

بسمه تعالی

معادلات دیفرانسیل
پاسخ سوال ۱

۱. [۳۰ نمره] جواب دستگاه غیر همگن زیر را بیابید.

$$x'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} x(t) + e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

۳۰ نمره
 $\lambda_{1,2} = 2 \pm 2i \leftarrow \det A = -5+9=4, \operatorname{tr} A = 4 \leftarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ جواب: قرار دهید

بردار ویژه v_1 و v_2 بردار ویژه v_1 :
 $(A - 2I)v = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow 3v_1 - 3v_2 = 0 \Rightarrow v_1 = v_2$ (۳۰ نمره)

بردار ویژه v_2 :
 $(A - 2I)v^{(2)} = v^{(1)} \rightarrow 3v_1 - 3v_2 = 1 \xrightarrow{v_2=0} v_1 = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow v^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (۳۰ نمره)

$\Rightarrow P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1/3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ (۲۰ نمره)

$\Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = B \Rightarrow e^{Bt} = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, e^{At} = Pe^{Bt}P^{-1} = e \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ (۱۰ نمره)

$= e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3t & 1-3t \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 3t+1 & 1-3t-1/3 \\ 3t & 1-3t \end{pmatrix}$

$= e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1+3t & -2/3 \\ 3t & 1-3t \end{pmatrix}$ (۵ نمره)

بنابراین جواب معادله $x'(t) = Ax(t) + f(t)$ عبارت است از
 $x(t) = e^{At}x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-s)} f(s) ds$ (۳۰ نمره)

$I = \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} 1-3s & 3s \\ -3s & 1+3s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} ds = \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} 3s-3s^2 & 3s^2+3s+1 \\ -3s^2+3s+1 & -3s^2+3s+1 \end{pmatrix} ds = \begin{pmatrix} 3t^2-t^3 & -t^3+3t^2+t \\ -t^3+3t^2+t & -t^3+3t^2+t \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow x(t) = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1+3t \\ 3t \end{pmatrix} + e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1+3t & -2/3 \\ 3t & 1-3t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3t^2-t^3 & -t^3+3t^2+t \\ -t^3+3t^2+t & -t^3+3t^2+t \end{pmatrix} = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1+3t-t^2+1/3t^3 & -t^3+3t^2+t \\ 3t-t^2+1/3t^3 & -t^3+3t^2+t \end{pmatrix}$ (۶ نمره)

سؤال ٢: $(1+x^2)y'' - y' + y = -3x + 4$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = -1$

$p(x) = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$, $q(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow$ حول نقطه گادی $x=0$
 $p(x)$ و $q(x) \Rightarrow x=0$ نقطه تقابلی

\Rightarrow جواب سری توانی حول نقطه گادی $x=0$
 $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \Rightarrow y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}$

$y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} \Rightarrow (1+x^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2}$ ۵ غره

$-\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = -3x + 4$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^n$

$+ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = -3x + 4 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} - (n+1)a_{n+1} + (n^2 - n + 1)a_n] x^n$

$= -3x + 4 \Rightarrow$ ۱۰ غره

| | | | | |
|---------|----------------------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|
| $n=0 :$ | $2a_2 - a_1 + a_0 = 4$ | } | \Rightarrow | $a_2 = 1$ |
| $n=1 :$ | $6a_3 - 2a_2 + a_1 = -3$ | | | $a_3 = 0$ |
| $n=2 :$ | $12a_4 - 3a_3 + 3a_2 = 0$ | | | $a_4 = -\frac{1}{4}$ |
| $n=3 :$ | $20a_5 - 4a_4 + 7a_3 = 0$ | | | $a_5 = -\frac{1}{20}$ |
| $n=4 :$ | $30a_6 - 5a_5 + 13a_4 = 0$ | | | $a_6 = \frac{1}{10}$ |
| \dots | \dots | | | \dots |

$a_0 = y(0) = 1$
 $a_1 = y'(0) = -1$

۵ غره

$$xy'' + (1-x)y' + xy = 0, \quad x > 0$$

$$p(x) = \frac{1-x}{x}, \quad q(x) = \frac{x}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{د } p(x) \text{ نامتناهی } x=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{نقطه تکلیفی } x=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} xp(x) = 1-x \\ x^2q(x) = x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{نقطه تکلیفی } x=0 \Rightarrow \text{منظم}$$

۵ غره

$$\Rightarrow \text{روش فریبوس: } y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+r}$$

۵ غره

$$xp(x) = 1-x \Rightarrow p_0 = 1, p_1 = -1, p_2 = p_3 = \dots = 0$$

$$x^2q(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow q_0 = q_1 = q_3 = q_4 = q_5 = \dots = 0, q_2 = 1$$

$$F(r) = r(r-1) + p_0r + q_0 = r(r-1) + r + 0 = r^2$$

۵ غره

$$\text{معادله ساده: } F(r) = r^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = r_2 = 0$$

$$\text{معادله (2) ساده: } F(r+n)a_n + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} [(r+k)p_k + q_{n-k}] a_k = 0, \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

نوع تکلیفی: $r=r_1=r_2=0$ اثر $n=1$ در آن صفر است.

