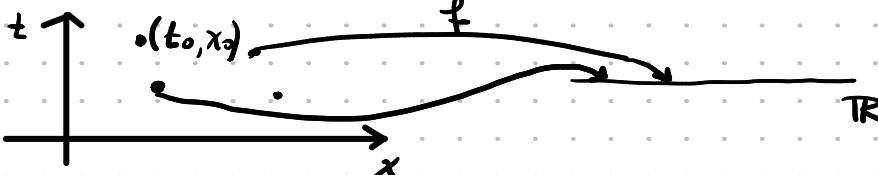


$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Підприємство  $f$ .

$$\frac{df}{dt}(t_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t_0 + h) - f(t_0)}{h} = f'(t_0)$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



$$\text{нпр. } f(t, x) = x^3 + t$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(t_0, x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t_0 + h, x_0) - f(t_0, x_0)}{h} = f_t(t_0, x_0) \quad \text{Мінімум підприємства } f \text{ у відносині } t$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(t_0, x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t_0, x_0 + h) - f(t_0, x_0)}{h} = f_x(t_0, x_0) \quad \text{Мінімум підприємства } f \text{ у відносині } x.$$

Приклад:  $f(t, x) = t^3 + tx$

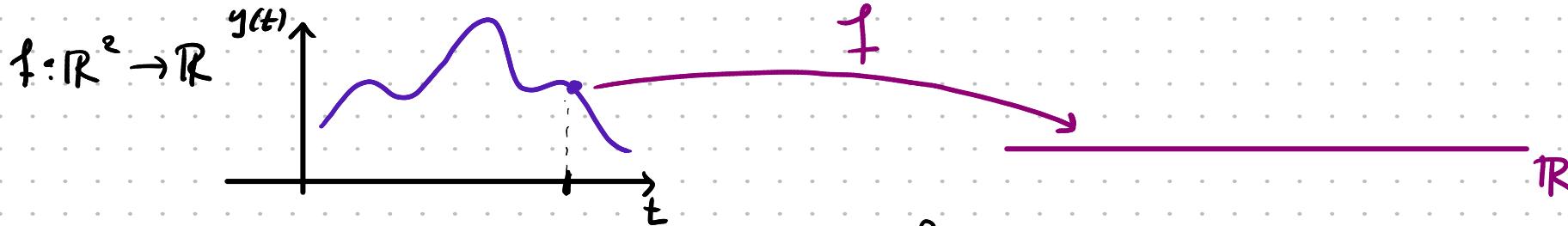
$$f_t(t, x) = 3t^2 + x, \quad f_x(t, x) = t$$

$$(f(1, x) = 1^3 + 1 \cdot x) \quad (f(1, x) = 1^3 + 1 \cdot 5)$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} = f_{x_j}, \quad j = 1, \dots, n.$$



$$\text{Miejsce na opisie} \quad \frac{df}{dt}(t, y(t))$$

$$\text{Miejsce na opisie} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(t, y) \quad \text{kam} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, y)$$

---

$$\frac{df(t, y(t))}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \quad (*)$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \cancel{\frac{dt}{dt}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \right)$$

$$\frac{df}{dt}(x(t), y(t)) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

---

Przykład:  $f(t, y) = t^2 y + y^2$ ,  $y(t) = 2t$

$$f_t = 0 \quad f_y = 0 \quad \frac{df}{dt}(t, y(t))$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y' = 2 \quad (\sim)$$

$$f_t = 2ty + 0 = 2ty \quad (\approx)$$

$$f_y = t^2 + 2y \quad (\approx)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sim), (\approx), (\tilde{\approx}), (*) \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dt} &= \underbrace{f_t}_{0} + \underbrace{f_y}_{(t^2 + 2y)} \cdot 2 = 2ty + 2t^2 + 4y = \\ &= 2t \cdot (2t) + 2t^2 + 4 \cdot (2t) = \\ &= 4t^2 + 2t^2 + 8t = \underbrace{6t^2 + 8t} \end{aligned}$$

---

$$f(t, y(t)) = t^2 \cdot (2t) + (2t)^2 = 2t^3 + 4t^2.$$

$$\frac{df}{dt}(t, y(t)) = \underbrace{6t^2}_{\text{ }} + \underbrace{8t}_{\text{ }}$$

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# Ακριβεις Διαφορικες Εξισωσεις (exact differential Equations)

$$M(t, y) + N(t, y) y' = 0 \text{ και } \exists \Psi \stackrel{\text{τ.ω}}{=} \psi(t, y) \text{ τ.ω } \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = M(t, y) \text{ και } \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y} = N(t, y)$$

$$M(t, y) + N(t, y) y' = \underbrace{\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}}_{M} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}}_{N} \stackrel{\text{απο}}{*} \frac{d}{dt} \Psi(t, y(t)) = 0$$

απο  $\boxed{\Psi(t, y(t)) = C}$  όπου  $C \in \mathbb{R}$

ΠΙΟΤΕ ΒΗΜΑΧΗ ΤΙΓΡΟΙΟ  $\Psi$ ?

$$\exists \Psi \stackrel{\text{ανν}}{\underline{\Rightarrow}} M_y = N_t \quad (\Psi_y)_t = N_t$$

( $\Rightarrow$ )  $\stackrel{\text{ΣΟΤΩ}}{\Leftrightarrow} \exists \Psi \text{ τ.ω } \Psi_t = M, \Psi_y = N$

