

23 marts

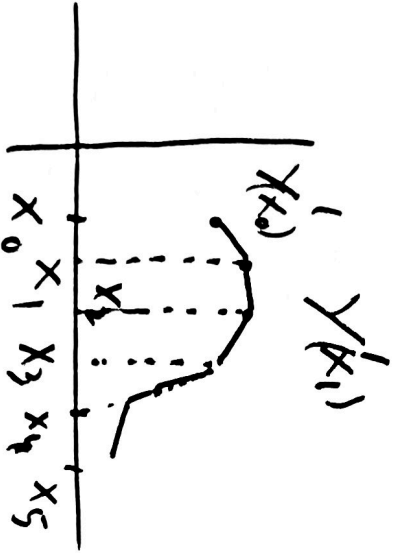
2022

16.7-8 Differential ligninger.

$$V(t) \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{lijent} \\ \text{positionen} \end{array} \right\} \text{ giv } S(t) = \int_{t_0}^t V(s) ds + S_0$$

og $S_0 = S(t_0)$

$$Y'(x) = f(x), \text{ funktion af } x, \quad Y_0 = Y(x_0) \text{ startværdi}$$



Eulers metode.

funktion af både x og y .

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

$$Y'(x) = f(x)$$

uafhængig af Y

$$Y'(x) = x \cdot Y$$

Dette fungerer også for
Eksempler

$$Y' = rY$$

$$Y'' + 2Y = 0$$

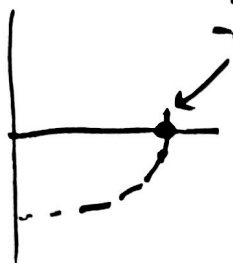
$$Y' - rY = \cos(x)$$

$$Y'' + 2Y = \sin(x)$$

En diff. ligning er en ligning som i Y og Y' og dens deriverte.

Ekst.
 $Y' = -\frac{x}{y}$

Startpunkt $(0,1)$



illustreret med Eulers metode
ser at som vi får et
Sirkelsegment.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \quad \text{ganger opp med } y$$

$$y \frac{dy}{dx} = -x$$

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

Variableskifte

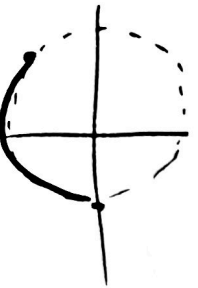
$$= \int -x dx$$

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

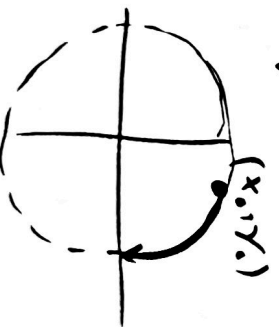
$$x^2 + y^2 = 2C$$

Sirkel med radius $\sqrt{2C}$.

Startar med



Sirkelsegment i en sirkel
med radius $\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}$ og sender i $(0,0)$.



$Y(t)' = r Y(t)$ Beskriver forurening med rente r .

Ekspansivitet $r > 0$

$r < 0$ eksponentiell aftagning.

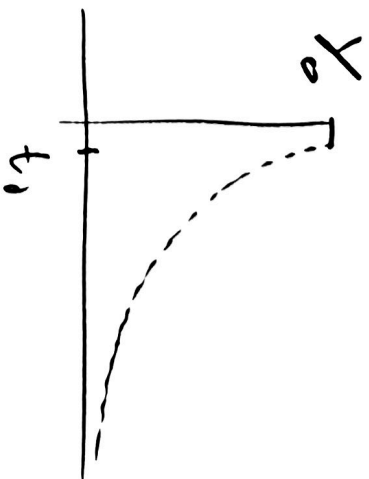
Radioaktiv nedbrytning.

$$Y' = -kY$$

$k > 0$

$$Y(t) = Y_0 e^{-kt}$$

mængde radioaktivt stof ved tiden t .



Halveringstiden $t_{1/2}$ er tiden det har før mængden stof er halveret.

$$Y(t_{1/2}) = Y_0 / 2 \text{ gir } \frac{e^{-kt_{1/2}}}{e^{-k \cdot 0}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-k t_{1/2} = \ln(1/2) = \ln(2^{-1}) = -\ln 2$$

$$k \cdot t_{1/2} = \ln(2) \text{ så } k = \frac{\ln 2}{t_{1/2}}$$

C^{14} -metoden.

