

26.10.2015

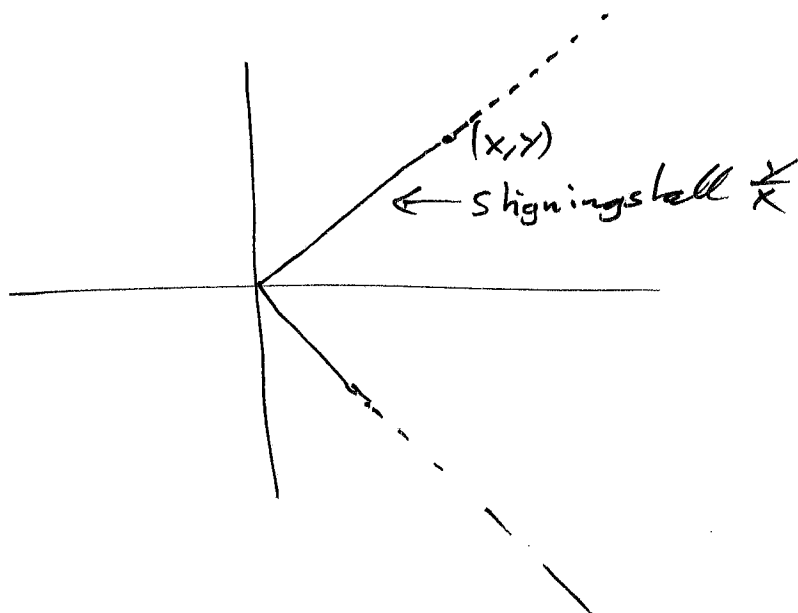
Eulers metode

(eksempler)

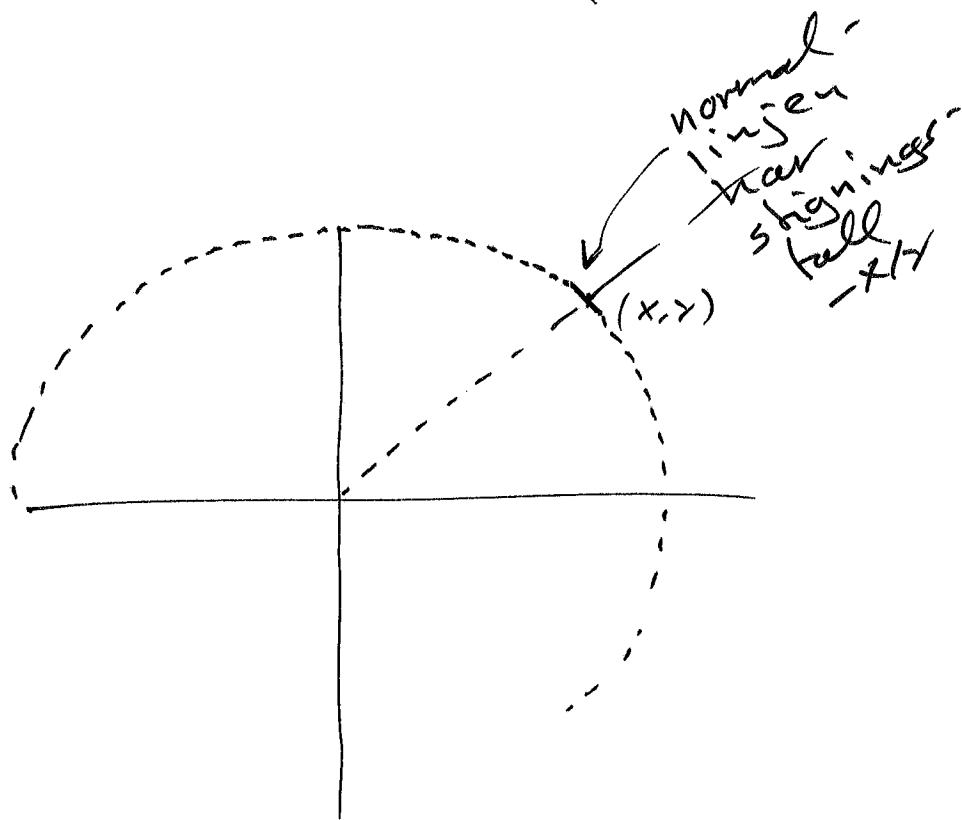
①

$$y' = \frac{y}{x}$$

"Finner løsninger geometrisk"



$$y' = -\frac{x}{y}$$



Implementering i matlab lige på hjemmesiden.

