

Diff. yhtälöt I, harj. 2, syysk 2012
(matk. T. 11.)

1. Yhtälöt a) & b) ovat lineaarisia.

$$a) \quad y' + \frac{2y}{x} = 4x \Leftrightarrow y' + \frac{2}{x}y = 4x \quad (**) \\ x \neq 0 \quad \int \frac{2}{x} dx$$

Integroiva tekijä: $\mu(x) = \exp\left(\int p(x) dx\right)$

$$= \exp\left(\int \frac{2}{x} dx\right) = \exp(2 \ln|x|) = \exp(\ln x^2) = x^2; \\ \text{jolla kertomalla}$$

$$(**) \Leftrightarrow 4x^3 = x^2 y' + 2xy = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 y = \int 4x^3 dx = x^4 + C \Leftrightarrow y = x^2 + Cx^{-2} \\ \underline{\underline{x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}}}$$

$$b) \quad y' + \underbrace{(\cos x)}_{=p(x)} y = -\cos x \quad (***)$$

Int. tekijä: $\mu(x) = \exp\left(\int p(x) dx\right)$

$$= \exp\left(\int \cos x dx\right) = e^{\sin x} \quad \& \quad (***) \Rightarrow$$

$$(-\cos x) e^{\sin x} = y' e^{\sin x} + y(\cos x) e^{\sin x}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx}(y e^{\sin x})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y e^{\sin x} = \int (-\cos x) e^{\sin x} dx = -e^{\sin x} + C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = -1 + C e^{-\sin x} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(missä $C e^{\sin x}$ on HY:n yf. ratk.)

$$2. \quad \underbrace{(2y+3)}_M + \underbrace{(2x-2)y^2}_N = 0 \quad (*)$$

$$1^\circ \quad M, N \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \quad \&$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 2 = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Rightarrow DY \text{ on eksakti.}$$

$$F(x, y) = \int M(x, y) dx + g(y) = \int (2y+3) dx + g(y) \\ = (2y+3)x + g(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2x + g'(y) = N = 2x - 2 \Rightarrow g'(y) = -2,$$

$$\text{kuin } g(y) = -2y$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Impliittiratk. on } F(x, y) = (2y+3)x - 2y = C \quad (**)$$

$$\left(\text{Tark. } \frac{d}{dx} F(x, y(x)) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot y' = (2y+3) + (2x-2)y' \right. \\ \left. = \frac{d}{dx} C = 0 \Leftrightarrow (**)) \right.$$

$$2^\circ \quad (*) \Leftrightarrow y' = \frac{2y+3}{2x-2} = -\frac{y+\frac{3}{2}}{x-1} \quad (\text{separoitune})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int (y+\frac{3}{2})^{-1} dy = -\int (x-1)^{-1} dx \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Triv. ratk.} \\ y+\frac{3}{2}=0 \Leftrightarrow y=-\frac{3}{2} \\ \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln|y+\frac{3}{2}| = -\ln|x-1| + C_1, \quad C_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |y+\frac{3}{2}| = |x-1|^{-1} \cdot \underbrace{e^{C_1}}_{>0} \Leftrightarrow y+\frac{3}{2} = C_2 (x-1)^{-1}, \quad C_2 \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (y+\frac{3}{2})(x-1) = C_2 \quad (***)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2y+3)(x-1) = C_3, \quad C_3 = 2C_2 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} \\ \text{Luvän: triv. ratk. } y = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow C_3 = (2y+3)x - 2y - 3 \Leftrightarrow (2y+3)x - 2y = C_3 + 3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (**), \text{ kun } C = C_3 + 3$$

jos valittaisiin (vastaan kieltäytyä) arvoa $C_3 = 0$

$$C = 0 + 3 = 3, \quad (***) \Leftrightarrow (2y+3)x - 2y = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2y+3)(x-1) = 0 \quad (\text{vrt. } (**)), \text{ sillä } C_3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow C_2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=1 \text{ t. } y = -\frac{3}{2}, \text{ siinä l. m. triv. ratk.}$$

-2½-

3° (1kl.) lin. DY

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow (2x-2)y' + 2y = -3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y' + \underbrace{\frac{1}{x-1}}_{\mu(x)} y = \frac{-3}{2x-2} \quad (**)$$

kun $x \neq 1$.

