

Emne	Kompendium
1 Repetisjon og oppgaverregning	
2 Andre ordens lineære differensiallikninger	[E] 7.9 - 7.10
3 Mer om superposisjonsprinsippet	[E] 7.6

## Oppgaver for Forelesning 13

Oppgaver fra arbeidsboken

[DA] 13.1 - 13.12

Oppgaver fra kompendiet

[E] 7.26 - 7.29, 7.30a, 7.32  
7.18 - 7.19

Oppsummeringsforelesn. 7. mai ← *Sjekkes rom / tid*  
Eksam. 15. mai

① Repetisjon: Første ordens lineære diff. likning

$$y' + a(t) \cdot y = b(t)$$

Løsningsmetoder: i) Separabel

$$\text{hvis } \frac{dy}{dt} + a(t) \cdot y = b(t) \\ = f(t) \cdot g(y)$$

ii) Superposisjon  $y = y_h + y_p$   
hvis  $a(t) = a$  er konst.  
(og  $b(t) = b$  er konst.)

iii) Integrerende faktor

$$u(t) = e^{\int a(t) dt} \\ y' + a(t)y = b(t) \quad | \cdot u(t) \\ (y \cdot u)' = b(t) \cdot u(t)$$

Eksp.  $y' - 2y = 6$

$$y = y_h + y_p = \underline{\underline{C \cdot e^{2t} - 3}}$$

$y_h$ :  $y' - 2y = 0$

$$r - 2 = 0 \quad \underline{r=2} \quad y_h = C \cdot e^{2t}$$

$y_p$ :  $y = A$  (konst. løsn.)

$$y' = 0$$

$$0 - 2A = 6$$

$$A = -3 \quad \underline{y_p = -3}$$

Oppgaver:

$$\text{[DA] 123 c) } y' + 2y = t^2, \quad y(0) = 1$$

linear  $a(t) = 2$   $b(t) = t^2 \rightarrow$  Int. faktor

$$\int a(t) dt = \int 2 dt = 2t + C \Rightarrow u = \underline{e^{2t}} \quad (C=0)$$

$$y' + 2y = t^2 \cdot 1 \cdot e^{2t}$$

$$y' \cdot e^{2t} + y \cdot e^{2t} \cdot 2 = (y \cdot e^{2t})' = t^2 e^{2t}$$

$$y \cdot e^{2t} = \int t^2 e^{2t} dt = \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} \cdot t^2 - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} \cdot 2t dt$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} u = \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} \quad v = t^2 \\ u' = e^{2t} \quad v' = 2t \end{array}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{2t} - \int t e^{2t} dt = \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{2t} - \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} \cdot t - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} dt \right)$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} u = \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} \quad v = t \\ u' = e^{2t} \quad v' = 1 \end{array}}$$

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

$$y = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{4} + C \cdot e^{-2t}}}}$$

$$\underline{y(0)=1}: \quad 1 = \frac{1}{4} + C \cdot 1 \quad C = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow y = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} e^{-2t}}}}$$

[DA] 12.4 c)  $y' - \frac{t}{t^2+1} y = t \quad (t > 1)$

lin.  $a(t) = -\frac{t}{t^2+1}$

$b(t) = t$

Int. faktor:

$\int a(t) dt = \int -\frac{t}{t^2+1} dt =$

$\boxed{u = t^2+1}$   
 $\boxed{du = 2t dt}$   $dt = \frac{du}{2t}$

$= - \int \frac{\cancel{t}}{u} \frac{du}{2\cancel{t}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln(t^2+1) + C$

$u = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \ln(t^2+1)} \quad \downarrow C=0$

$= \left( e^{\ln(t^2+1)^{-1/2}} \right) = \underline{\underline{(t^2+1)^{-1/2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}}$

$y' - \frac{t}{t^2+1} y = t \quad | \cdot u$

$(y \cdot (t^2+1)^{-1/2})' = t (t^2+1)^{-1/2}$

$y \cdot (t^2+1)^{-1/2} = \int t \cdot (t^2+1)^{-1/2} dt = \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} dt$

$= \int \cancel{t} v^{-1/2} \cdot \frac{dv}{2\cancel{t}}$

$\boxed{v = t^2+1}$   
 $\boxed{dv = 2t dt}$

$dt = \frac{dv}{2t}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int v^{-1/2} dv = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{v^{1/2}}{1/2} \right) + C$

