

MA0002: Øving 3 (2001V)

Oppgaver: $x \frac{dy}{dx} + 3x^3 y - x^3 = 0$; der $y=1$ når $x=1$

likningen
Omskriv på formen $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$:

$\frac{dy}{dx} + \underbrace{3x^2 y}_{P(x)} = \underbrace{x^2}_{Q(x)}$ (vi dividerte med x likningen med x)

① $A(x) = \int P(x) dx = x^3 \Rightarrow$ Integrerende faktoren er e^{x^3} .

② gang likningen med e^{x^3} :

$$e^{x^3} \frac{dy}{dx} + e^{x^3} 3x^2 y = e^{x^3} x^2$$

$\Rightarrow (e^{x^3} y)' = e^{x^3} x^2$ fordi $(e^{x^3} y)' =$

③ Integrer og løse for y

$$e^{x^3} y = \int e^{x^3} x^2 dx$$

$\frac{du}{dx} = x^2 dx$ $\int e^u \frac{du}{3} = \frac{1}{3} e^u + c$

$$= \frac{1}{3} e^{x^3} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{-x^3} \left(\frac{1}{3} e^{x^3} + c \right) = \frac{1}{3} + c e^{-x^3}$$

④ Bestem c :

$$y = 1 \text{ når } x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{3} + c e^{-1} \Rightarrow c = \frac{2}{3} e //$$

Altså

$y = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} e^{-x^3+1}$ er løsningen!

MA0002: oppgave 3 (2011V)

2006V; oppgave 10: $\frac{dy}{dt} + y + 4e^{-3t} = 0$, der $y=3$ når $t=0$

• omskrive likningen på formen $\frac{dy}{dt} + p(t)y = Q(t)$:

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + \underbrace{1}_{p(t)}y = \underbrace{-4e^{-3t}}_{Q(t)} \Rightarrow p(t)=1, Q(t)=-4e^{-3t}$$

① $A(t) = \int p(t)dt = \int dt = t \Rightarrow e^t$ er integrerende faktoren.

② gang likningen med e^t :

$$e^t \frac{dy}{dt} + e^t y = -4e^{-2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^t y)' = -4e^{-2t} \quad \text{fordi } (e^t y)' = e^t \frac{dy}{dt} + e^t y$$

③ Integrere m.h.p t og løse for y:

$$\begin{aligned} e^t y &= \int -4e^{-2t} dt = -4 \int e^{-2t} dt \\ &= -4 \cdot \frac{-1}{2} e^{-2t} + C \\ &= 2e^{-2t} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{-t} (2e^{-2t} + C) = 2e^{-3t} + Ce^{-t}$$

④ Bestem C:

$$\begin{aligned} y=3 \text{ når } t=0 &\Rightarrow 3 = 2e^{-3 \cdot 0} + Ce^{-0} \\ &= 2 + C \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{C=1}} \end{aligned}$$

Altså $y = 2e^{-3t} + e^{-t}$ er løsningen

* Konsentrasjonen etter 1 ms?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vi setter } t=1, \text{ og får } y &= 2e^{-3 \cdot 1} + e^{-1} = 2e^{-3} + e^{-1} \\ &\approx 0,47 \text{ M} \end{aligned}$$

9.1.17:

$$\begin{aligned} y + x &= 3 \\ z - y &= -1 \\ x + z &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

standard form:

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= 3 \\ -y + z &= -1 \\ x + z &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

• utvida matrise

("argumented matrix"):

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

• Gauss-eliminasjon:

①

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \cdot -1 \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

②

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \cdot -1 \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

③

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

skriv likningssystemet:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(I)} \quad x + y &= 3 \\ \text{(II)} \quad -y + z &= -1 \\ \text{(III)} \quad 0z &= 0 \leftarrow \text{stemmer for alle } z. \end{aligned}$$

Likningen på rad 3 er sant for alle z :

Da vi innfører en parameter $t \in \mathbb{R}$, og setter $z = t$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

• Fra (II): $-y + t = -1 \Rightarrow y = t + 1$

• Fra (I): $x + t + 1 = 3 \Rightarrow x = -t + 2$

Altså

$$(x, y, z) = (2 - t, 1 + t, t) \text{ der } t \in \mathbb{R}$$

er løsningene til likningssystemet

Dvs. likningssystemet har uendelig mange løsninger.

MA 0002, Øving 3 (2011v)

2006v, oppgave 4:

$$x - 3y + 2z = -9$$

$$3x + 2y + 5z = -3$$

$$y + z = 0$$

utvidet matrise:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 2 & -9 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

gjennomføre Gauss-eliminering:

$$\textcircled{1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 2 & -9 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \cdot -3 \\ \cdot 3 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 2 & -9 \\ 0 & 11 & -1 & 24 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \cdot -1/11 \\ \cdot 11 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 2 & -9 \\ 0 & 11 & -1 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 12/11 & -24/11 \end{array} \right] \cdot 11/12$$

$$\textcircled{4} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 2 & -9 \\ 0 & 11 & -1 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \cdot 1 \\ \cdot -2 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \cdot 1/11$$

$$\textcircled{6} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \cdot 3$$

$$\textcircled{7} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1, y = 2, z = -2$$

en løsning:

$$(x, y, z) = (1, 2, -2)$$