$\Downarrow$

$$(\Psi_t)_y = M_y$$

απο απο  $\boxed{**} \Rightarrow M_y = N_t$

Ιδιότητα

$$(\Psi_t)_y = (\Psi_y)_t = \Psi_{yt} = \Psi_{ty} \boxed{**}$$

## Παραδειγμάτα

$$f(t, y) = t^2 y + y^2 \rightarrow f_t = 2ty \rightarrow (f_t)_y = f_{ty} = 2t \\ f_y = t^2 + 2y \rightarrow (f_y)_t = f_{yt} = 2$$


---

( $\Leftarrow$ )

Συντονίζουμε ότι  $M_y = N_t$  οπότε υπάρχει ένα ζεύγος  $\Psi$  τέτοια ώστε  $\Psi_t = M(t, y)$  και  $\Psi_y = N(t, y)$

Συντονίζουμε ότι  $\Psi_t = M(t, y)$  και στη συνέχεια  $\Psi_y = N(t, y)$

$$\Psi_t = M(t, y) \Rightarrow \int \Psi_t dt = \int M(t, y) dt + C(y) \quad \text{σταθερά ολοκληρώματα}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Psi(t, y) = \int M(t, y) dt + C(y) \quad \text{παραγωγής προς } y$$

$$\Rightarrow \Psi_y(t, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(t, y) dt + C'(y) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow C'(y) = \underbrace{\Psi_y(t,y)}_{\text{Εγκαρπτη του } y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(t,y) dt$$

πρότιμη να είναι εγκαρπτη του  $y$ .

$$\text{αρχ} N(t,y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(t,y) dt = \text{Grad}_y \text{ws προς } t$$

$$\Rightarrow N(t,y) - \underbrace{\int \frac{\partial}{\partial y} M(t,y) dt}_{M_y(t,y)} = \text{Grad}_y \text{ws προς } t$$

πράγμα ws προς  $t$ .

$$\Rightarrow N_t(t,y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int M_y(t,y) dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow N_t(t,y) = M_y(t,y)$$


---

Παράδειγμα ελαστική περιπέτης εξαρνητική διαλ.  $y = y(x)$

$$(y \cos x + 2x e^y) + (\sin x + x^2 e^y - 1) y' = 0$$

A.v.  $M_y = N_x$   $\exists \Psi$  τ.ω.  $\underbrace{\Psi_x}_x = M$  και  $\Psi_y = N$

$$M(x,y) = y \cos x + 2x e^y \Rightarrow M_y = \cos x + 2x e^y$$

$$N(x,y) = \sin x + x^2 e^y - 1 \Rightarrow N_x = \cos x + 2x e^y$$

$\alpha p \alpha \exists \Psi$  σχολ. ως προς  $x$

$$\Psi_x = M = y \cos x + 2x e^y \Rightarrow \int \Psi_x dx = \int (y \cos x + 2x e^y) dx + C(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Psi(x,y) = y \int \cos x dx + 2e^y \int x dx + C(y)$$

$$= y \sin x + e^y x^2 + C(y)$$

$$\Psi_y(x,y) = \underline{\sin x} + e^y \underline{x^2} + C'(y) = N(x,y) = \underline{\sin x} + x^2 \underline{e^y} - 1$$

$\alpha p \alpha C'(y) = -1 \Rightarrow C(y) = -y + \text{const.}^o$

H ουσιανη Τμηματικης εγινων σημαντικης

•  $\Psi(x, y|x) = C \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow y \sin x + x^2 e^y - y = C$  Αυτη την αποδηματικη

Homework:  $2x + y^2 + 2xyy' = 0$

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Διαρροη: Εσω της καν η  $f_y$  είναι συνεχεις διανυόμενης σε ένα ορθογώνιο.

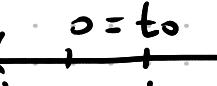
$R: \{(t, y) : |t - t_0| \leq T \text{ και } |y - y_0| \leq Y\}$  τότε υπάρχει  $0 < h \leq T$  των

$\exists$  παραδίκη λύση  $y = \Phi(t)$  που προβληματος  $\forall t \in (t_0 - h, t_0 + h)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y' = f(t, y) \\ y(t_0) = y_0 \end{array} \right\}$$

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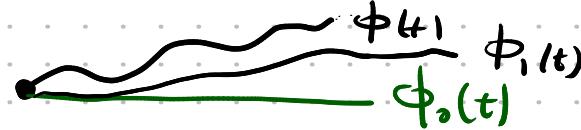
$$\begin{aligned} y' &= te^y + y^3 \sin t & f, f_y \text{ συνεχεις.} & f_y = te^y + 3y^2 \sin t \\ y(0) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\exists h > 0 \quad \tau_w$   Τον διάστημα  
και υπάρχει διαδικτική λύση για  $t \in (-h, h)$ .

Επαναληπτική Λίθησης Picard  $\begin{cases} y' = f(t, y) \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int_0^t y' dt = \int_0^t f(s, y(s)) ds = y(t) - y(0)$

Στών ου και λύση είναι η ίδια Τυχαιά Γνώσην και στήνα ικανοτούν  
την αρχική διαδικτική.

$$\phi_0(t) = 0$$



Έπεις ήταν να προσεγγίσω  $\phi_1(t)$  ως.  $\phi_1(t) = \int_0^t f(s, \phi_0(s)) ds$

$$\phi_2(t) = \int_0^t f(s, \phi_1(s)) ds$$

⋮

$$\phi_n(t) = \int_0^t f(s, \phi_{n-1}(s)) ds.$$

