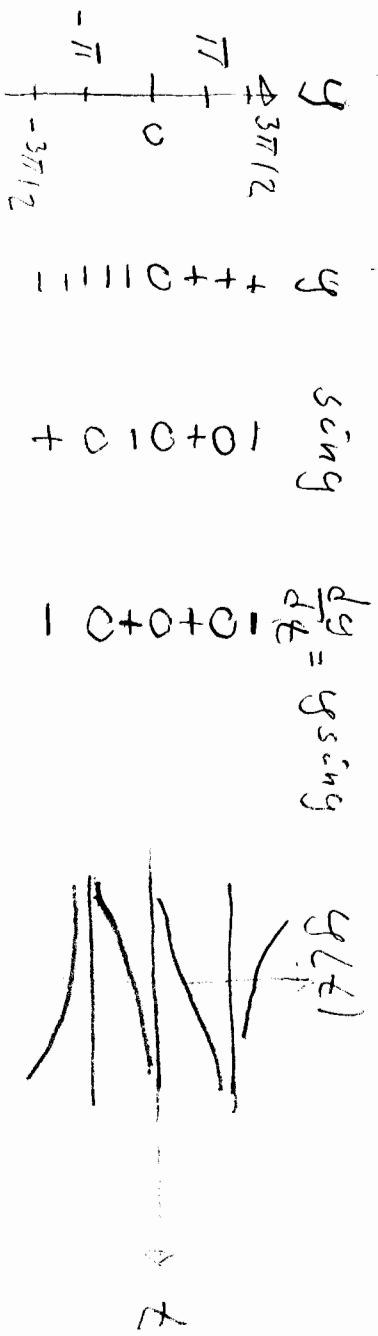


1. $y = y_0$ stationär lösning ~~Av~~ $y_0 \sin y_0 = 0$

~~Av~~ $y_0 = -\pi, 0$ eller π (givet att $-\frac{3\pi}{2} < y < \frac{3\pi}{2}$)



Av tabell och figur framgår att ekvationen har

Svar: Tre stationära lösningar $y = \pi$ (stabil)
 $y = 0$ (semistabil) och $y = -\pi$ (instabil)

2. Vi löser först motsv. homogena ekvation

$$x^2 y'' + x y' - y = 0 \quad (H)$$

$$y_1 = x \text{ (löser (H))}, \quad t_y \quad y_1' = 1 \text{ och } y_1'' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{V.L.} = x \cdot 1 - x = 0 = \text{H.L.}$$

Ansätt nu $y_2 = x u$ som andra lösning till (H)

$$\Rightarrow y_2' = u + x u', \quad y_2'' = 2u' + x u''.$$

y_2 insatt i (H) ger:

$$x^2 (2u' + x u'') + x (u + x u') - x u = 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$x^3 u'' + 3x^2 u' = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x u'' + 3u' = 0 \quad x \neq 0$$

2
frågor

Med $z = u'$ fås

$$z' + \frac{3}{x} z = 0. \quad \mu = e^{\int \frac{3}{x} dx} = e^{3 \ln x} = x^3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 z' + 3x^2 z = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dx} [x^3 z] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = C/x^3 \quad \Leftrightarrow u = \int z dx = \frac{A}{x^2} + B$$

$$A=1, B=0 \quad \text{ger} \quad y = y_1 u = x - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$\text{Allmän lösning till (H)}: y_h(x) = C_1 x + C_2 \frac{1}{x}$$

Vi ser genom inspektion att $y_p = -1$ är en lösning till den givna ekvationen.

