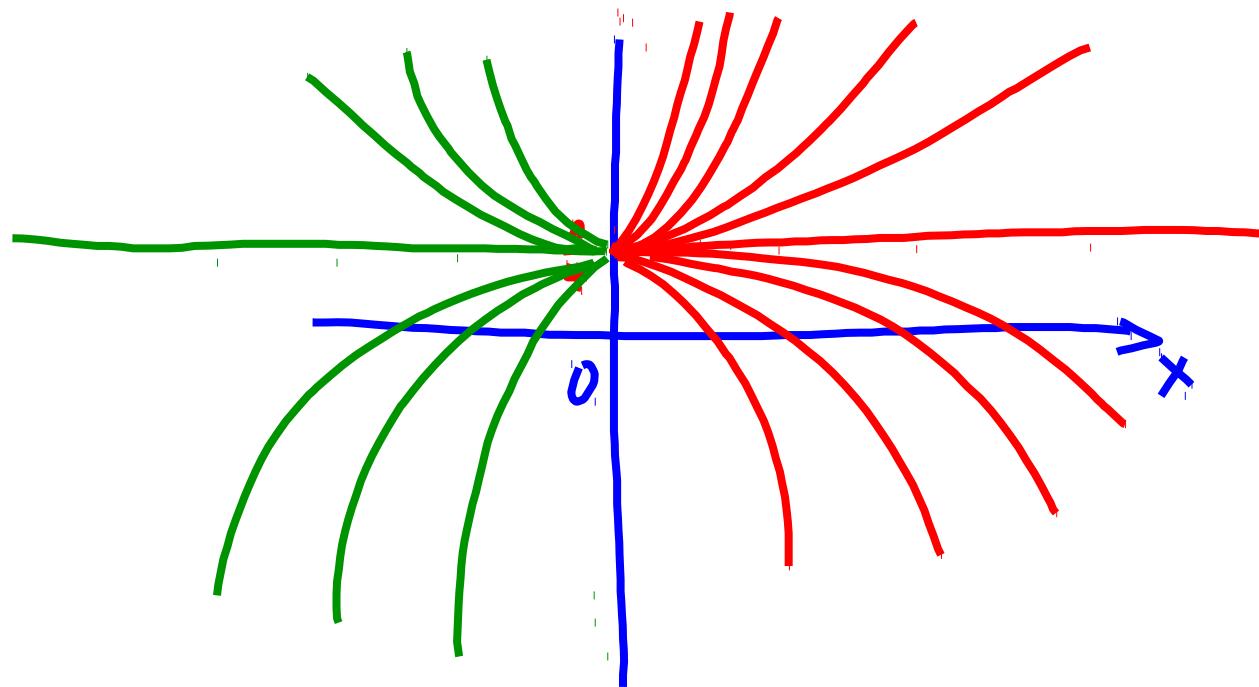
$$|4y-1| = L x^4 \quad L \geq 0$$

$$4y-1 = \pm L x^4$$

$$4y-1 = M x^4 \quad M \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(x) = \frac{Mx^4 + 1}{4}$$

$$y_0 = y(x_0) = \frac{Mx_0^4 + 1}{4} \quad M = \frac{4y_0 - 1}{x_0^4}$$



$$\frac{Mx^4 + 1}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{4y - 1}{x}$$

Riknad

$$(x+1)y' = xy \quad y(0) = y_0$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{x}{x+1}$$