Separable differensiallikninger

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y' = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{funksjon av } x \cdot \text{ gange} \\ \text{funksjon av } y \end{array}$$

$$g(y) y' = f(x) \quad (g(y) \neq 0)$$

$$\int \underbrace{g(y) y' dx}_{\text{substitusjon}} = \int f(x) dx$$

$$\int g(y) dy = \int f(x) dx$$

La $G(y)$ være en antiderivert til $g(y)$
— $F(x)$ ————— " ————— $f(x)$

Løsningene er

$$\underline{G(y(x)) = F(x) + C}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{dx} (G(y(x)) - F(x)) = \frac{dG}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dF}{dx} \\ = g(y) y' - f(x) = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow G(y(x)) - F(x) = C \quad (\text{konstant}) \end{array} \right)$$

Exempel

$$y' = \frac{-x}{y} \quad \text{separabel}$$

③

$$y \cdot y' = -x$$

$$y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = -x$$

$$y \cdot dy = -x dx$$

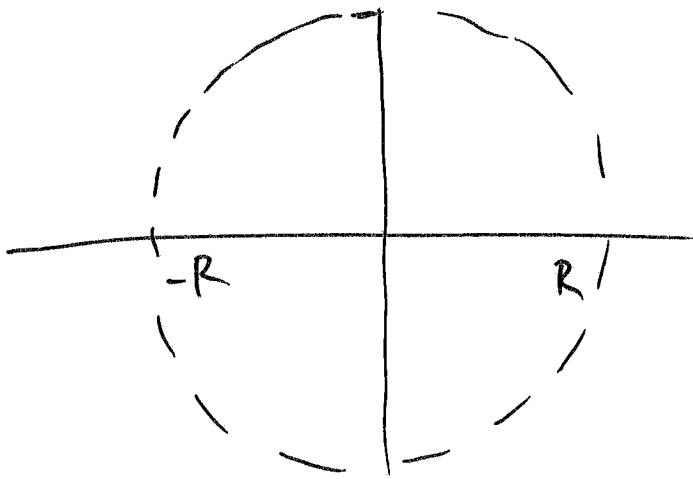
integrerar:

$$\int y dy = -\int x dx$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2C (= R^2)$$

—————
sirkel med radius R



$$y(x) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$$

$$|x| \leq R$$

eller

$$y(x) = -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$$

$$|x| \leq R$$

eller delintervaller.

$$y' = k \cdot y \quad \text{"naturlig vekst"}$$

Radioaktiv nedbrytning

⑤

Forrentning

Rentesats $r\%$

$$y' = \frac{r}{100} \cdot y$$

$$y' = k y \quad \text{separabel}$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = k \quad (y \neq 0)$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int k dx$$

$$\ln|y| = k \cdot x + c$$

$$e^{\ln|y|} = e^{kx+c} = (e^c) \cdot e^{kx}$$

$$|y| = (e^c) \cdot e^{kx}$$

$$y(x) = A e^{kx} \quad A \neq 0.$$

$$y(x) \equiv 0 \quad (\text{lik } 0 \text{ for alle } x)$$

er også en løsning.

$$y' = 0 = k \cdot y \checkmark$$

Løsningene $y(x) = \underline{A e^{kx}}$

A reelt tall

$$y' = \frac{y}{x} \quad \text{separabel}$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{x} \quad (y \neq 0)$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

