

22 april 2008
blad 1 van 2

Tentamen Gewone Differentiaalvergelijkingen

$$1 \quad \underbrace{(xy^2 + 2yx^3)}_P dx + \underbrace{(x^2y + x^4)}_Q dy = 0$$

Integreerfactor zoeken zodat $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(uP) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(uQ)$
dus $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}u - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}u = 2x^3$

maar hoe vind je die?

$$2 \text{ a) } \frac{dy}{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} y + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^x \end{pmatrix}$$

Eerst bekijken ik het homogene systeem:

$$y' = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} y \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 4-\lambda & 3 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (4-\lambda)(1-\lambda) - 6$$

$$= 4 - 4\lambda - \lambda + \lambda^2 - 6 = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda - 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{5 + \sqrt{33}}{2} \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{5 - \sqrt{33}}{2}$$

$$A - \lambda_1 I = \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 - \frac{\sqrt{33}}{2} & 3 \\ 2 & -3/2 - \frac{\sqrt{33}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{eigenvector: } \vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{3/2 + \frac{\sqrt{33}}{2}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{oplossing } \vec{y}_1(x) = e^{\frac{5+\sqrt{33}}{2}x} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{3/2 + \frac{\sqrt{33}}{2}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{y}_2(x) = e^{\frac{5-\sqrt{33}}{2}x} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{3/2 - \frac{\sqrt{33}}{2}}{3} \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{op zelfde manier}$$

$$\vec{y}_h(x) = c_1 \vec{y}_1 + c_2 \vec{y}_2$$

~~2.4~~

Een particuliere oplossing voor het inhomogene stelsel is:

$$\vec{y}_p(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Gevonden door $y_p = \begin{pmatrix} a e^x \\ b e^x \end{pmatrix}$ uit de proberen en invullen.

$$\text{Algemene opl: } \vec{y}(x) = \vec{y}_p(x) + \vec{y}_h(x) \quad \text{met } c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2b) y' = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} y + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{Bij mij: } x=t)$$

Eerst homogene systeem: $y' = Ay = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} y$.

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (3 - \lambda)^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 3$$

$$A - 3I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{een eigenvector is } \vec{v}_1 = (0, 1)^T$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{een ggeneraliseerde eigenvector is } \vec{v}_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)^T$$

en $(A - 3I)\vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_1$

Dus oplossingen zijn:

$$\vec{y}_1 = e^{3t} \cdot (0, 1)^T \quad \text{en} \quad \vec{y}_2 = e^{3t} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

ofwel $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}$ en $\vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} e^{3t} \\ t e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{Fundamentele matrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} e^{3t} \\ e^{3t} & t e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}$$

Over het inhomogene stelsel zoek ik een particuliere oplossing in de vorm van $\vec{y}_p = Y(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t)$

$$\text{Dan moet } Y \vec{v}' = \vec{f} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{dus } \vec{v}' = Y(t)^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y(t)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} t e^{3t} & -\frac{1}{2} e^{3t} \\ -e^{3t} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2} e^{6t}} = \begin{pmatrix} -2t e^{-3t} & e^{-3t} \\ 2 e^{-3t} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Dus } \vec{v}' = Y(t)^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-3t} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Dus } \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3t} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Dus } \vec{y}_p = Y(t) \cdot \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Dus de algemene oplossing is:

$$\vec{y}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/3 \end{pmatrix} + C_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^{3t} \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} e^{3t} \\ t e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}$$

met C_1 en $C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$3a) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(A - \lambda I) = (-\lambda)^2 + 4 = \lambda^2 + 4 = (\lambda + 2i)(\lambda - 2i) = 0$$

Dus eigenwaarden zijn $\lambda_1 = -2i$ $\lambda_2 = 2i$

$$\lambda_1: A - (-2iI) = A + 2iI = \begin{pmatrix} 2i & 2 \\ -2 & 2i \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{oplossing } \vec{y}_1(t) = e^{-2it} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$

eigenvector $\vec{v}_1 = (1, -i)^T$

$$\lambda_2: A - (2iI) = \begin{pmatrix} -2i & 2 \\ -2 & -2i \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{oplossing } \vec{y}_2(t) = e^{2it} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

eigenvector $\vec{v}_2 = (1, i)^T$

~~Re~~ $\text{Re}(\vec{y}_1)$ en $\text{Im}(\vec{y}_1)$ zijn ook oplossingen. (propositie 9.2.22)

