

8)

$$xy' - 2x^2\sqrt{y} = 4y$$

Bernoulliho rovnice

stř. c. ř. 1. ř. $y=0$

$$y' y^{-\alpha} + p(x) y^{1-\alpha} = f(x)$$

$$z(x) = y^{1-\alpha} \rightarrow z' = (1-\alpha) y^{-\alpha} y'$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{1-\alpha} z' + pz = f$$

$$\rightarrow y' - 2x y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4 \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} - 2x y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{x} = y' \cdot y^{-1} - 2x y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 4 \frac{1}{x}$$

→ podle p. Bernoulliho řešíme ve tvaru

$$y' - \frac{4}{x} y = 2x \sqrt{y}$$

$$y' y^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{4}{x} (y^{\frac{1}{2}}) = 2x$$

$$z(x) = y^{1-\alpha}$$

$$z(x) = y^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} y'$$

$$y' = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} 2y^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$2z' - \frac{4}{x} z = 2x$$

$$z' = x + \frac{2}{x} z$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x + \frac{2}{x} z$$

Najdeme upřesňující příslušnou homogenní rovnici:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{x} z = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{z} = \frac{2}{x} dx$$

$$\ln|z| = 2 \ln|x| + C \quad |e$$

$$|z| = K e^{2 \ln x} \quad K \in [0, \infty)$$

$$C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$z = C x^2$$

což je homogenní řešení

partikulární řešení? $z_p = C(x) x^2$
dovedeme do rovnice.

$$C'(x) x^2 + 2C(x) \cdot x - \frac{2}{x} C(x) x^2 = x$$

$$C'(x) x^2 = x$$

$$\frac{\partial C(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} \quad / \int$$

$$C(x) = \ln|x| \rightarrow z_p = \ln|x| x^2$$

$$z = C x^2 + x^2 \ln|x|$$

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

$$\rightarrow y = (C x^2 + x^2 \ln|x|)^2$$

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$$y' - 2xy = 2x^3y^2$$

Bernoulli: über
Trennung

$$\rightarrow y' \cdot y^{-2} - 2x \cdot \underbrace{y^{-1}}_{z(x)} = 2x^3$$

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

$$\rightarrow y' = -z'y^2$$

$$-z' - 2xz = 2x^3$$

\rightarrow rejpve uledene z_h

$$z' + 2xz = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -2xz$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{z} = -2x \partial x$$

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

$$|z| = K e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$z = C e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$z(x) = C(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$C'(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} - 2x e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} C(x) + 2x e^{-x^2} = 2x^3$$

$$C'(x) e^{-x^2} - 2x^3$$

$$C'(x) = 2x^3 e^{x^2}$$

$$C(x) = \int 2x^3 e^{x^2} dx$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} f = 2x^3 \quad f' = 6x^2 \\ g' = e^{x^2} \quad g = \frac{e^{x^2}}{2x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & y^2 = u \\ & 2x dx = du \\ & \frac{e^{x^2}}{2x} dx = \frac{e^u}{2} du \end{aligned}$$

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

$$z = C e^{-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} (1 - x^2)$$

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

$$(fg)' = fg' + f'g$$

$$fg' = (fg)' - f'g$$

$$\int fg' = fg - \int f'g$$

$$C(x) = -2 \int e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} f(x) = e^{x^2} \quad f'(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \\ g(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \quad g'(x) = x \end{array} \right.$$

$$= -2 \frac{x^2}{2} e^{x^2} + 2 \int 2x e^{x^2} dx$$

$$= -x^2 e^{x^2} + e^{x^2}$$

014 - Početní 5

ODR

neodkonečné!