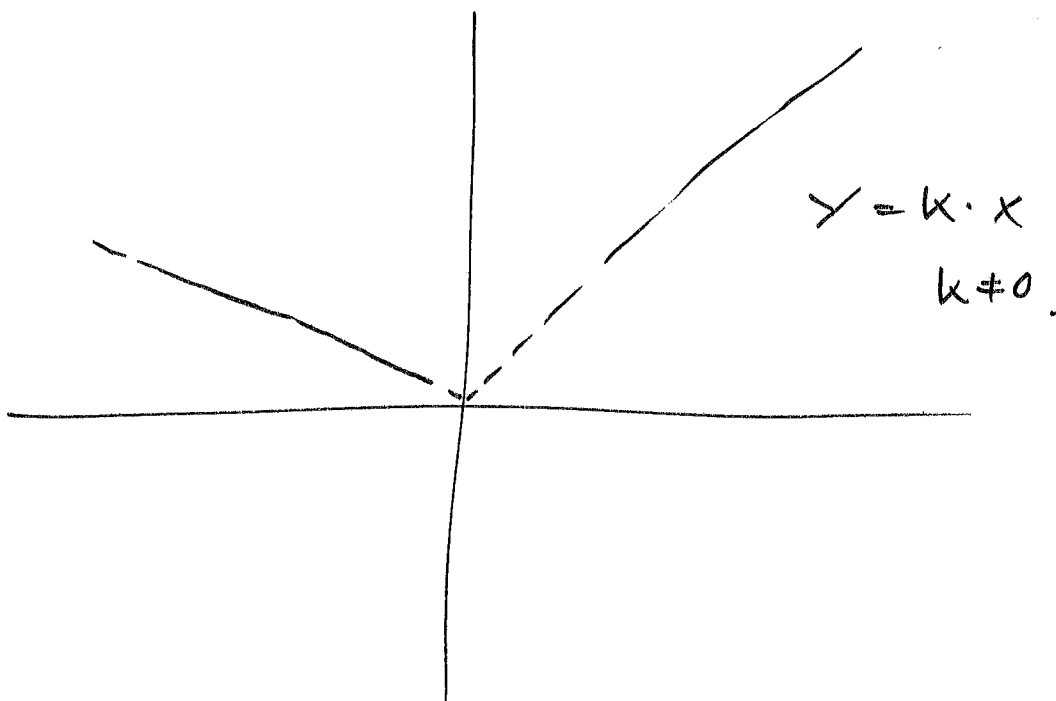
$$\ln|y| = \ln|x| + c$$

sa

$$|y| = |x| \cdot e^c$$

$$y = k \cdot x$$

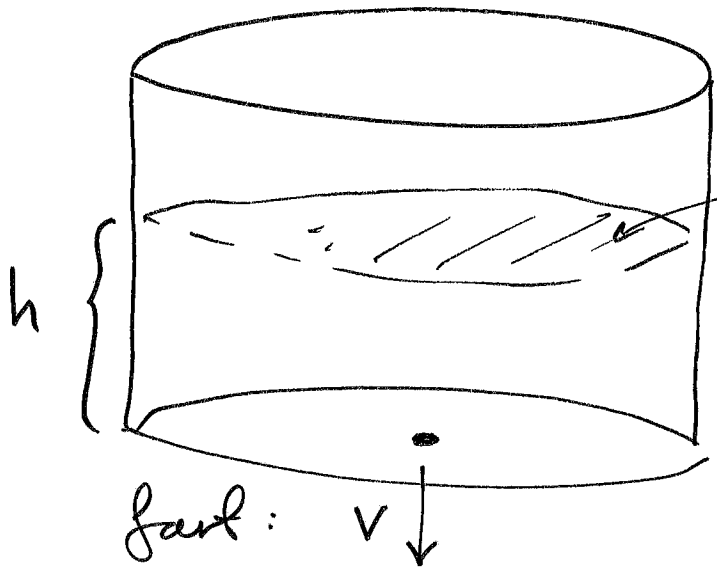
$$x \neq 0$$



(samb $y = 0$)

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Torricellis lov



tverrsnittareal $A(h)$

hull i tanken med areal a
 $a \ll A(h)$
 (a liten i forhold til A)

$V(h)$ volum.
 massefylte ρ .

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -a \cdot v$$

$$\frac{dV(h)}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dh} \cdot \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$= A(h) \frac{dh}{dt}$$

kjernerregelen

Tap av potensiell energi i dt (tidsintervallet $[t, t+\Delta t]$)

$$h \cdot g \cdot \rho \frac{dV}{dt} \cdot dt$$

Kinetisk energi til væsken som renner ut i dt

$$\rho \cdot \frac{dV}{dt} \cdot dt \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot v^2$$

$$h \cdot g \cdot \rho \frac{dV}{dt} dt = \rho \frac{dV}{dt} dt \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot v^2$$

↑
Energi bevaring

$$v^2 = 2h \cdot g, \quad v = \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$v = -\frac{1}{a} \frac{dV}{dt} = -\frac{1}{a} A(h) \cdot \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$-\frac{A(h)}{a} \frac{dh}{dt} = \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = -\frac{a}{A(h)} \sqrt{2g \cdot h}$$

Toricellis lov

Sylinder beholder $A(h)$ konstant.

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = -\left(\frac{a}{A} \sqrt{2g}\right) \cdot \sqrt{h} = -k \sqrt{h}$$

$$(k = \frac{a}{A} \sqrt{2g})$$

$$\frac{dh}{\sqrt{h}} = -k dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} dh = \int h^{-1/2} dh = \frac{h^{1/2}}{1/2} = -k \cdot t + C$$

$$\sqrt{h} = -\frac{k}{2} \cdot t + C'$$

$$h(t) = \frac{\left(C' - \frac{k}{2} \cdot t\right)^2}{}$$

$$h(0) = H \quad \text{gir} \quad C' = \sqrt{H}$$

$$h(t) = \left(\sqrt{H} - \frac{a}{A} \sqrt{\frac{g}{2}} \cdot t\right)^2$$



Tiden det tar å tømme beholderen:

$$\textcircled{8} \quad h(t) = 0 \quad \text{gir} \quad t = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} \frac{A}{a}}}$$

Modellen er gyldig for

$$0 \leq t \leq \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} \frac{A}{a}$$

Hvis $A(h)$ ikke er konstant:

separabel diff. likning

$$\frac{A(h)}{\sqrt{h}} h'(t) = -a\sqrt{2g}$$

$$\int \frac{A(h)}{\sqrt{h}} dh = -a\sqrt{2g} \cdot t + c$$

Spesielt er $h'(t)$ konstant når

$\frac{\sqrt{h}}{A(h)}$ er konstant.