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

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

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

$$|y(x)| = \frac{e^x}{|x+1|} \cdot L \quad L \geq 0 \quad x \neq -1$$

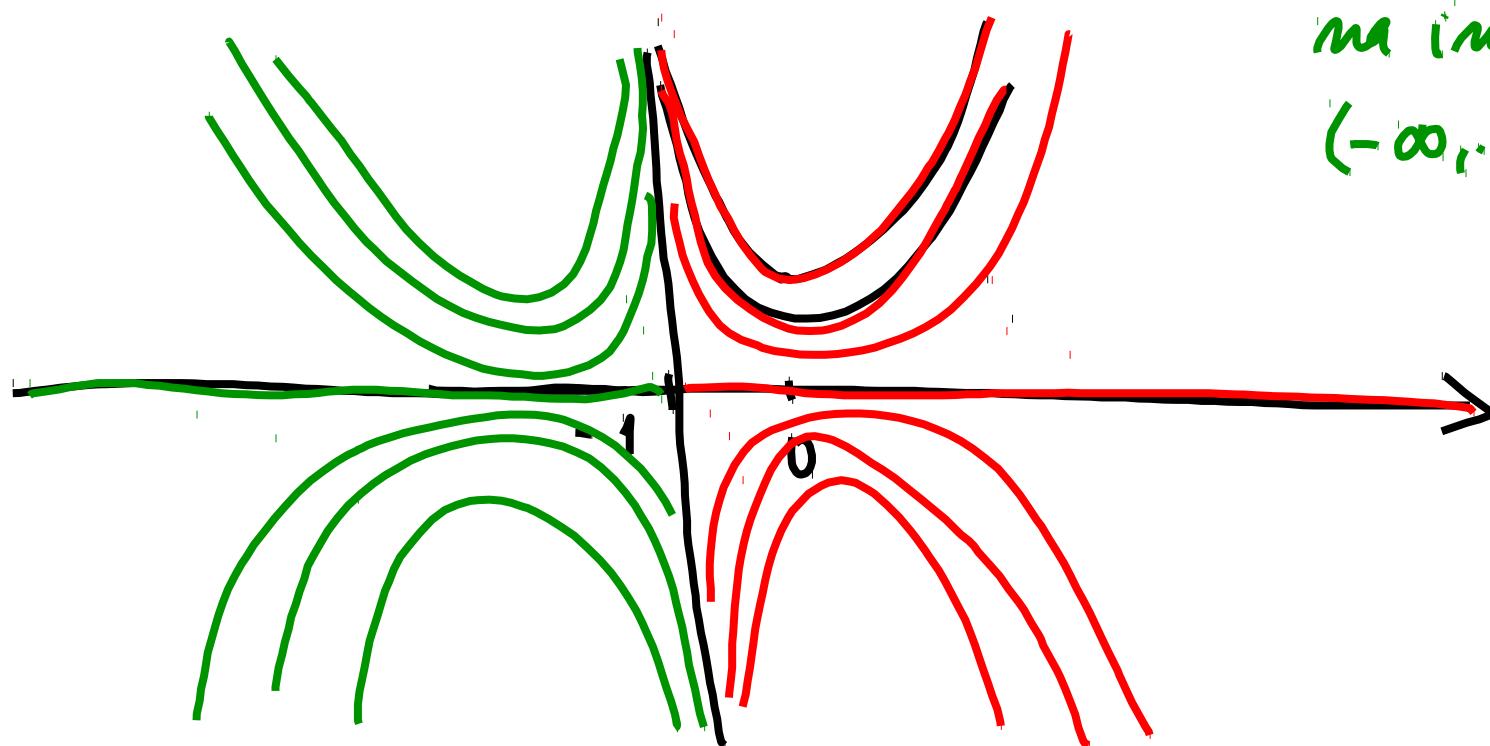
$$y(x) = \frac{M e^x}{x+1} \quad M \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(x) = M \frac{e^x}{x+1} \quad M \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y_0 = y(0) = M \frac{1}{1} \quad M = y_0$$

Rozim' x

$$y(x) = y_0 \frac{e^x}{x+1}$$



Rozim' existují
na intervaloch
 $(-\infty, -1)$ a $(1, \infty)$

Poderis raspadu

Radiaktivni ulik na plas

raspadu 5568 let. Raspada x zelle dif. ionice

$$N' = -\lambda N$$

N ječi molekul
n čas t

Ra jek dležit se raspadne 25%
ukliku.

$\lambda > 0$ konstanta

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2} = e^{-\lambda \cdot 5568}$$

$$-\ln 2 = \ln \frac{1}{2} = (-\lambda) 5568 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{5568}$$

$$25\% \text{ na čas } t \quad \frac{3}{4} N_0 = N(t) = N_0 e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{5568} \cdot t}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = e^{\frac{\ln 2}{5568} \cdot t}$$

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

$$t = 5568 \cdot \frac{\ln \frac{3}{4}}{\ln 2} = 2310 \text{ min}$$