$$① \quad y' = \frac{\sqrt[3]{1-y^2}}{y} \rightarrow$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 1-y^2 = u \\ du = -2y dy \end{array} \right|$$

$$\frac{y}{\sqrt[3]{1-y^2}} dy = dx$$

$$y \neq 0$$

$$y \in [-1, 1]$$

$$C+x = \int -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{u}} du = -\frac{1}{2} u^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{3}{4} (1-y^2)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\rightarrow 1-y^2 = \left[-\frac{4}{3}(x+C) \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$-y^2 = \left[-\frac{4}{3}(x+C) \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{1 - \left[-\frac{4}{3}(x+C) \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$1 - \left[-\frac{4}{3}(x+C) \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} \geq 0 \quad -\frac{4}{3}(x+C) \geq 0$$

$$\left[-\frac{4}{3}(x+C) \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} \leq 1$$

$$x+C \leq 0$$

$$x \leq -C$$

$$-\frac{4}{3}(x+C) \leq 1$$

$$-x+C \leq \frac{3}{4}$$

$$-x \leq \frac{3}{4} - C$$

$$x \geq C - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$x \in [-1, 1] \setminus 0$$

↑ nepřít

2014 - Počasni 3

②

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

$$y \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

→ definovano na

$$(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\sinh(y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + C$$

$$= x(\frac{1}{2}x+1) + C$$

$$y = \operatorname{arcsinh}(x(\frac{1}{2}x+1) + C)$$

$C \in \mathbb{R}$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \times (\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + (k+1)\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

2014 - Počasni 4

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y' = \frac{2x\sqrt{\sin(y)}}{\cos(y)} \rightarrow \frac{\cos(y)}{\sqrt{\sin(y)}} dy = 2x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin(y) = u \\ du = \cos(y) dy \end{array} \right| & \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du = x^2 + C \\ \sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & = x^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\sin(y)} = x^2 + C$$

$$\sin(y) = (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C)^2$$

$$y = \arcsin((\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C)^2)$$

pričezaj: $y=0$

$$y \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x \in (\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} + (k+1)\pi)$$

$$y = \arcsin(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C) \quad \text{pro } x \in (\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \pi + k\pi)$$

$$y=0$$

$$\text{pro } x \in (\pi + k\pi, \pi + (k+1)\pi) \quad m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$y = \arcsin(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C) \quad \text{pro } x \in (\pi + (k+1)\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} + (k+1)\pi)$$

$$(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C)^2 \leq 1$$

$$|\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C| \leq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C \leq 1$$

$$x \in \pm \sqrt{2-2C}$$

ODR
starší testy



② \times maximální řešení ODR + def. obor + ohraničení

$$y' = (x+1) \sqrt[3]{y} \quad y=0 \text{ triviální řešení} \quad \text{def. na } [0, \infty) \quad \leftarrow \text{chyba } \sqrt[3]{x} \leftarrow \text{pro } 1 \rightarrow j \text{ to def. na } \mathbb{R}$$

$$(y)^{-\frac{1}{3}} dy = \frac{1}{(y)^{\frac{2}{3}}} dy = (x+1) dx \Rightarrow x + \frac{x^2}{2} + C = y^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$y = \left(\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + C \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

~~Cauchyův úloha: $y(0)=0$~~

$$y=0 \quad \dots \quad x \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{3}x(2+x)-C) \quad C \geq 0$$

$$y = \left(\frac{1}{3}x(2+x) + C \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad \dots \quad x \in \left(\frac{1}{3}x(2+x)-C, \infty \right)$$

$$\text{pro } y > 0 \quad y = \left(\frac{1}{3}x(2+x) + C \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$y < 0 \quad y = - \left(\frac{1}{3}x(2+x) + C \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

\hookrightarrow LEPENÍ

$$y = - \left(\frac{1}{3}x(2+x) + C_1 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad \text{pro } (-\infty, B_1)$$

$$y=0 \quad \text{pro}$$

$$y = \left[\frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$C_1 < 0 < C_2$$

$$\text{kde } \frac{1}{3}B_1(2+B_1) + C_1 = 0$$

$$\text{pro } (B_1, B_2) \quad \text{kde } \frac{1}{3}B_2(2+B_2) + C_2 = 0$$

2075 - početak 11.6.