For kulasjons legemer med $A(h) = \pi r^2$:

$$\pi r^2 = \text{konstant} \cdot \sqrt{h} \quad \text{så}$$

$$r(h) = \underline{\underline{\text{konstant} \cdot \sqrt[4]{h}}}$$

Logistisk diff. likning.

$$\textcircled{5} \quad y'(t) = k y(t) \left(1 - \frac{y(t)}{N}\right) \quad \begin{array}{l} k > 0 \\ N > 0 \end{array}$$

y er liten: $y' \sim k \cdot y$

Når y nærmer seg N så vil $y' \rightarrow 0$.

Veksten stopper opp. (vi passerer ikke verdien N).

separabel diff. likning:

$$\frac{y'}{y(1 - \frac{y}{N})} = k$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y(1 - \frac{y}{N})} dy = kt + c.$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1/N}{(1 - \frac{y}{N})} \right) dy \quad \text{delbrøksopp-} \\ \text{spalting}$$

$$= \ln|y| + -\ln|1 - \frac{y}{N}| = kt + c$$

$$\ln\left|\frac{y}{1 - \frac{y}{N}}\right| = k \cdot t + c$$

$$\left|\frac{y}{1 - \frac{y}{N}}\right| = e^{kt} \cdot e^c$$

$$\frac{y}{1 - \frac{y}{N}} = A e^{kt}$$

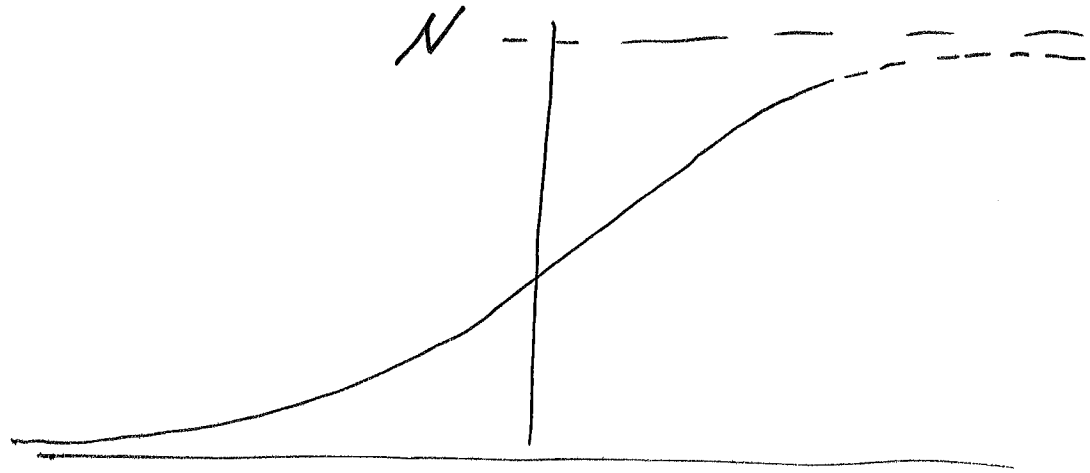
$$y = \left(1 - \frac{y}{N}\right) A e^{kt} = A e^{kt} - y \cdot \frac{A}{N} e^{kt}$$

$$y \left(1 + A \cdot \frac{1}{N} e^{kt}\right) = A e^{kt}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{Ae^{kt}}{1 + A \cdot \frac{1}{N} e^{kt} \cdot N} = N \frac{Ae^{kt}}{N + Ae^{kt}}$$

⑥

$$= \frac{N}{(N/A)e^{-kt} + 1}$$



Initialverdi problem:

Anta $y_0 = y(0)$ er kjent.

Hva skjer hvis
 $y_0 > N$?
 $y_0 < 0$?

$$y_0 = N \frac{1}{(N/A) \cdot 1 + 1} \quad \text{så}$$

$$\frac{N}{A} y_0 + y_0 = N$$

$$N/A = (N - y_0) / y_0$$

Løsningen er

$$y(t) = N \frac{1}{\frac{N - y_0}{y_0} e^{-kt} + 1}$$

En annen beskrivelse av løsningene er:

$$y(t) = N \frac{1}{1 + e^{k(t-t_0)}}$$

hvor t_0 er tiden
 hvor $y(t) = N/2$.

(hvor $0 < y_0 < N$)