$(x^a)^b = x^{ab}$

$$\frac{y}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{v}}{1} + C = \sqrt{t^2+1} + C \quad | \cdot \sqrt{t^2+1}$$

$$y = \frac{t^2+1 + C \cdot \sqrt{t^2+1}}{1}$$

$$y = t^2+1 + C \cdot \sqrt{t^2+1}$$

$t^2+1$  skal være  
 $t^2-1$  overalt

## ② Andre ordens lineære differensialligninger

Ex:  $y'' = 6t - 12$

$$y' = \int 6t - 12 dt = 3t^2 - 12t + C$$

$$y = \int 3t^2 - 12t + C dt = \underline{\underline{t^3 - 6t^2 + Ct + D}}$$

lesbar ved  
enkel integrasjon  
(to ganger)

### Andre ordens differensialligning:

Diff. ligning som inneholder  $y''$  men ikke høyere ordens deriverte:  $y'' = F(t, y, y')$

Den generelle løsn. avhenger av to ubest. parametre.  
Trener to initialbetingelser.

Defn. En annen ordens diff. lkn. er linear hvis den kan skrives

$$y'' + a(t) \cdot y' + b(t) \cdot y = h(t)$$

Den kalles homogen hvis  $h(t) = 0$ , og inhomogen ellers.

Den har konstante koeff. hvis  $a(t) = a$  og  $b(t) = b$  er konstanter  $\leftarrow$  Vi antar dette.

Det homogene tilfellet:  $y'' + ay' + by = 0$

Eksp:  $y'' - 7y' + 12y = 0$

Karakteristisk ligning:

$$r^2 - 7r + 12 = 0$$

$$\underline{r=3}, \underline{r=4}$$

$$\leadsto y = \underline{C_1 \cdot e^{3t} + C_2 \cdot e^{4t}}$$

er den generelle løsn.

Forklaring:

Første orden:  $y' + ay = 0$

$$r + a = 0$$

$$r = -a$$

$$y = C \cdot e^{-at}$$

$$y' = -ay$$

$$\frac{1}{y} y' = -a$$

Andre ordens:  $y'' + ay' + by = 0$

Antar  $y = e^{rt}$  er løsn  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (r^2 e^{rt}) + a(r e^{rt}) \\ + b(e^{rt}) = 0 \end{array} \right.$

$$y' = e^{rt} \cdot r$$

$$y'' = r e^{rt} \cdot r$$

$$e^{rt} (r^2 + ar + b) = 0$$

Kar. lkn.  $\rightarrow$   $r^2 + ar + b = 0$

Det generelle tilfellet:  $y'' + ay' + by = h(t)$

Ekse:  $y'' - 7y' + 12y = 4$

$Y_h$ :  $y'' - 7y' + 12y = 0$

$$r^2 - 7r + 12 = 0$$

$$r = \underline{3}, r = \underline{4}$$

$$Y_h = \underline{C_1 e^{3t} + C_2 e^{4t}}$$

$Y_p$ :  $y'' - 7y' + 12y = \underline{4}$

Konst.

Spesker om det fins  
konst. løsninger

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = A \\ y' = 0 \\ y'' = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 0 - 7(0) \\ + 12(A) = 4 \\ \frac{12A}{12} = \frac{4}{12} \\ A = \frac{4}{12} = 1/3 \end{array}$$

$$Y_p = \underline{1/3}$$

Gesvett løsn:

$$Y = Y_h + Y_p = \underline{C_1 e^{3t} + C_2 e^{4t} + 1/3}$$

$y'' - 7y' + 12y = 4$ :

$$D(y) = y'' - 7y' + 12y$$

$$D(C_1 e^{3t} + C_2 e^{4t}) = 0$$

$$D(1/3) = 4$$

$$D(C_1 e^{3t} + C_2 e^{4t} + 1/3) = 0 + 4 = 4 \Rightarrow y = \underline{C_1 e^{3t} + C_2 e^{4t} + 1/3}$$

Superposisjon:

$$Y = Y_h + Y_p \text{ der}$$

$Y_h$ : den generelle løsn. av  
den homogene

$$y'' + ay' + by = 0$$

$Y_p$ : en løsn. av

$$y'' + ay' + by = h(t)$$

Trenger:

$$D(y_1 + y_2) = D(y_1) + D(y_2)$$

Merk: Hvis  $D(y) = 4$ ,

$$\text{så: } D(y - Y_p) = D(y) - D(Y_p)$$

$$= 4 - 4 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow D(y - Y_p)$  er homogen løsn.