①^{6b}

$$y' = \frac{xy + y^2}{2x^2 + xy}$$

$y=0$... triv. řešení

$$z = xy$$

$$z' = y + xy' \rightarrow \frac{z' - y}{x} = y'$$

$$z = \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow y = xz$$



$$y = zx$$

$$y' = z'x + z$$

$$z'x + z = \frac{y(z+y)}{x(z+y)} = z \left(\frac{x+yz}{2x+xz} \right) = z \frac{x(1+z)}{x(2+z)}$$

$$z'x + z = z \frac{(1+z)}{(2+z)}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z' = \frac{z \left(\frac{1+z}{2+z} - 1 \right)}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \partial x = \frac{1}{z \left(\frac{1+z}{2+z} - 1 \right)} \partial z$$

$$z \left(\frac{1+z-2-z}{2+z} \right) = z \left(\frac{-1}{2+z} \right) \rightarrow = \frac{1}{z \left(\frac{-1}{2+z} \right)} = - \frac{2+z}{z} = - \frac{2}{z} - 1$$

$$\ln|x| = \int -\frac{2}{z} - 1 dz = -2 \ln|z| - z = -2 \ln\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| - \frac{y}{x} + C$$

$$y(1) = 1$$

$$0 = \ln|1| - 2 \ln\left|\frac{1}{1}\right| - \frac{1}{1} + C$$

$$0 = \underbrace{\ln(1)}_0 - 2 \underbrace{\ln(1)}_0 - 1 + C \rightarrow C = +1$$

$$\Rightarrow -0 = \ln|x| - 2 \ln\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| - \frac{y}{x} + 1$$

2074 - početak 1

②

$$y' = \sqrt{1-y^2} \quad \text{def. na } [-1, 1] \quad y=1, -1 \dots \text{stacionární řešení}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{1-y^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy = 1 dx$$

$$\arcsin y = x + C$$

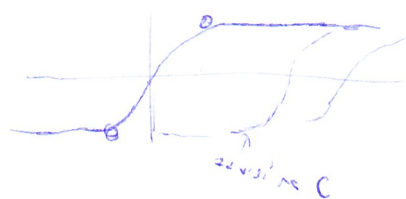
$$y = \sin(x+C) \quad x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -1 \quad x \in (-\infty, C_1)$$

$$y = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad x \in (C_1, C_2 + \pi)$$

$$y = 1 \quad x \in (C_2 + \pi, \infty)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &\text{lepe } y = -1 \quad \text{pro } x \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{\pi}{2} - C\right) \\ &y = \sin(x+C) \quad x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - C, \frac{\pi}{2} - C\right) \\ &y = 1 \quad x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - C, \infty\right) \end{aligned} \right\}$$



⑦^{7b}

$$y'' + 4y' + 3y = e^x + e^{-x}$$

$$y(0) = 1$$

$$y'(0) = 1$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 3 = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 3)(\lambda + 1) = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_1 = -3 \quad \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$FS = \{e^{3x}, e^{-3x}\}$$

$$y_h(x) = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-3x}$$

caused
all these
troublesy_{p1} pro e^x

$$y = (Ax + B)e^x$$

$$y' = (A + A + B)e^x$$

$$y'' = (A + 2A + B)e^x$$

$$Ax + 2A + B + 4Ax + 4A + 4B + 3Ax + 3B = x$$

$$8Ax = x \rightarrow A = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$6A + 8B = 0$$

$$\frac{6}{8} = -8B \rightarrow B = -\frac{6}{64} = -\frac{3}{32}$$

y_{p2} pro e^{-x}

$$y = e^{-x} \cdot D$$

$$y' = -e^{-x} \cdot D$$

$$y'' = e^{-x} \cdot D$$

$$D - 4D + 3D$$

$$y = Ae^x$$

$$y' = Ae^x$$

$$y'' = Ae^x$$

$$A + 4A + 3A = 1 \rightarrow A = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$y = (Ax + B)e^{-x}$$