$$\underline{\text{Svar:}} \quad y_g(x) = y_p + y_h = -1 + C_1 x + C_2 \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \forall c \text{ s\u00e4ker } c \text{ s.a.} \quad f(1) = 1 + c \neq 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{och} \quad f^2(1) = [f(1)]^2 + c = (1+c)^2 + c = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \quad c^2 + 3c = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow c = 0 \text{ eller } c = -3$$

$$(1) \quad c \neq 0, \quad \text{s\u00e5} \quad c = -3 \text{ \u00e4r enda l\u00f6sning}$$

$$\text{till (1) \u0026 (2).}$$

$$\text{Alltså} \quad f(x) = x^2 - 3, \quad f'(x) = 2x$$

$$f(1) = -2, \quad f(-2) = 1. \quad \text{Barnen} = \{1, -2\}$$

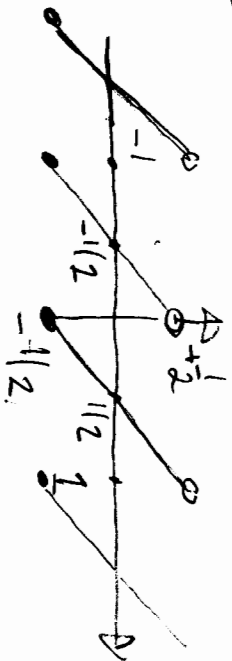
Eftersom

$$\begin{aligned} |(f^2)'(1)| &= |f'(1)| \cdot |f'(-2)| = \\ &= 2 \cdot 4 = 8 > 1 \end{aligned} \quad \text{\u00e4r barnen repellerande}$$

$$\underline{\text{Svar:}} \quad c = -3, \text{ repellerande}$$

4.

$$f(t) = t - 1/2, \quad 0 \leq t < 1, \quad f(t+1) = f(t)$$



f är periodisk med period $T=1$. $\Rightarrow$
 f uttrycks som Fourierserie av formen

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos 2\pi n x + b_n \sin 2\pi n x$$

$$\text{där } a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_{\text{1 period}} f(t) dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} f(t) dt = 0$$

Lyg f är udda på $(-1/2, 1/2)$

På samma sätt fås

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{\text{1 period}} f(t) \cos 2\pi n t dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} f(t) \cos 2\pi n t dt = 0$$

-1/2 udda · jämn = udda

$$\text{och } b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{\text{1 period}} f(t) \sin 2\pi n t dt = 4 \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} (t - 1/2) \sin 2\pi n t dt$$

-1/2 udda · udda = jämn

$$= \left[U = t - 1/2 \quad V = -\cos 2\pi n t / 2\pi n \right]_{-1/2}^{1/2} = 4 \left[(t - 1/2) \left(-\frac{\cos 2\pi n t}{2\pi n} \right) \right]_{-1/2}^{1/2} + \frac{2}{\pi n} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \cos 2\pi n t dt = -\frac{1}{n\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi n} \left[\frac{\sin 2\pi n t}{2\pi n} \right]_{-1/2}^{1/2}$$

Svar: $f(x) \sim -\frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2\pi n x}{n}$

5.

Stationäre Lösungen ges au

$$\begin{cases} 2x - xy = 0 \\ y + 2xy = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x(2-y) = 0 & (1) \\ y(1+2x) = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

(1) für $x=0$ oder $y=2$

Kritische Pkt:

(2) & $x=0$ ~~oder~~ $y=0$ aus. $(0,0)$

(2) & $y=2$ ~~oder~~ $1+2x=0$ aus $(-1/2, 2)$

$$J(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(2x-xy) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2x-xy) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(y+2xy) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y+2xy) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2-y & -x \\ y & 1+2x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow 0 < \lambda_1 = 1 < \lambda_2 = 2 \Rightarrow$$

instabil und $\hat{=}$ linear approx $\Rightarrow (0,0)$ instabil
nod

$$J(-1/2, 2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 \\ y & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ hat eigenw.}$$

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1/2 \\ y & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 2 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

~~ist~~ Sattelpkt $\hat{=}$ linear approx $\Rightarrow (-1/2, 2)$ Sattelpkt.

Svar:

$(0,0)$ instabil nod

$(-1/2, 2)$ Sattelpunkt (aus instabil)



$$u(x,y) = \overline{X(x)} Y(y) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \overline{X}'(x) Y(y), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \overline{X}(x) Y'(y).$$

Given equation "Unger c

$$\begin{array}{c} \varphi \\ |x_1| \\ \gamma^- \\ = \\ \gamma \\ |x_1| \\ \gamma^- \\ \gamma^+ \\ \Downarrow \\ x_1/x_1 \\ = \\ x_1 \\ -\gamma/\gamma \\ = \\ \gamma \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{II} \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_1 = \sqrt{X}^2 \quad (11) \\ Y_1 = \sqrt{Y}^2 \quad (21) \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$\Delta \rightarrow$
 Φ
 ober. au
 y

$\Delta \rightarrow$
 Φ
 ober. au
 x

$\Delta \rightarrow$
 Φ
 konst.

