

1. ГРУПА

МАТЕМАТИКА 3

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МАТЕМАТИКА II

22.01.2007.

Презиме и име: _____, број индекса: _____

1. Решити диференцијалну једначину

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

2. Решити парцијалну диференцијалну једначину

$$z^2yz'_x + z^2xz'_y = (x - y)^2 .$$

3. Одредити аналитичку функцију $f: x + iy \rightarrow u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ такву да је $f(0) = 0$ и
 $u(x, y) = x \operatorname{sh} x \cos y - y \operatorname{ch} x \sin y$.

4. Применом Лапласове трансформације одредити опште решење система

$$\begin{aligned} x' - x + y &= \sin t \\ y' - 2x + y &= 0 \end{aligned} .$$

2. ГРУПА

МАТЕМАТИКА 3

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МАТЕМАТИКА II

22.01.2007.

Презиме и име: _____, број индекса: _____

1. За диференцијалну једначину $(2x \sin y + 4 \sin^2 y) dx = (x^2 + 1) \cos y dy$

одредити интеграциони фактор облика $\lambda(y)$, а затим решити једначину.

2. Одредити опште решење система диференцијалних једначина

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= y \\ y' &= -5x + 2y \\ z' &= x \end{aligned} .$$

3. Израчунати $\int\limits_{C^-} \frac{\operatorname{ch} z}{z(z+i)^2} dz$, ако је $C = \{z : |z| = 2\}$.

4. Применом Лапласове трансформације решити једначину $y'' - y = t \operatorname{sh} t$,
ако је $y(0) = y'(0) = 0$.

1.

ГРУПА

$$\boxed{1} \quad x' = \frac{1}{y} = \frac{y - x^2 + 2xy\ln y}{2xy} \Leftrightarrow x' + \frac{1}{2y}x = (\frac{1}{2} + \ln y)x^{-1} \quad \text{10б.}$$

БЕРНУЛЛИЕВА (2=x^2, z'=2xx')

$$\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow z' + \frac{1}{2}z = 1 + 2\ln y \quad \text{5б.} \quad \text{ЛННЕАРНА} \Rightarrow z = e^{-\int \frac{1}{2} dy} (C + \int (1 + 2\ln y) e^{\int \frac{1}{2} dy} dy) \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow z = \underline{x^2 = \frac{C}{y} + y \ln y} \quad \text{10б.} \quad \left(\text{УМКАО ТЕАНАЧУНА CA TOT. AУФ.} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow x^2 y - y^2 \ln y = C$$

$$\boxed{2} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{z^2 y} = \frac{dy}{z^2 x} = \frac{dz}{(x-y)^2}$$

$$\text{I: } \frac{dx}{y} = \frac{dy}{x} \Rightarrow \int x dx = \int y dy \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \underline{x^2 y^2 = C_1} \quad \text{8б.} \quad \text{ИЗАБУЧИ 1. ИНДЕРЖИИ}$$

$$\text{II: } \frac{d(x-y)}{-z^2(x-y)} = \frac{dz}{(x-y)^2} \Rightarrow \int (x-y) d(x-y) = \int -z^2 dz \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \underline{3(x-y)^2 + 2z^3 = C_2} \quad \text{12б.}$$

$$\Rightarrow z(x,y): F(x^2 y^2, 3(x-y)^2 + 2z^3) = 0 \quad F \text{ - гафемтнчуданда} \quad \text{5б.}$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad u'_x = v'_y = \sin x \cos y + x \cdot \operatorname{cl} x \cos y - y \cdot \operatorname{sh} x \sin y \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} & \underline{v = \int v'_y dy + \varphi(x)} \\ & u'_y = -v'_x = -x \sin x \sin y - \operatorname{cl} x \sin y - y \cdot \operatorname{cl} x \cos y \end{aligned}$$

$$= \operatorname{sh} x \sin y dy + x \cdot \operatorname{cl} x \cos y dy - \operatorname{sh} x \sin y dy + \varphi(x)$$