Integroiva tekijä

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \exp\left(\int \mu(x) dx\right) = \exp\left(\int \frac{1}{x-1} dx\right) \\ &= \exp\{\ln|x-1|\} = |x-1|. \end{aligned}$$

Val. $\mu(x) = x-1$, jolloin

$$(**) \Leftrightarrow (x-1)y' + y = -\frac{3}{2} \quad (\text{kun } x \neq 1).$$

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{-3x}{2x-2} + \frac{C}{x-1} \quad \begin{matrix} C \in \mathbb{R} \\ x \in \mathbb{R} - \{1\} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2xy - 2y = -3x + C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2y+3)x - 2y = C \Leftrightarrow (**)$$

1°: MF.

huom. (***) pätee myös, kun $x=1$.

$$3. (x-2)y' - y = 2(x-2)^3 \quad (I)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y' - \underbrace{(x-2)^{-1}}_{p(x)} y = 2(x-2)^2 \quad (II), \quad \text{kun } x \neq 2.$$

Tämä on 1. kl. lin. DY.

Int. tekijä:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(x) &= \exp\left(\int p(x) dx\right) = \exp\left(-\int (x-2)^{-1} dx\right) \\ &= \exp(-\ln|x-2|) = \exp(\ln|x-2|^{-1}) = |x-2|^{-1} = \pm(x-2)^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Valo esim. $\mu(x) = +(x-2)^{-1}$, jolloin (II) \Leftrightarrow

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ (x-2)^{-1} y \right\} = 2(x-2) \Leftrightarrow (x-2)^{-1} y = \int 2(x-2) dx \\ = (x-2)^2 + C \Leftrightarrow y = (x-2)^3 + C(x-2) \quad (III)$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = 3(x-2)^2 + C \quad (III')$$

Sij. (III) & (III') (I):een

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (x-2) \left(3(x-2)^2 + C \right) - \left((x-2)^3 + C(x-2) \right) \\ = 3(x-2)^3 + C(x-2) - (x-2)^3 - C(x-2) = 2(x-2)^3 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow (III) on (I):n ratk. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ (niis
myös, kun $x=2$), sillä:

$$(III): \text{lle p\u00e4tee: } y(2) = 0 \text{ \& } y'(2) = C$$

$$\text{\& (III) l\u00f6n } y(x) = 0 \\ x \rightarrow 2^\pm$$

$$\text{J\u00f6n ollen } y = (x-2)^3 + C_1(x-2), \quad x \geq 2 \\ y = (x-2)^3 + C_2(x-2), \quad x \leq 2$$

niis

$$y' = \frac{d}{dx} \left((x-2)^3 + C_i(x-2) \right) = 3(x-2)^2 + C_i, \quad i=1,2$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = y'(2+) \text{ \& } C_2 = y'(2-) \text{ \& } y'(2) \text{ \& j\u00f6n\u00e4 } \\ y'(2+) = y'(2-), \text{ jolloin } y'(2) = C_1 = C_2 =: C.$$

Siihen luonnollisesti ratkaisu on $(x < 2 \text{ \& } x > 2)$
 voidaan ratkaista III $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ kullakin $C \in \mathbb{R}$,
 (mutta ei mitään ratkaisurajaa).

a) $y(0) = 0$:

$$(I) \Leftrightarrow y' = (x-2)^{-1}y + 2(x-2)^2 =: f(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = (x-2)^{-1} \Rightarrow f \text{ \& } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f \text{ ovat jatkuvia}$$

alueena $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x < 2\}$ & $(0, y(0)) = (0, 0) \in D$
 joten OY-lause \Rightarrow AAT: $\mathbb{R}^- \ni$ 1-kär. ratk.
 jollakin arvolla välillä Δ n.e. $O \in \Delta$