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{\text{II}} \\ \Downarrow \\ R_x | R_{X_1} \\ \text{,,} \\ \downarrow \\ |X|_2 \\ \Downarrow \\ \Delta \neq 0 \\ \int \frac{|X|_2}{R_{X_1}} = \int R_x \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{\delta x + c} = -\frac{1}{\delta x} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \delta x + c = -\frac{1}{\delta x} \quad | \cdot \delta x$$

(2) ~~if~~ $\left(\frac{dY}{d\theta}\right)^2 = 2\theta Y$, V_c anterior $\theta Y > 0$

$$\frac{2}{5} \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} = \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}y + D \quad \text{Te} \quad E_{ex} \quad D=0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \text{H} \\ \sqrt{\quad} \\ \frac{11}{1+} \\ \sqrt{8197} \\ \text{CS} \end{array}$$

Definieren für

$$u(x,y) = x^2 y = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 = -\frac{y^2}{2x}.$$

Erfahrung:

$$\frac{du}{dx} = + \frac{y^2}{2x^2} \quad \text{oder} \quad \frac{du}{dy} = - \frac{y}{x}$$

den givna ekv. uppfylls för alla (x, y) , $x \neq 0$

SUAM: $T_{\cdot 2} \times \partial(x, y) = -y^2/2x$

SVAR: $T.OX \quad u(x,y) = -y^2/2x$

$$7) a) \quad \frac{2}{3} \frac{du}{dx} + u = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{2}{3} u = \frac{3}{2} \quad \mu = e^{\int \frac{2}{3} dx} = e^{\frac{2}{3}x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{e^{\frac{2}{3}x} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{2}{3} e^{\frac{2}{3}x} u}_{\frac{d}{dx} [e^{\frac{2}{3}x} u]} = \frac{3}{2} e^{\frac{2}{3}x} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad e^{\frac{2}{3}x} u = e^{\frac{2}{3}x} + C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u = 1 + C' e^{-\frac{2}{3}x}$$

$$b) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + y = y^{-1/2} \quad \stackrel{(*)}{\Leftrightarrow} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} u = y^{3/2} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad y = u^{2/3} \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{3} u^{-1/3} \frac{du}{dx} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3} u^{-1/3} \frac{du}{dx} + u^{2/3} = u^{-1/3} \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3} \frac{du}{dx} + u = 1 \quad \stackrel{a)}{\Leftrightarrow} \quad u = 1 + C' e^{-3/2 x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = u^{2/3} = (1 + C' e^{-3/2 x})^{2/3}$$

$$\text{Initialwert } y(0) = 4 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$(1 + C' e^0)^{2/3} = 4 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 1 + C = 4^{3/2} = 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C = 7$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C = 7 \quad y(x) = (1 + 7 e^{-\frac{3}{2}x})^{2/3}$$

$$(*) \quad \text{H.L.} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad y > 0, \quad \text{da} \quad u = y^{3/2} \quad \text{ist} \quad \text{w\u00e4hrend} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad u > 0 \quad \text{da} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{3} u^{-1/3} \frac{du}{dx} \quad \text{ist} \quad \text{w\u00e4hrend}$$

SUMME:

a) $u(x) = 1 + C' e^{-3/2 x}$

b) $y(x) = (1 + 7 e^{-3/2 x})^{2/3}$

8.

a) $x'' + \frac{1}{10}x' + \frac{1}{2}x^3 = 1$ ~~or~~ $x'' = -\frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{1}{10}x' + 1$