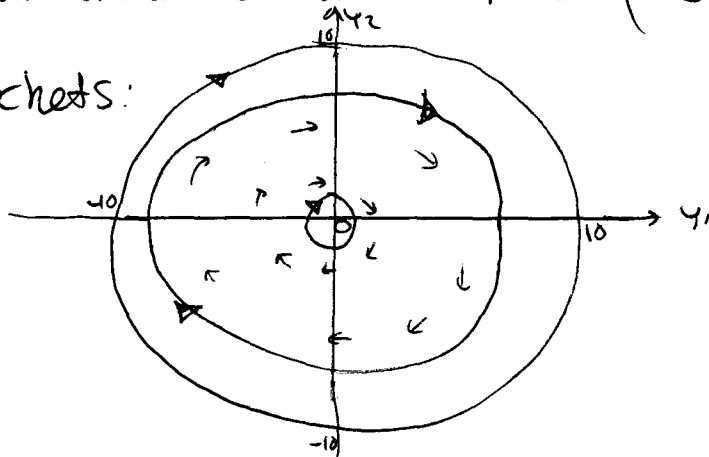
$$\vec{y}_1 = (\cos(-2t) + i \sin(-2t)) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\cos(2t) - i \sin(2t)) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2t) \\ -\sin(2t) \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} -\sin(2t) \\ -\cos(2t) \end{pmatrix}$$

Dus $\vec{y}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t \\ -\sin 2t \end{pmatrix}$ en $\vec{y}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin 2t \\ -\cos 2t \end{pmatrix}$ zijn ook oplossingen.
Dit zijn cirkels om $(0,0)$.

Fundamentele matrix: $Y(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2t) & -\sin(2t) \\ -\sin(2t) & -\cos(2t) \end{pmatrix}$

Schets:



$$\vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(A - \lambda I) = (3 - \lambda)^2 + 1 = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 10 = 0$$

eigenwaarden $\lambda_1 = 3+i$ en $\lambda_2 = 3-i$

Voor $\lambda_1 = 3+i$: $A - \lambda I = A - (3+i)I = \begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 \\ -1 & -i \end{pmatrix}$

eigenvector: $\vec{w} = (1, i)^T$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + i \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Algemene oplossing (Th. 9.2.25):

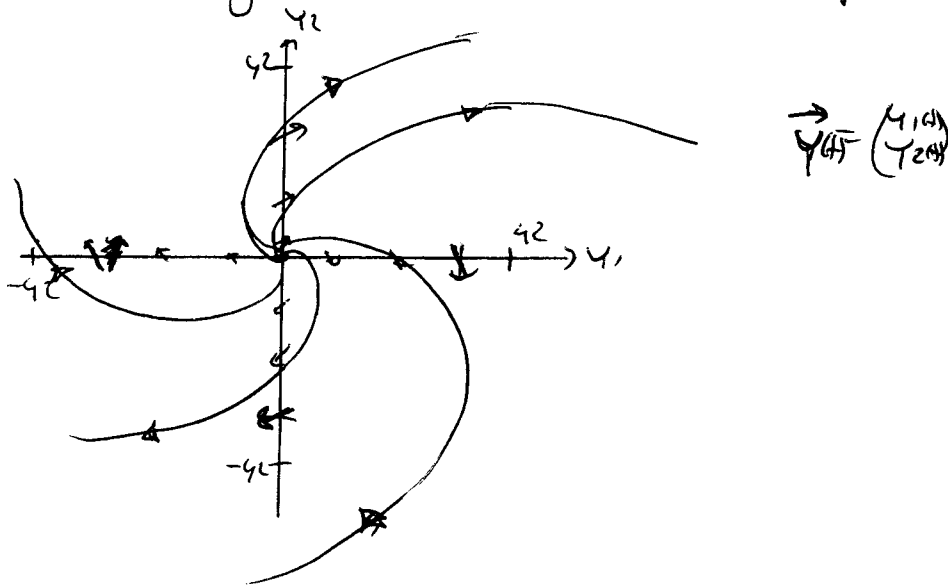
$$\varphi(t) = c_1 e^{3t} \left(\cos(t) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \sin(t) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ + c_2 e^{3t} \left(\sin(t) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \cos(t) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