Andel	C_6^{14} i atmosfæren	10^{-12}
	C_6^{13}	1%
	C_6^{12}	99%

$$\left(C_6^{14} \rightsquigarrow N_7^{14} + P + V \right)$$

Halveringstiden til C^{14} er 5700 år.

Oppg. Vi finner beinresten hvor andelen C^{14} er 0.3 av den i atmosfæren.

Hvor gamle er beinrestene? $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{T/t_{1/2}} = 0.3$

$$Y(T) = 0.3 = e^{-kT} = e^{-\ln 2 \left(\frac{T}{t_{1/2}}\right)} = 0.3$$
$$T = t_{1/2} \frac{\ln(0.3)}{\ln(0.5)} = 5700 \text{ år} \cdot 1.7369 \approx \underline{\underline{9901 \text{ år}}}$$

opg

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

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{y}}_{\text{base } y} y' = \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_{\text{base } x}$$

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

$$= \ln|x| + C$$

$$\ln|y|$$

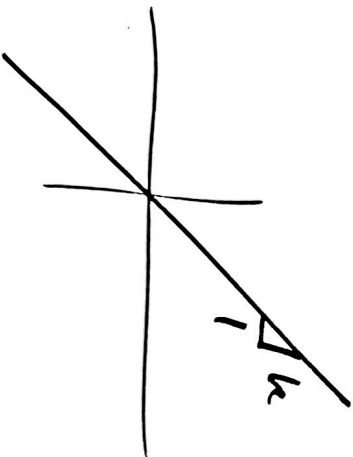
$$\ln\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| = \ln|y| - \ln|x| = C$$

$$\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| = e^C$$

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

$$\frac{y = k \cdot x}{k \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$k \neq 0$
or for $k=0$.
ogsa



$$y' = \frac{-y}{x} \quad \text{hilsvarande:}$$

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

$$\ln|x \cdot y| = C$$

$$|x \cdot y| = e^C$$

$$x \cdot y = k$$

$$k \neq 0$$

$$\underline{y(x) = \frac{k}{x}}$$

Ells

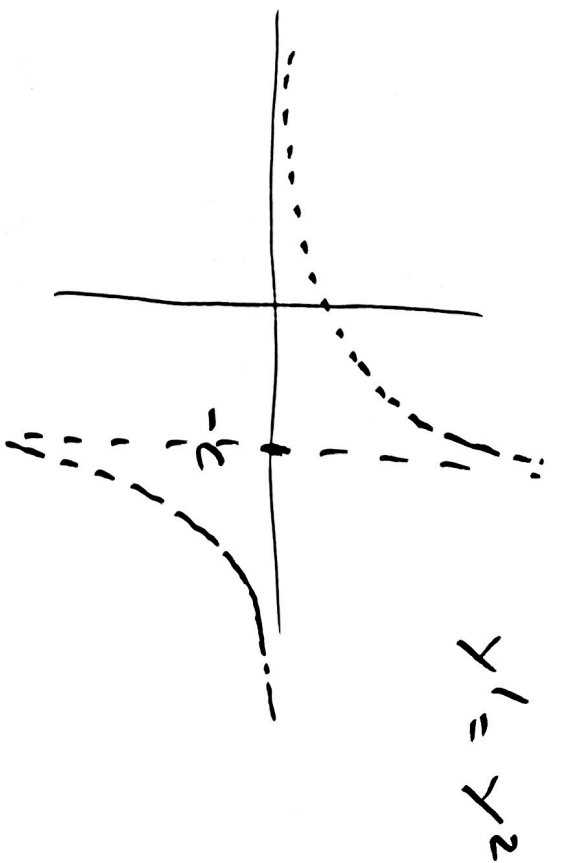
$$y'(x) = y^2$$

$$\frac{y'}{y^2} = 1$$

$$\int \frac{y'}{y^2} dx = \int 1 dx$$

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

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



Logistiske diff ligningen.

$$y' = ky \left(1 - \frac{y}{p}\right)$$

P konstant
(populasjon)
 k konstant.

$$\frac{y'}{y(1-y/p)} = k$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y(1-y/p)} dy = \int k dt$$