Speciellt gäller detta för $t = 0$ så

$$x''(0) = -\frac{1}{2}(x(0))^3 - \frac{1}{10}x'(0) + 1 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^3 - \frac{1}{10}(-1) + 1 = -4 + \frac{1}{10} + 1 = -\frac{29}{10} = -2.9$$

b) Partikeln förblir i vila om den placeras i ett kritiskt punkt i fältsystemet, (xx' -planet), dvs där $V = x'$ och $a = x''$ båda är 0
Sätt $V = x'$. Enligt a): $V' = x'' = -\frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{1}{10}V + 1$
Vi får systemet

$$\begin{cases} x' = V & (1) \\ V' = -\frac{1}{10}V - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + 1 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Kritiska punkter: $V = 0$, ~~insätt i (2)~~

$$\frac{1}{2}x^3 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

Svar: a) $x(0) = x''(0) = -2.9$

b) Partikeln skall placeras i $x = \sqrt[3]{2}$ med hastighet $V = 0$.

9.

Homogena lösningar:

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 2 \\ -1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-1)$$

gär egenvärden $\lambda_1=1$ och $\lambda_2=2$.

För $\lambda_1=1$ har $\bar{K}_1 \neq \bar{0}$ s.a.

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \bar{K}_1 = \bar{0}, \quad \text{t.ex. } \bar{K}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Lösning } \bar{X}_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^t$$

För $\lambda_2=2$ har $\bar{K}_2 \neq \bar{0}$ s.a.

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \bar{K}_2 = \bar{0}, \quad \text{t.ex. } \bar{K}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Lösning } \bar{X}_2(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t}$$

$$\bar{X}_h(t) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^t + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t} = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^t & e^{2t} \\ e^t & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \overbrace{\bar{\Phi}(t)}^{\bar{\Phi}(t)}$$

Partikulär lösning: $\bar{X}_p = \bar{\Phi}(t) \mathcal{U}(t)$ där

$$\mathcal{U}(t) = \int \bar{\Phi}^{-1} df = \bar{\Phi}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ e^{-3t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\Phi| &= 2e^{3t} - e^{3t} = e^{3t} \Rightarrow \bar{\Phi}^{-1} = e^{-3t} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & -e^{2t} \\ -e^t & 2e^t \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{-t} & -e^{-t} \\ -e^{-2t} & 2e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\Phi}^{-1} \bar{f} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-t} & -e^{-t} \\ -e^{-2t} & 2e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ e^{-3t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{-t} - e^{-4t} \\ -2e^{-2t} + 2e^{-5t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{U} = \bar{\Phi}^{-1} \bar{f} = \begin{pmatrix} -2e^{-t} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-4t} \\ e^{-2t} - \frac{2}{5}e^{-5t} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

9
Folts

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{X}_p &= \bar{\Phi} u = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^t & 1e^{2t} \\ e^t & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2e^{-t} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-4t} \\ e^{-2t} - \frac{2}{3}e^{-5t} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 2e^t(-2e^{-t} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-4t}) + e^{2t}(e^{-2t} - \frac{2}{3}e^{-5t}) \\ + e^t(-2e^{-t} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-4t}) + e^{2t}(e^{-2t} - \frac{2}{3}e^{-5t}) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -4 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t} + 1 - \frac{2}{3}e^{-3t} \\ -2 + \frac{1}{4}e^{-3t} + 1 - \frac{2}{3}e^{-3t} \end{pmatrix} = \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 + \frac{1}{10}e^{-3t} \\ -1 - \frac{3}{20}e^{-3t} \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{\text{Suan:}} \quad \bar{X}_g(t) &= \bar{X}_h + \bar{X}_p = \\
 &= c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^t + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-t} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 - \frac{1}{10}e^{-3t} \\ 1 + \frac{3}{20}e^{-3t} \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

10. $u_n(x, t)$, $n=1, 2, \dots$, erfüllen die
homogene stationäre (1) & (2)
^{SUPER-}
~~POSITION~~ $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x, t)$ erfüllen (1) & (2) (Fourier)

(3) $\Rightarrow u(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x, 0) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \sin nx = 0, \quad 0 < x < \pi$