$$= x \cdot \operatorname{cl} x \sin y + y \cdot \operatorname{sh} x \cos y + \varphi(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{v'_x = x \operatorname{sh} x \sin y + \operatorname{cl} x \sin y + y \cdot \operatorname{cl} x \cos y + \varphi'(x)} = x \cdot \operatorname{sh} x \sin y + \operatorname{cl} x \sin y + y \cdot \operatorname{cl} x \cos y$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\varphi'(x) = 0} \Rightarrow \underline{\varphi(x) = C} \quad \Rightarrow \underline{v = x \cdot \operatorname{cl} x \sin y + y \cdot \operatorname{sh} x \cos y + C} \quad \text{15б.}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x+iy) = u + i v = [\operatorname{sh} x \cos y - y \cdot \operatorname{cl} x \sin y] + i [\operatorname{cl} x \sin y + y \cdot \operatorname{sh} x \cos y + C] \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \operatorname{sh} z + iC, \quad f(0) = iC = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{f(z) = z \cdot \operatorname{sh} z} \quad \text{5б.}$$

$$\boxed{4} \quad \begin{cases} L(x' - x + y) = Y(sut) \\ L(y' - 2x + y) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (sx - C_1) - x + y = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \\ (sy - C_2) - 2x + y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (s-1)x + y = C_1 + \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \\ -2x + (s+1)y = C_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = \frac{C_1 s}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{C_2 - C_1}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{s}{(s^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{1}{(s^2 + 1)^2} \\ Y = \frac{C_2 s}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{2C_1 + C_2}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{2}{(s^2 + 1)^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \underline{X(t) = C_1 \cos t + (C_2 - C_1) \sin t + \frac{1}{2} t \sin t + \frac{1}{2} (s \sin t - \cos t)} \\ \underline{Y(t) = C_2 \cos t + (2C_1 + C_2) \sin t + (s \sin t - t \cos t)} \end{cases} \quad \text{10б.}$$

2.

ГРУПА

$$\text{III} \Leftrightarrow (2x \sin y + 4 \sin^2 y) dx - (x^2 + 1) \cos y dy = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda(y) P dx + \lambda(y) Q dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial(\lambda(y)P)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(\lambda(y)Q)}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow \lambda'(y) \cdot 2 \sin y (x + 2 \sin y) = -2\lambda(y) \cdot 2 \cos y (x + 2 \sin y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda'(y) \sin y = -\lambda(y) \cdot 2 \cos y \Leftrightarrow \frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} = -2 \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy \Rightarrow \ln |\lambda| = -2 \ln |\sin y| \Rightarrow \lambda = \sin^2 y = \frac{1}{\sin^2 y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{2x}{\sin y} + 4 \right) dx - \frac{(x^2 + 1) \cos y}{\sin^2 y} dy = 0 \text{ зг. що відповідає заданим умовам } \quad 10\delta.$$

$$\Rightarrow U(x, y) = \int P dx + \int [Q - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (P dx)] dy = \int \left(\frac{2x}{\sin y} + 4 \right) dx + \int \left[-\frac{(x^2 + 1) \cos y}{\sin^2 y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{2x}{\sin y} \right) \right] dy = \dots =$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{\sin y} + 4x \right) + \int \left[\frac{(x^2 + 1) \cos y}{\sin^2 y} + \frac{x^2 \cos y}{\sin^2 y} \right] dy = \left(\frac{x^2}{\sin y} + 4x \right) + \int \frac{\cos y}{\sin^2 y} dy = \dots = \frac{x^2}{\sin y} + 4x + \frac{1}{\sin y}$$

$$\Rightarrow U(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{\sin y} + 4x \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 1}{\sin y} + 4x = C \quad 15\delta.$$