$$\Rightarrow y - Y_p = C_1 e^{3t} + C_2 e^{4t}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \underline{C_1 e^{3t} + C_2 e^{4t} + 1/3}$$

Eles:

(i)  $y'' - 4y' + 5y = 0$

(ii)  $y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0$

(iii)  $y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0$

i) Kar. linn:  $r^2 - 4r + 5 = 0$

$$r = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5}}{2}$$

$$= 2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{-4}}{2} = 2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{-1}}{2}$$

$$= 2 \pm \sqrt{-1}$$

Ingen reelle løsn.  $\Rightarrow$ 

$$r^2 - 4r + 4 = -5 + 4$$
$$(r-2)^2 = -1$$

det fins løsn.  
så komplekse tall  
(sin/cos)ii) Kar. linn:

$r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0$

$r^2 - 4r + 4 = -3 + 4$

$(r-2)^2 = 1$

$r-2 = \pm\sqrt{1} = \pm 1$

$r = 2 \pm 1 = \underline{1, 3}$

$$y = \underline{C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{3t}}$$

iii) Kar. linn:

$r^2 - 4r + 4 = 0$

$(r-2)^2 = 0$

$(r-2)(r-2) = 0$

$r=2$  eller  $r=2$

dobbelrot  $r_1 = r_2 = \underline{2}$ 

$$y = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 t e^{2t}$$
$$= e \cdot e^{2t} \quad (C = C_1 + C_2)$$

$$= C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 t e^{2t}$$
$$= \underline{(C_1 + C_2 t) e^{2t}}$$

Fakta: Hvis  $r$  er en  
dobbelrot, så er  $y = e^{rt}$  og  $y = t \cdot e^{rt}$   
løsn. av den homogene linn.

Forbudsning: Anta at  $y'' + ay' + by = 0$  har karakteristisk  
likn. med en dobbelrot  $r = c = \underline{-a/2}$

$$r^2 + ar + b = 0$$

$$\text{"}$$

$$(r - c)^2 = r^2 - 2cr + c^2 = 0$$

$$a = -2c$$

$$b = c^2$$

$$b = \frac{a^2}{4}$$

Spørre:

$$y = te^{rt}$$

$$y' = 1 \cdot e^{rt} + t \cdot e^{rt} \cdot r = \underline{e^{rt} + rte^{rt}}$$

$$y'' = \underline{e^{rt} \cdot r} + \underline{r e^{rt}} + \underline{rt \cdot e^{rt} \cdot r}$$

$$= \underline{2r \cdot e^{rt} + r^2 t e^{rt}}$$

$$y'' + ay' + by = \left( \underline{2r e^{rt} + r^2 t e^{rt}} \right) + a \left( \underline{e^{rt} + r t e^{rt}} \right) + b \left( \underline{t e^{rt}} \right)$$

$$= t \cdot e^{rt} \left( \underbrace{r^2 + ar + b}_{=0} \right) + e^{rt} \left( \underbrace{2r + a}_{\chi(-a/2) + a} \right) = 0$$

$$= -a + a = 0$$



Eqn:  $y'' + 6y' - 7y = t + 12$

$$y = y_h + y_p = c_1 e^{-7t} + c_2 e^t + \left(-\frac{1}{7}t - \frac{90}{49}\right)$$

$y_h$ :  $y'' + 6y' - 7y = 0$

$$r^2 + 6r - 7 = 0$$

$$r^2 + 6r + 9 = 7 + 9$$

$$(r+3)^2 = 16$$

$$r + 3 = \pm \sqrt{16} = \pm 4$$

$$r = -3 \pm 4$$

$$r = -7 \text{ eller } r = 1$$

$$y_h = c_1 e^{-7t} + c_2 e^t$$

$y_p$ :  $y'' + 6y' - 7y = t + 12$

$$y = At + B$$

$$y' = A$$

$$y'' = 0$$

$$0 + 6A - 7(At + B) = t + 12$$

$$\underbrace{(-7A)}_1 t + \underbrace{(6A - 7B)}_{12} = t + 12$$

$$-7A = 1 \quad 6A - 7B = 12$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{7} \quad -\frac{6}{7} - 7B = 12$$

$$-7B = 12 + \frac{6}{7}$$

$$= \frac{90}{7}$$

$$B = -\frac{90}{49}$$

$$y_p = -\frac{1}{7}t - \frac{90}{49}$$