Sij. $y(0) = 0$ III:een

$$\Rightarrow 0 = (0-2)^3 + C \cdot (0-2) \Leftrightarrow C = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (x-2)^3 - 4(x-2) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Siihen 1-kär. ratk. koko \mathbb{R} :nä, mikä ei
 ole ristiriidassa OY-lauseen kanssa.

b) $y(2) = 0 = \text{III} \Rightarrow y(2) = (2-2)^3 + C(2-2) = 0$
 $\forall C \in \mathbb{R}$.

Siihen AAT b):llä on äärettömän monta
 ratkaisua (III) $\forall C \in \mathbb{R}$.

Tämä ei ole ristiriidassa OY-lauseen
 kanssa, sillä

$$f(2, y) \text{ \& } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(2, y) \text{ (ks. a)) eivät ole edes}$$

määriteltyjä.

c) $y(2) = 1 = \text{III} \Rightarrow y(2) = \dots = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 1 = 0$, R.K.

$$\Rightarrow \text{AAT: } \mathbb{R} \text{ c) ei ole ratkaisua.}$$

Ei ristiriitaa OY-lauseen kanssa.
 (ks. b)).

$$4. \quad \underbrace{y^{-1}}_{M(x,y)} + \underbrace{(2y - xy^{-2})}_{N(x,y)} y^2 = 0 \quad (*)$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = -y^{-2} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

kirjoten $M, N \in C^1(D_+)$, missä

$$D_+ = \{(x, y) \mid y > 0\} \text{ \& } D_- = \{(x, y) \mid y < 0\}$$

$\Rightarrow D \setminus \{0\}$ on sterakti positiivisina D_+ & D_- .

Potentiali

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= \int M(x, y) dx + g(y) = \int y^{-1} dx + g(y) \\ &= xy^{-1} + g(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xy^{-1} + g(y)) = -xy^{-2} + g'(y) = N(x, y) \\ &= 2y - xy^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g'(y) = 2y, \text{ kun } g(y) = y^2$$

\Rightarrow Implisiittiratk. on

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= xy^{-1} + y^2 = C, \text{ kun } y \neq 0. \\ \Leftrightarrow x &= C y - y^3 \end{aligned}$$

Ol., että y on ratk. välillä $\Delta \Rightarrow \exists C \in \mathbb{R}$ n.o.

$$x = C y(x) - y(x)^3 \quad \forall x \in \Delta(x_1, x_2)$$

$$Nyt \quad x_1, x_2 \in \Delta \text{ \& } y(x_1) = y(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

Siten y on injekt. & surj. välillä $\Delta^* = y(\Delta)$
 Väli Δ^* on inj. on aidosti monot. & sillä on
 surj. käänteiskuvant $y \mapsto x, \Delta^* \rightarrow \Delta$,
 $x(y) = C y - y^3 \quad \forall y \in \Delta^*$.

5. 1° $2x+3 + (2y-2)y' = 0 \iff y' = -\frac{2x+3}{2y-2}$
 separoituva

$\iff 2x+3 = (2-2y) \frac{dy}{dx} \iff \int 2x+3 dx = \int 2-2y dy$

$\iff x^2 + 3x + C = 2y - y^2$

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

$\iff \underbrace{\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + (y-1)^2}_{\geq 0} = \frac{13}{4} - C, (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, y \neq 1.$

- Oltava $\frac{13}{4} > C$, jolloin saadaan ympyrän kaaria

$2^\circ \underbrace{(2x+3)}_M + \underbrace{(2y-2)}_N y' = 0$

$M, N \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \ \& \ \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 0 = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$

\Rightarrow DY on eksakti koko \mathbb{R}^2 :na.