Dus fundamentele matrix:

$$\varphi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{3t} \cos t & e^{3t} \sin t \\ -e^{3t} \sin t & e^{3t} \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

Omdat $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_i) > 0$, gaat het hier om een spiral source:

Schets:



$$c) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(A - \lambda I) = (3 - \lambda)^2 - 9 = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 - 9 = \lambda(\lambda - 6) = 0$$

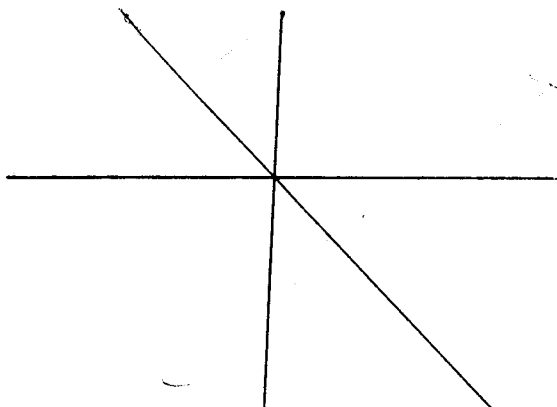
$$\lambda = 0 \quad \text{en} \quad \lambda = 6$$

$$\lambda = 0: A - 0I = A \Rightarrow \text{eigenvector } \vec{v}_1 = (1, -1)^T \Rightarrow \text{oplossing } \vec{\varphi}_1 = e^{0t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 6: A - 6I = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{eigenvector } \vec{v}_2 = (1, 1)^T \Rightarrow \text{oplossing } \vec{\varphi}_2 = e^{6t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & e^{6t} \\ -1 & e^{6t} \end{pmatrix}$$

Schets:



4 d) $z'' + 4z' + 3z = ze^w$

Eerst homogene vergelijking: $z'' + 4z' + 3z = 0$

Karakteristieke vgl: $\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 3 = (\lambda + 3)(\lambda + 1) = 0$

$\lambda_1 = -1$ en $\lambda_2 = -3$

Dus algemene oplossing voor homogene vgl:

$z_h(w) = C_1 e^{-w} + C_2 e^{-3w}$ met $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

3 Inhomogeen

Probeer de particuliere oplossing: $z_p^{(w)} = \alpha e^w$

$z_p' = \alpha e^w = z_p''$

Invoeren in vgl. geeft:

$z_p'' + 4z_p' + 3z_p = \alpha e^w + 4\alpha e^w + 3\alpha e^w = 8\alpha e^w$

en dit moet gelijk zijn aan ze^w , dus $\alpha = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow z_p = \frac{1}{4} e^w$

Algemene oplossing

$z(w) = \frac{1}{4} e^w + C_1 e^{-w} + C_2 e^{-3w}$

b) $w'' + 2w' + w = \cos(3z) + z$

Eerst homogene vgl: $w'' + 2w' + w = 0$

kar. vgl: $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = (\lambda + 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1, 2x$

$w_h = C_1 e^{-z} + C_2 z e^{-z}$, is algemene oplossing voor homogene vgl.

Nu $w'' + 2w' + w = \cos(3z)$

Probeer $w_p = \alpha \sin(3z) + \beta \cos(3z)$

$w_p' = 3\alpha \cos(3z) + -3\beta \sin(3z)$, $w_p'' = -9\alpha \sin(3z) - 9\beta \cos(3z)$

Invoeren:

$w_p'' + 2w_p' + w_p = (-9\alpha + -6\beta + \alpha) \sin(3z) + (-9\beta + 6\alpha + \beta) \cos(3z)$