$$y' = (A - Ax - B)e^{-x}$$

$$y'' = (-A - A + Ax + B)e^{-x}$$

$$= (Ax - 2A + B)e^{-x}$$

$$(Ax - 2A + B) + 4(A - Ax - B) + 3(Ax + B) = 1$$

$$Ax - 4Ax + 3Ax = 0$$

$$-2A + 4A + B - 4B + 3B = 1$$

$$(-2A + Ax) + 4(A - Ax) + 3Ax = 1$$

$$Ax - 4Ax + 3Ax = 0 = 0$$

$$-2A + 4A + B - 4B + 3B = 1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}$$

TADY JSEM POST ZMATKUNAL,
TAKŽE PŘÍŠTĚ:

→ Pakliže t.e.h polynom rozčísobuje x^0 kvůli α násobnosti toho kořenu, už tím zvyšujícím stupně polynomu, který by mi z A udělal $Ax + B$. Mám prostě Ax .

$$y = Ax e^{-x}$$

$$y' = (A - Ax) e^{-x}$$

$$y'' = (-A - A + Ax) e^{-x}$$

→ Pakliže to rozčísobuje x^0 kvůli:

α -násobnosti kořenu, už se ti to NEPROJEVÍ ke pravé straně v tom, s čím pak porovnáváš ty A, B , atd!

Porovnáváš to s tou přesnou věcí!

nikoliv x^0
kvůli
násobnosti x

2074 - POČETNÍ ČÁST - 5

ŘADY

① $\sum_{k=10}^{\infty} \sin(k) \sin\left(\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}\right) \sim \sum_{k=10}^{\infty} \underbrace{\sin(k)}_{\text{omezené číselné řady}} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}\right)}_{\text{monotónně klesající pro každé } k \text{ k nek.}}$ pro dostatečně velké k díky limitě $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(k)}{k} = 0$

$\Rightarrow K$ konverguje dle Dirichleta

vypočítat aby K je easy

2079 - POČETNÍ ČÁST 1

ODR

nejedná

①^{8b} Najděte všechna reálná řešení rovnice $y' = -2x\sqrt{1-y^2}$

a) $y(0) = 1$
b) $y(0) = 0$
c) $y(0) = -1$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2x\sqrt{1-y^2} \rightarrow \text{triv. řešení } y=1, y=-1$
vždy kladné

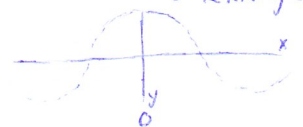
$\frac{dy}{(1-y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = -2x dx \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{(1-y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy = -2x dx$

arcsin $y = -x^2 + C$

$y = \sin(C - x^2)$

$y = \cos(x^2 + C)$

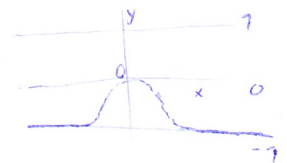
$\frac{dy}{dx} = -$
 $x > 0$ klesající, $\frac{dy}{dx} = +$
 $x < 0$ rostoucí



a) $y(0) = 0 \rightarrow 0 = \cos(C) \quad C = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$y = \cos(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad x \in (-\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}})$

ke spojitosti $y = -1$ pro $x \in (-\infty, \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}] \cup [\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}, \infty)$



b) $y(0) = 1 \rightarrow \text{triv. řešení } y = 1$

$1 = \cos(C) \rightarrow C = 0$

ke spojitosti $y = -1$

$x \in (\sqrt{\pi}, \sqrt{\pi}) \dots$ maxim. de separací triv. řešení

$x \in (C_1 - \sqrt{\pi}, C_2 + \sqrt{\pi})$

$y = -1$ pro $x \in (-\infty, C_1 - \sqrt{\pi})$

$C_1 \leq C_2, 0 \in (C_1, C_2)$

$1 = \cos(x^2 - C_0) \quad x \in$

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2019 - Početní podmínky

ODR

①^{7b}

$$y^{(4)} - 4y''' + 6y'' - 4y' + y = e^x \quad + \text{poč. podmínky } y(0)=1$$

$$y'(0)=2$$

$$y''(0)=5$$

$$y'''(0)=10$$

$$\lambda^4 - 4\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = 0 \quad / : \lambda + 1 = \lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2$$