$F(x,y) = \int M(x,y) dx + g(y) = x^2 + 3x + g(y)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = g'(y) = N = 2y-2, \text{ kun } g(y) = y^2 - 2y$

\Rightarrow Impl. ratk. on

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

$\iff \left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + (y-1)^2 = C + \frac{13}{4}$

- Oltava $C > -\frac{13}{4}$.

- Oltava $y \neq 1$, jotta ei pystymme tangentteja (kr. 1°).

$$6. (*) \quad \underbrace{y^2}_{=:M} + \underbrace{(y^3 - xy)}_{=:N} = 0$$

Polynomien $M(x,y), N(x,y) \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 2y \neq -y = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

($2y = -y \Leftrightarrow y = 0$: Siis $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ pätee \mathbb{R}^2 :n alueella vain x -akselilla - siis siinä määrättyä muotoista aluetta. (Alue on määritelmän mukaan avoin, epätäydellinen joukko.))

Siis L1.10. \Rightarrow (*) ei ole ekvivalentti.

$$\frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{1}{y^2} (-y - 2y) = -3/y =: g(y)$$

riippuu vain y :stä, joten L1.11. mukaan (*)-lla on int. tekijä

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(y) &= \exp\left(\int g(y) dy\right) = \exp\left(-3 \int \frac{1}{y} dy\right) \\ &= \exp(-3 \ln|y|) = |y|^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

Voidaan val. $\mu(y) = y^{-3}$ (vrt. Esim. 1.13.)
Alueina

$$D_+ = \{(x,y) \mid y > 0\} \text{ \& \ } D_- = \{(x,y) \mid y < 0\}$$

roadaan (*)-n kanssa yhtäpitävä yhtälö

$$(**) \quad \underbrace{y^{-1}}_{=: \tilde{M}} + \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{x}{y^2}\right) y^2}_{=: \tilde{N}} = 0$$

$$(\text{Tark. } \frac{\partial \tilde{M}}{\partial y} = -y^{-2} = \frac{\partial \tilde{N}}{\partial x} \Rightarrow (**)) \text{ on}$$

ekvivalentti $D_+ : m_1$ \& \ $D_- : m_2$)

Potential

$$F(x, y) = \int \tilde{M} dx + \psi(y) = \int \tilde{y}' dx + \psi(y)$$

$$= x/y + \psi(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F = -x y^{-2} + \psi'(y) = \tilde{N} = 1 - x y^{-2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \psi'(y) = 1 \Rightarrow \psi(y) = y$$

\Rightarrow (*) : n & (**): n implicit path,
 kun $y \neq 0$, on

(***) $F(x, y) = x y^{-1} + y = C, C \in \mathbb{R}.$

Kun $y = 0: y \equiv 0$ on selvästi
 (*) : n ratk.

(Tark. vielä:

$$0 = \frac{d}{dx} C = \frac{d}{dx} F(x, y(x)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= -y^{-1} + (-x y^{-2} + 1) y' = \tilde{M} + \tilde{N} y'$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = y^{-1} + (1 - x y^{-2}) y' \quad | \cdot y^3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = y^2 + (y^3 - x y) y' \Leftrightarrow (*)$$

(***) $\Leftrightarrow y^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} C y + x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = (\frac{1}{2} C)^2 - (y - \frac{1}{2} C)^2$ (***)

Paraabeli origon kautta päiti kärkipiste, jossa

$y = \frac{1}{2} C \Rightarrow x = (\frac{1}{2} C)^2$, sillä (***) \Rightarrow

$$1 = \frac{d}{dx} x = -2 (y - \frac{1}{2} C) y' \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{1}{2(y - \frac{1}{2} C)} \rightarrow \infty$$

kun $y \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} C.$

Sii kun $C \neq 0$ saadaan origon kautta kulkeva paraabeli. Kun $C = 0$, origo on paraabelin kärki siten kunnan ratkaisuun (***) .