

6-4

المعادلات التفاضلية

: اثبت أن الدالة $y = 3e^x$ هي حل للمعادلة التفاضلية (1)

$$\begin{aligned} y'' - y' + 2x &= 2x \\ y = 3e^x \Rightarrow y' &= 3e^x \Rightarrow y'' = 3e^x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{LHS} = 3e^x - 3e^x + 2x = 2x = \text{RHS}$$

أثبت أن الدالة $y = e^x$ هي حل للمعادلة التفاضلية (2)

$$\begin{aligned} y + y'' &= 2e^x \\ y = e^x \Rightarrow y' &= e^x \Rightarrow y'' = e^x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{LHS} = e^x + e^x = 2e^x = \text{RHS}$$

حل كل من المعادلات التفاضلية التالية

$$x = 1 \text{ عند } y = 4 \text{ التي تتحقق } y' = x^2 + x + 2 \quad (3)$$

$$y = \int (x^2 + x + 2) dx \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + C$$

y, x هي متغيران مختلفان

$$4 = \frac{1}{3}(1)^3 + \frac{1}{2}(1)^2 + 2(1) + C \Rightarrow C = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + \frac{7}{6}$$

$$xy' = 1 - x^2 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{x} - x \quad (4)$$

$$y = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - x\right) dx \Rightarrow$$

$$y = \ln|x| + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$x=1 \text{ and } y=1 \text{ leads to } x^y = 4 \quad (5)$$

$$y' = \frac{4}{x} \Rightarrow y = \int \frac{4}{x} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$y = 4 \ln|x| + C$$

$$1 = 4 \ln|1| + C \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$\therefore y = 4 \ln|x| + 1$$

$$y' = 3y$$

$$y = K e^{3x}$$

$$: a = 3$$

$$y' = 5y$$

$$y = K e^{5x}$$

$$2y' - 5y = 0 : y = 4 \text{ if } x = 2 \quad (8)$$

$$2y' = 5y \Rightarrow y' = \frac{5}{2}y$$

$$y = K e^{\frac{5}{2}x}$$

III order derivative

by substituting values

$$4 = K e^{\frac{5}{2}(2)}$$

$$4 = K e^5 \Rightarrow K = \frac{4}{e^5} \Rightarrow K = 4 e^{-5}$$

$$\therefore y = 4 e^{-5} e^{\frac{5}{2}x}$$

$$y = 4 e^{\frac{5}{2}x - 5}$$

$$\sqrt{2} y' + y = 0 \quad : y = \sqrt{2}, x = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\sqrt{2} y' = -y \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} y$$

$$y = k e^{\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} x} \quad : \alpha = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

III على الممرين

و، y موجي

$$\sqrt{2} = k e^{\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} (0)} \Rightarrow k = \sqrt{2} e^0 \Rightarrow k = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore y = \sqrt{2} e^{\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} x}$$

$$y' = y + 1$$

$$y = k e^{ax} - \frac{b}{a} \quad : a = 1, b = 1$$

IV على الممرين

(10)

$$y = k e^x - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} y' + 4y = 1 \quad : y = \frac{3}{4}, x = \frac{1}{4} \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} y' = -4y + 1 \Rightarrow y' = -8y + 2$$

V على الممرين

$$y = k e^{ax} - \frac{b}{a} : a = -8, b = 2, \frac{b}{a} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore y = k e^{-8x} + \frac{1}{4}$$

و، y موجي

$$\frac{3}{4} = k e^{-8(\frac{1}{4})} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = k e^{-2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2e^{-2}} \Rightarrow k = \frac{e^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{e^2}{2} e^{-8x} + \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow y = \frac{e^{-8x+2}}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$2y' + y = 4 \quad : \quad y=2 \text{ at } x=0 \quad (12)$$

$$2y' = -y + 4 \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{1}{2}y + 2$$

$$y = k e^{ax} - \frac{b}{a} \quad : \quad a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = 2, \frac{b}{a} = -4$$

$$\therefore y = k e^{\frac{-1}{2}x} + 4$$

$$2 = k e^{\frac{-1}{2}(0)} + 4 \Rightarrow -2 = k e^0 \Rightarrow k = -2 \quad \text{مُعوِّضَةٌ مُنْسَخَةٌ}$$

$$\therefore y = -2 e^{\frac{-1}{2}x} + 4$$

$$\underline{\underline{y'' = -4 \sin 4x}} \quad (13)$$

$$y' = \int y'' dx \Rightarrow y' = \int -4 \sin(4x) dx$$

$$y' = \cos(4x) + C_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$y = \int (\cos(4x) + C_1) dx \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4} \sin(4x) + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$\underline{\underline{y'' = 6x - 8}} \quad (14)$$

$$y' = \int y'' dx \Rightarrow y' = \int 6x - 8 dx \Rightarrow y' = 3x^2 - 8x + C_1$$

$$\therefore y = \int (3x^2 - 8x + C_1) dx \Rightarrow y = x^3 - 4x^2 + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$\underline{\underline{2y'' + y' - 15y = 0}} \quad (15)$$

$$2r^2 + r - 15 = 0 \quad \text{المعارف المختبر}$$

$$(2r-5)(r+3) = 0 \Rightarrow r = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } r = -3$$

$$y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x} \quad \text{VI-a on the right}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^{\frac{5}{2}x} \quad \text{the general solution:}$$

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0 \quad (16)$$

الماء المميز

$$r^2 - 6r + 9 = 0$$

$$(r-3)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r-3=0 \Rightarrow r=3$$

بتطبيق القاعدة VII - b

$$y = (c_1 x + c_2) e^{rx}$$

الحل العام هو

$$y = (c_1 x + c_2) e^{3x}$$

$$y'' + 9y = 0$$

الماء المميز

$$r^2 + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 = -9$$

$$\therefore r = 3i \quad , \quad r = -3i$$

بتطبيق القاعدة VII - c

$$y = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$$

$$\because \alpha = 0 \quad \beta = 3$$

$$y = e^{0x} (c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x)$$

$$y = c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x \quad : D(\omega) \text{ كـ} \therefore$$

$$y'' - 2y' + y = 0$$

الماء المميز

$$r^2 - 2r + 1 = 0$$

$$(r-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r-1=0 \Rightarrow r=1$$

$$y = (c_1 x + c_2) e^{rx} \quad \text{بتطبيق القاعدة VII - b}$$

$$y = (c_1 x + c_2) e^x$$

الحل هو

$$2y'' + 4y' = -3y \quad (19)$$

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

أمثلة

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (4)^2 - 4(2)(3) = -8 = 8i^2$$

$$r_1 = \frac{-4 - \sqrt{8}i}{2 \times 2} = -1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \quad r_2 = \frac{-4 + \sqrt{8}i}{2 \times 2} = -1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$

$$\therefore \alpha = -1, \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

III-(c) أصل المنهج

$$y = e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x)$$

$$y = e^{-x} \left(C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x \right)$$

$$y' + 2y = 0 \quad (a) \quad (20)$$

$$y' = -2y \quad : \alpha = -2$$

$$y = ke^{-2x}$$

III أصل المنهج

بالعمليات بالعمليات (b)

$$\frac{1}{2} = ke^{-(2)(0)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} = k e^0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x}$$