$$(0+1)^2 a_1 + [(0+0)x - 1 + 0] a_0 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = 0$$

۵ غره

درجه $n \geq 2$ داریم:

$$(0+n)^2 a_n + \{ [(0+n-1)x - 1 + 0] a_{n-1} + [0+1] a_{n-2} + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 \} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 a_n - (n-1) a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} = 0, \quad n=2, 3, \dots$$

۵ غره

$$n=2, \quad 2^2 a_2 - 1 a_1 + a_0 = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = -\frac{1}{4} a_0$$

$$n=3, \quad 3^2 a_3 - 2 a_2 + a_1 = 0 \Rightarrow a_3 = -\frac{1}{18} a_0$$

$$n=4, \quad 4^2 a_4 - 3 a_3 + a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_4 = \frac{1}{192} a_0$$

نوع تکلیفی $a_0=1$ می شود، یک جواب مستقل نمی باشد، زیرا است!

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+r_1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+0} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4 + \dots$$

$$= 1 + 0x + \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{18} x^3 + \frac{1}{192} x^4 + \dots + \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{18} x^3 + \frac{1}{192} x^4 + \dots$$

۵ غره

$$y(x) = x - e^x \int_0^x e^{-u} y(u) du$$

$$\int_0^x e^{x-u} y(u) du = e^x * y(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = x - (e^x * y(x))$$

$$L[y(x)] = L[x] - L[e^x * y(x)] \quad ۳$$

$$= L[x] - (L[e^x] \cdot L[y(x)]) \quad ۲$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s-1} L[y(x)] \quad ۵$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} L[y(x)] &= \frac{s-1}{s^2} = \frac{s}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} \end{aligned} \right. \quad ۵$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} y(x) &= L^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} \right] = x - \frac{x^2}{2} \end{aligned} \right. \quad \bullet$$

$$y'' + y' + y = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ -1 & t \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 1 \quad (4)$$

$$1 - 2u_1(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ -1 & t \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y'' + y' + y = 1 - 2u_1(t) \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow L\{y'' + y' + y\} = L\{1 - 2u_1(t)\} \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow L\{y''\} + L\{y'\} + L\{y\} = L\{1\} - 2L\{u_1(t)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow s^2 L\{y\} - sy(0) - y'(0) + sL\{y\} - y(0) + L\{y\} = \frac{1}{s} - 2 \cdot \frac{e^{-s}}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow s^2 L\{y\} - s - 2 + sL\{y\} + L\{y\} = \frac{1 - 2e^{-s}}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow L\{y\}(s^2 + s + 1) - s - 2 = \frac{1 - 2e^{-s}}{s} \Rightarrow L\{y\}(s^2 + s + 1) = \frac{1 - 2e^{-s}}{s} + s + 2 = \frac{1 - 2e^{-s} + s^2 + 2s}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow L\{y\} = \frac{1 - 2e^{-s} + s^2 + 2s}{s(s^2 + s + 1)} = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 1}{s(s^2 + s + 1)} + \frac{-2e^{-s}}{s(s^2 + s + 1)} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{s^2 + 2s + 1}{s(s^2 + s + 1)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{Bs + C}{s^2 + s + 1} = \frac{A(s^2 + s + 1) + (Bs + C)s}{s(s^2 + s + 1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow s^2 + 2s + 1 = As^2 + As + A + Bs^2 + Cs = (A+B)s^2 + (A+C)s + A$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1 \Rightarrow B=0 \\ A+C=2 \Rightarrow C=1 \\ A=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{s^2 + 2s + 1}{s(s^2 + s + 1)} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s^2 + 2s + 1}{s(s^2 + s + 1)}\right\} + L^{-1}\left\{\frac{-2e^{-s}}{s(s^2 + s + 1)}\right\} = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s}\right\} + L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1}\right\}$$

$$-2 L^{-1}\left\{\frac{e^{-s}}{s(s^2 + s + 1)}\right\} = 1 + L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}}\right\} - 2u_1(t)h(t-1)$$

$$h(t) = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s^2 + s + 1)}\right\}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right) - 2u_1(t)h(t-1)$$

$$h(t) = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s^2 + s + 1)}\right\}$$

$$h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s(s^2+s+1)} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{s(s^2+s+1)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{Bs+C}{s^2+s+1} = \frac{A(s^2+s+1) + (Bs+C)s}{s(s^2+s+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A+B)s^2 + (A+C)s + A = 1 \\ A+B=0 \Rightarrow B=-1 \\ A+C=0 \Rightarrow C=-1 \\ A=1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{s(s^2+s+1)} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s+1}{s^2+s+1} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{h(t)\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{ \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s+1}{s^2+s+1} \right\}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{ \frac{1}{s} \right\} - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{ \frac{s+1}{s^2+s+1} \right\} = 1 - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{ \frac{s+\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \right\} = 1 - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{ \frac{s+\frac{1}{2}}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \right\}$$

$$= 1 - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{ \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \right\} = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t-1) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}(t-1)} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(t-1)\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}(t-1)} \right) \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(t-1)\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right) - 2u_1(t) \left(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}(t-1)} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(t-1)\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(t-1)} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(t-1)\right) \right)$$