$\Rightarrow a_n = 0, \quad n=1, 2, \dots$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u_n(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n (-a_n \sin nt + b_n \cos nt) \sin nx$

s.ä. (4) $\Rightarrow$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n b_n \sin nx = 0 (x - \pi/4) - 0 (x - \pi/2), \quad 0 < x < \pi$

das $c_n = n b_n$ sind wä. des sin Fourier-Sines -
 Koeffizienten für $0 (x - \pi/4) - 0 (x - \pi/2)$ p.ä. $(0, \pi)$

$\Rightarrow n b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [0 (x - \pi/4) - 0 (x - \pi/2)] \sin nx =$

$\int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \, dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} [-\cos nx]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right)$

SUB: $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \sin nx$

(11.)

$$\begin{pmatrix} dx/dt \\ dy/dt \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Klart att $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ enda krit. pkt.

$$J(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2y \\ 3x^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow J(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

så linjärisering ger ingen info om stabilitet.

Lösningskuror i x,y planet. Seriem lokalt som $y = y(x)$ där $dx/dt \neq 0$, dvs $y \neq 0$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{x^3}{y^2} \Leftrightarrow \int y^2 dy = \int x^3 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y^3}{3} = \frac{x^4}{4} + C_1 \Leftrightarrow y^3 = x^4 + C_1,$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{x^4 + C_1}$$

För $C_1 > 0$ är detta en funktion där $y(x) > 0$ alla x , dvs. grafen utgör en lösningskurva till det givna systemet.

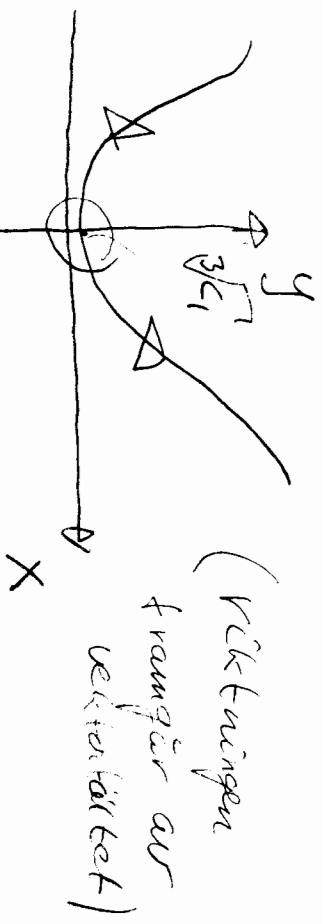
$y = \sqrt[3]{x^4 + C_1}$ är en jämn funktion s.e.

$- y(0) = \sqrt[3]{C_1}$ är ett globalt minimum

$- y(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ när $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$.

Dvs. i varje omgivning till $(0,0)$ (dvs. för tillräckligt små C_1) finns en lösningskurva

11.1.1
farts



SVAR:
 $\Rightarrow (0,0)$ är instabil kritisk punkt

12.

$$f(t) = e^{-t^2/2} \Rightarrow f'(t) = -t e^{-t^2/2} \Rightarrow f'(t) + t f(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}\{f'(t)\} + \mathcal{F}\{t f(t)\} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow *) i\omega \hat{f}(\omega) + i \frac{d}{d\omega} \hat{f} = 0$$

$$\frac{d\hat{f}}{d\omega} + \omega \hat{f}(\omega) = 0 \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Linjär i } \omega \text{ och} \\ \text{(samma som för } f'!) \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{Med } \mu = e^{\int \omega d\omega} = e^{\omega^2/2} \text{ fås}$$

$$e^{\omega^2/2} \frac{d\hat{f}}{d\omega} + \omega e^{\omega^2/2} \hat{f} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{d\omega} [e^{\omega^2/2} \hat{f}] = 0 \Rightarrow e^{\omega^2/2} \hat{f} = C_1$$

$$\hat{f}(\omega) = C_1 e^{-\omega^2/2} \quad \text{v.s. 13}$$

$$*) \mathcal{F}\{f'(t)\}(\omega) = i\omega \hat{f}(\omega) \text{ och } \mathcal{F}\{t f(t)\} = i \frac{d}{d\omega} \hat{f}$$