$$-\lambda^4 - \lambda^3$$

$$-5\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2$$

$$+5\lambda^3 + 5\lambda^2$$

$$11\lambda^2 - 4\lambda$$

$$-- \emptyset$$

$$\lambda^4 - 4\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 \quad / : \lambda - 1 = \lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda \quad \dots \text{obypadla}$$

$$-\lambda^4 + \lambda^3$$

$$-3\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2$$

$$+3\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2$$

$$3\lambda^2 - 4\lambda$$

$$-3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda$$

$$-\lambda + 4$$

$$\lambda^4 - 4\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 \quad / : \lambda - 2 = \lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda$$

$$-\lambda^4 + 2\lambda^3$$

$$-2\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2$$

$$+2\lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2$$

$$-2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda$$

$$+2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda$$

$$-8\lambda + 4 \quad \emptyset$$

$$\lambda^4 - 4\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 \quad / : \lambda + 2 = \lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2$$

$$-\lambda^4 - 2\lambda^3$$

$$-6\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2$$

$$+6\lambda^3 + 12\lambda^2$$

$$18\lambda^2 - 4\lambda$$

$$\emptyset$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 1)$$

$$\lambda^4 - 4\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 \quad / : \lambda - 3$$

$$-\lambda^4 + 3\lambda^3$$

$$-4\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2$$

$$+ \lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2$$

$$5\lambda^2 - 4\lambda$$

$$-3\lambda^2 + 9\lambda$$

$$\lambda^3$$

000 Nezávislost

2015 - Početní údaje 2

1^{6b}

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



10

VARIACE
KONSTANT

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = (\lambda + 1)^2 \quad \lambda_1, \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$y_h(x) = C_1 \frac{1}{x} e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-x} \quad y_k(x) = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 x e^{-x}$$

$$y_p(x) = ? \quad y = (Ax + B)e^{-x} \\ y' = (A + A + B)e^{-x} \\ y'' = (A + 2A + B)e^{-x}$$

$$y_p(x) = ? \quad y = \left(A \frac{1}{x^2} + B \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{-x} \\ y' = \left(-A \frac{1}{x^2} - B \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{-x} \\ y = x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} A e^{-x} = A e^{-x}$$

$$\rightarrow A e^{-x} - A e^{-x} + A e^{-x}$$

→ Metoda speciální pravé strany to jede.

Je třeba použít variaci konstant.

$$\begin{matrix} \text{derivace} \rightarrow \\ \text{1. derivace} \rightarrow \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & u_2 \\ u_1' & u_2' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1' \\ C_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

1. člen FS 2. člen FS Některé C_1 a C_2

to, čemu se to má rovnat to co bylo převráceno

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} e^{-x} & x e^{-x} \\ -e^{-x} & e^{-x}(1-x) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1' \\ C_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1' e^{-x} + C_2' x e^{-x} = 0 \\ -C_1' e^{-x} + C_2' (1-x) e^{-x} = \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -C_1' + C_2'(1-x) &= \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow C_1' = C_2'(1-x) - \frac{1}{x^2} \\ \text{a } C_2' x &= -C_1' \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} -C_1' x &= C_2'(1-x) - \frac{1}{x^2} \\ \frac{1}{x^2} &= C_2'(1-x) + C_2' x \\ \frac{1}{x^2} &= C_2' \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = C_2 \\ C_2 &= -\frac{1}{x} \\ &= -\ln(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p = C_1 \cdot e^{-x} + C_2 x e^{-x} = e^{-x}(-\ln x - 1)$$