Delbrødesopspalning:

$$\frac{1}{y(1-y/p)} = \frac{A}{y} + \frac{B}{(1-y/p)}$$

$$1 = A(1 - \frac{y}{p}) + By$$

$$y=0: \quad \underline{A=1}$$

$$y=p: \quad 1 = B \cdot p \quad \text{så} \quad B = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y(1-y/p)} dy = \int \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1/p}{1-y/p} dy$$
$$= \ln|y| - \ln|p-y| + c$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{p-y} dy = \int k dt = kt$$
$$= \ln|\frac{y}{p-y}| + c$$

$$\ln|\frac{y}{p-y}| = kt + c_1$$

$$|\frac{y}{p-y}| = e^{c_1} e^{kt}$$

$$\frac{Y}{P-Y} = L e^{kt}$$

$$L \in \mathbb{R}$$

Lösen für $Y(t)$:

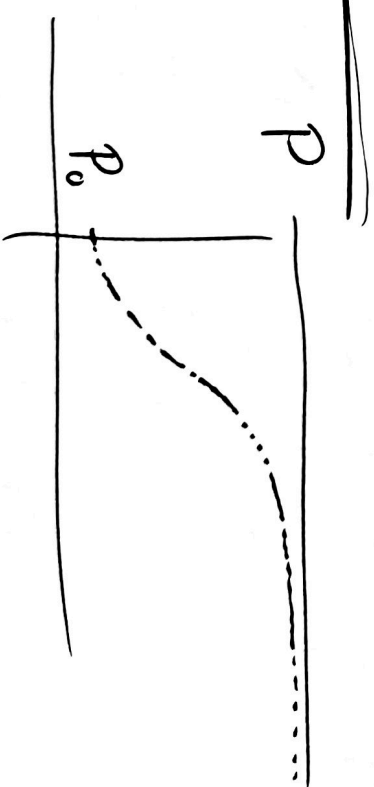
$$Y(t) = (P-Y) L e^{kt}$$

$$Y(t) (1 + L e^{kt}) = P L e^{kt}$$

$$Y(t) = P \cdot \frac{L e^{kt}}{1 + L e^{kt}}$$

$$Y(0) = P_0 \quad \frac{P_0}{P-P_0} = L e^0 = L$$

$$Y(t) = P \frac{P_0 e^{kt}}{P-P_0 + P_0 e^{kt}}$$



Orden til en diff. ligning er højeste derivat som forekommer.

$$Y'' = Y + 1 \quad \text{orden 2}$$

$$Y' = XY \quad \text{orden 1}$$

$$S''(t) = S'(t) \quad \text{orden 2}$$

$$CS'(t) = S'(t) \quad \text{orden 1 ; } S'(t)$$

Linear

$$a(x) Y'' + b(x) Y' + c(x) Y = 0$$

i Y, Y', \dots .

homogen

$$= \sin(x) \quad \text{inhomogen}$$

Separable diff ligninger

$$Y'(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) \quad \text{separere } x \text{ og } y \text{ afhængigt}$$

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

$$\int \frac{dY}{g(x)} = \int f(x) dx$$

16.151a)

$$\int \frac{1}{2x^2-4x} dx \stackrel{\text{diving}}{=} \int \frac{1}{2x(x-2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x(x-2)} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-2} \quad \text{giv } A = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{2x^2-4x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-1/2}{x} + \frac{1/2}{x-2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{-1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x} \right| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 1 - \frac{2}{x} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$16.149 \int x^3 e^{x^2} dx$$

$$x^2 = u$$

$$2x = du/dx$$

$$2x dx = du$$

$$\int x \cdot x^2 e^{x^2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} u' e^u$$

melis integrasi

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int u e^u du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(u e^u - \int (u)' e^u du \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(u e^u - \int e^u du \right) = \frac{1}{2} (u e^u - e^u) + C$$

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

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

16.160

$$f(x) = e^{-x} + x e^{-x} + x^2 - 4x + 6$$

er en løsning til $Y'' + 2Y' + Y = x^2$

$e^{-x} + x e^{-x}$ løsning til den homogene lineære

diff. ligningen $Y'' + 2Y' + Y = 0$

søker løsning $Y(x) = x^2 + ax + b$

$$Y'(x) = 2x + a$$

$$Y''(x) = 2$$

sett inn :

$$2 + 2(2x + a) + x^2 + ax + b = x^2$$

$$\underbrace{2(1+a)+b}_0 + x \underbrace{(4+a)}_0 = 0$$

$$a = -4 \quad \text{og} \quad b = -2(1+a) = -2(1-4) = \underline{6}$$