$= (-8\alpha - 6\beta) \sin(3z) + (6\alpha - 8\beta) \cos(3z)$

$= \cos(3z)$

Dus $6\alpha - 8\beta = 1$ en $-8\alpha - 6\beta = 0$

dan $\alpha = \frac{3}{50}$ en $\beta = -\frac{2}{25}$

Dus $w_p = \frac{3}{50} \sin(3z) + -\frac{2}{25} \cos(3z)$

Dan $w'' + 2w' + w = z$

$w_p = az + b$ $w_p' = a$, invoeren: $2a + az + b = z$

dus $2a + b = 0$ en $a = 1$, dus $b = -2$, geeft:

$w_p = z - 2$

Algemeen: $w(z) = w_h + w_{p1} + w_{p2} = C_1 e^{-z} + C_2 z e^{-z} + \frac{3}{50} \sin(3z) - \frac{2}{25} \cos(3z) + z - 2$

c) $u''' - u'' + u' - u = t^4 - 2$

Eerst $u''' - u'' + u' - u = 0$

probeer $u = e^{\lambda t}$ kar. vgl: $\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + \lambda - 1 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + 1) = 0$

geeft $\lambda = 1$ $\lambda = i$ en $\lambda = -i$

Dus algemene homogene oplossing:

$u_h(t) = C_1 e^t + C_2 \sin(t) + C_3 \cos(t)$

Nu inhomogeen

Probeer: $u_p(t) = -t^4 + at^3 + bt^2 + ct + d$

$u_p'(t) = -4t^3 + 3at^2 + 2bt + c$

$u_p''(t) = -12t^2 + 6at + 2b$

$u_p'''(t) = -24t + 6a$

Invullen: $-24t + 6a + 12t^2 - 6at - 2b - 4t^3 + 3at^2 + 2bt + c + t^4 - at^3 - bt^2 - ct - d = t^4 - 2$

geeft: $(-4 - a)t^3 + (12 + 3a - b)t^2 + (-24 - 6a + 2b + c)t + (6a - 2b + c - d) = -2$

moet voor alle t gelden, dus:

$-4 - a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -4$

$12 + 3a - b = 12 + 3 \cdot (-4) - b = -b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0$

$-24 - 6a + 2b + c = -24 + 24 + 0 + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$

$6a - 2b + c - d = 6a - d = -2$

$d = 6a + 2 = -22$

Dus $u_p(t) = -t^4 - 4t^3 - 22$

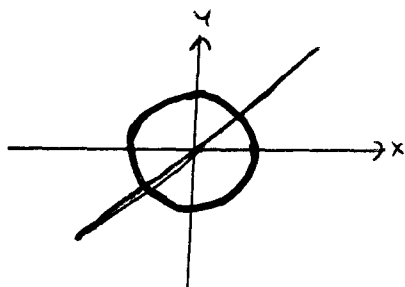
Algemene oplossing: $u(t) = u_p(t) + u_h(t) = -t^4 - 4t^3 - 22 + C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 \sin t + C_3 \cos t$
 met $C_1, C_2, C_3 \in \mathbb{R}$

5 $\begin{cases} x' = 1 - x^2 - y^2 \\ y' = x - y \end{cases}$

* x-nulhomolien als $x' = 0$ oftewel $1 - x^2 - y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1$

2 dat is een cirkel met straal 1 rond de oorsprong.

* y-nulhomolien als $y' = 0$ oftewel $x - y = 0 \Rightarrow y = x$



Dus evenwichtspunten zijn:

$(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2})$ en $(-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2})$

De Jacobiaan van dit stelsel is:

$$J(x_0, y_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(1-x^2-y^2) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(1-x^2-y^2) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x-y) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x-y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2x & -2y \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ trace} = -1 - \sqrt{2}, \text{ determinant} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{trace}^2 - 4 \det = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} - 8\sqrt{2} = 3 - 6\sqrt{2} < 0, \text{ dus } \underline{\text{spiral sink}}.$$

$$J\left(-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ trace} = \sqrt{2} - 1, \text{ determinant} = -2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{trace}^2 - 4 \det = 3 - 2\sqrt{2} - 4 \cdot (-2\sqrt{2}) = 3 - 2\sqrt{2} + 8\sqrt{2} = 3 + 6\sqrt{2} > 0$$

dus dit is een saddelpunt

faseplaatje

4