Řešení: $y = y_h + y_p = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-x} \cdot x - e^{-x}(\ln(x) + 1)$
 $= C_3 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-x} \cdot x - e^{-x} \ln(x)$

(1. konstanta kudy 1. člen,
2. konstanta kudy 2. člen)

RUBBISH

VELMI /
PĚKNĚ

+ jeste pod, podm. $y(1)=0$ $y'(1)=0$

$$y_{part} = C_3 e^{-x} + C_2 x e^{-x} - \ln(x) e^{-x}$$

$$x=1: \rightarrow C_3 e^{-1} + C_2 e^{-1} = 0 \dots -C_3 = C_2$$

$$y_{part}' = -C_3 e^{-x} - C_2 x e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{x} e^{-x} + \ln(x) e^{-x}$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow -C_3 e^{-1} - C_2 e^{-1} + C_2 e^{-1} - e^{-1} = 0$$

$$-C_3 = 1 \rightarrow C_3 = -1 \rightarrow C_2 = 1$$

$$y_{part} = -e^{-x} + x e^{-x} - \ln(x) e^{-x}$$

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Eulerova rovnice

ODR

7/11

7b

$$x^3 y''' + 3y'' x^2 + x^2 y' - y = 3x$$

$$z''' - z = 3x$$

mc + 1, 1, 1!

① $z_h = ?$ $z''' - z = 0$

$$\lambda^3 - \lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \quad \lambda_2 = -1 \quad \lambda_3 = 1$$

Funkce odpovídající: $\{e^{0\xi}, e^{-\xi}, e^{\xi}\}$

$$z_h = C_1 + C_2 e^{-\xi} + C_3 e^{\xi} = C_1 + \frac{C_2}{x} + C_3 x$$

② $z_p = ?$ Hledáme ve tvaru $x(Ax + B)$

$$y z = Ax^2 + Bx$$

$$y z' = 2Ax + B$$

$$y z'' = 2A$$

$$y z''' = 0$$

dosadíme do rovnice

proč je násobnost tohoto kořenu je 1

$$6Ax^2 + 2Ax^2 + Bx - Ax^2 - Bx = 3x$$

... to vypadá špatně chyba!

Eulerova rovnice

nové proměnné $\xi = \log x$, tedy $x = e^{\xi}$

a fce $z(\xi) = y(x(\xi))$

platí: $z'(\xi) = y'(x(\xi)) e^{\xi} = x y'$

$$z''(\xi) = y''(x(\xi)) (-e^{\xi})^2 + y'(x(\xi)) (-e^{\xi}) = x^2 y'' + x y'$$

...

kde $x(\xi) = e^{\xi}$
 $z(\xi) = y(x(\xi))$

$$z'(\xi) = y'(x) \cdot x$$

$$z''(\xi) = y''(x) \cdot x^2 + y'(x) \cdot x$$

$$z'''(\xi) = y'''(x) \cdot x^3 + 3y''(x) \cdot x^2 + y'(x) \cdot x$$

vyplyvá z toho, že se odečte derivace e^{ξ}

$$\Rightarrow z''' - z = 3x \rightarrow \lambda^3 - 1 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_{2,3} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm i\sqrt{3}$$

$$z_h = C_1 e^{\xi} + C_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}\xi} \cos(\sqrt{3}\xi) + C_3 e^{-\frac{1}{2}\xi} \sin(\sqrt{3}\xi)$$

$$z_p = A \xi e^{\xi}$$

jelikož násobnost kořene poč počítáme

$$x=1 \rightarrow \xi=0$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = 3$$

$$C_1 - \frac{1}{2}C_2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}C_3 + 1 = 1 + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