$$\boxed{2} \det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & (2-\lambda) & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \dots = -\lambda (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 5)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \quad \lambda_{2,3} = 1 \pm 2i \quad 55.$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0: (A - \lambda_1 E) M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ -5a + 2b = 0 \\ a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{0t} \quad 60.$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1 + 2i: (A - \lambda_2 E) M = \begin{bmatrix} -(1+2i) & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & (1-2i) & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -(1+2i) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -(1+2i)a + b = 0 \\ -5a + (1-2i)b = 0 \\ a - (1+2i)c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow M = \begin{bmatrix} 1+2i \\ 3+4i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{2,3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+2i \\ 3+4i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{(1+2i)t} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+2i \\ 3+4i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^t (\cos 2t + i \sin 2t) = \dots = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t - 2 \sin 2t \\ -(3 \cos 2t + 4 \sin 2t) \\ \cos 2t \end{bmatrix}}_{X_2} e^t + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 \cos 2t + \sin 2t \\ 4 \cos 2t - 3 \sin 2t \\ \sin 2t \end{bmatrix}}_{X_3} e^t, \quad 120$$

$$\Rightarrow X = C_1 X_1 + C_2 X_2 + C_3 X_3 = \dots \quad 20.$$

$$\boxed{3} f(z) = \frac{ch z}{z(z+i)^2} \Rightarrow z_1 = 0 \text{ від 1. пега}, z_2 = -i \text{ від 2. пега} (ch 0, ch(-i) + 0) \quad 40\delta.$$

$$\operatorname{Re} f(z), z_1 = 0 = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{ch z}{z(z+i)^2} = \frac{ch 0}{i^2} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1 \quad 60.$$

$$\operatorname{Re} f(z), z_2 = -i = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} [(z+i)^2 f(z)]^T = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \left[\frac{ch z}{z} \right]^T = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \frac{(sh z)z - ch z}{z^2} = \frac{(-i)sh(-i) - ch(-i)}{(-i)^2} = \dots = \cos 1 + \sin 1 \quad 120$$

$$\Rightarrow \int f(z) dz = 2\pi i (\operatorname{Re} f(z_1) + \operatorname{Re} f(z_2)) = 2\pi i (\cos 1 + \sin 1 - 1) \quad 35.$$

$$\boxed{4} \quad \mathcal{L}(y'') + \mathcal{L}(y) = \mathcal{L}(t \operatorname{sht})$$

$$(s^2 Y - 0 - 0) + Y = -\left(\frac{1}{s^2 - 1}\right)' = \frac{2s}{(s^2 - 1)^2} \Rightarrow (s^2 + 1)Y = \frac{2s}{(s^2 - 1)^2} \Rightarrow Y = \frac{1}{s^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{2s}{(s^2 - 1)^2} \quad 85.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{s^2 - 1} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} \operatorname{sht} \\ & \frac{2s}{(s^2 - 1)^2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} t \operatorname{sht} \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{2s}{(s^2 - 1)^2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} (\operatorname{sht}) * (t \operatorname{sht})$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(Y) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{2s}{(s^2 - 1)^2}\right) = (\operatorname{sht}) * (t \operatorname{sht})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow y(t) &= \int_0^t \operatorname{sht}(t-x) \cdot x \operatorname{sht}(x) dx = \int_0^t \frac{e^{t-x} - e^{x-t}}{2} \cdot x \cdot \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} dx = \int_0^t \frac{(e^t + e^{-t}) - (e^{2x-t} + e^{t-2x})}{4} \cdot x dx = \\ &= \int_0^t \frac{ch t - ch(2x-t)}{2} x dx = \frac{ch t}{2} \int_0^t x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t x ch(2x-t) dx = \int_{d\theta=ch(2x-t)dx} \frac{du=x \rightarrow du=dx}{d\theta=ch(2x-t)dx} \Rightarrow 2x = \underline{ch(2x-t)/2} \\ &= \frac{ch t}{2} \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^t - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x sh(2x-t)}{2} \Big|_0^t - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t sh(2x-t) dx \right) = \frac{t^2 ch t}{4} - \frac{t sh t}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cancel{\frac{ch(2x-t)/2}{2}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \underline{\frac{t}{4} (t \cdot ch t - sh t)} \quad 125.$$