0.0.0 Numerický kalkulátor

$$\rightarrow A e^{\xi} (3 + \xi) - A \xi e^{\xi} = 3e^{\xi}$$

$$3A e^{\xi} = 3e^{\xi}$$

$$A = 1$$

$$y(1) = 3 \quad y'(1) = 1 + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$y''(1) = 2 - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$z(\xi) = C_1 e^{\xi} + C_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}\xi} \cos(\sqrt{3}\xi) + C_3 e^{-\frac{1}{2}\xi} \sin(\sqrt{3}\xi) + \xi e^{\xi}$$

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$$①^{7b} \quad y^{iv} - 4y''' + 6y'' - 4y' + y = e^x$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda^4 - \lambda^3 \cdot 4 + \lambda^2 \cdot 6 - \lambda \cdot 4 + 1 = e^x$$

$$(\lambda - 1)^4 = e^x$$

$$y_h = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x + C_3 x^2 e^x + C_4 x^3 e^x$$

$$y_p = ? \quad \text{klademe ve tvaru } Ax^4 e^x$$

$$y_p = Ax^4 e^x$$

$$y_p' = 4Ax^3 e^x + Ax^4 e^x = Ae^x(4x^3 + x^4)$$

$$y_p'' = Ae^x(12x^2 + 4x^3 + 4x^3 + x^4) - Ae^x(12x^2 + 8x^3 + x^4)$$

$$y_p''' = Ae^x(24x + 24x^2 + 4x^3 + 12x^2 + 8x^3 + x^4)$$

$$= Ae^x(24x + 36x^2 + 12x^3 + x^4)$$

$$y_p^{iv} = Ae^x(24 + 72x + 36x^2 + 4x^3 + 24x + 36x^2 + 12x^3 + x^4)$$

$$= Ae^x(24 + 96x + 72x^2 + 16x^3 + x^4)$$

derivative do rovnice:

$$x^4 \text{ se pokračí } 16 + 96x + 72x^2 + 16x^3 + x^4 \text{ se rovná } e^x \text{ se rovná } x^3 \text{ se rovná } x^2 \text{ se rovná } x \text{ se rovná } 1$$

$$\rightarrow A = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$y_h = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x + C_3 x^2 e^x + C_4 x^3 e^x + \frac{1}{24} e^x \cdot x^4$$

$$C_1 = 1$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = 2 \rightarrow C_2 = 1$$

$$C_1 + 2C_2 + 2C_3 = 5 \rightarrow C_3 = 1$$

$$C_1 + 3C_2 + 6C_3 + C_4 = 16 \rightarrow C_4 = 1$$

poč. podm

$$\begin{aligned} y(0) &= 1 \\ y'(0) &= 2 \\ y''(0) &= 5 \\ y'''(0) &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(3z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)' = 6z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 3z^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$

??

~~$$= 6z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$~~

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①^{sk}

$$y' = -2x \sqrt{1-y^2}$$

stac. řešení

$$y = 1, -1$$

$$\text{defin. } [-1, 1]$$

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

$$\arccos y = x^2 + C \quad / \cos$$

$$y = \cos(x^2 + C) \quad x^2 + C$$

a) poč. podm. $y(0) = 1$

$$\cos(0+C) = 1 \dots C = 0$$

pro $x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{\pi})$ $y = -1$

pro $x \in (-\sqrt{\pi}, 0)$ $y = \cos(x^2)$

pro $x \in (0, \sqrt{\pi})$ $y \neq 1$

pro $x \in (\sqrt{\pi}, \sqrt{\pi} + \sqrt{\pi})$ $y = \cos(x^2 - \pi)$

pro $x \in (\sqrt{\pi} + \sqrt{\pi}, \infty)$ $y = -1$

tedy by to
bylo trochu
zobacnit (C)

b) poč. podm. $y(0) = 0$ $\cos(0+C) = 0$
 $C = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}})$ $y = \sin -1$

$x \in (-\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}})$ $y = \cos(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2})$

$x \in (\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}, \infty)$ $y = -1$

c) poč. podm. $y(0) = -1$

$x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ $y = -1$