

Differentiaalligninger

Domar model $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} \frac{dI}{dt} = sI \Leftrightarrow \frac{dI}{dt} - sI = 0$

Eksempel på første ordens differentialligning (kun første ordens afledede optræder)

Linear 1. ordens: (første-ordens afledede)
(og ingen potenser af $\frac{dy}{dt}$ eller y)
 $\frac{dy}{dt} + u(t)y = w(t)$ ($u(t)$ og $w(t)$ kendte)

Se først på tilfældet $u(t) = a$ og $w(t) = b$

(konstant koefficient og konstant højreside)

Homogere tilfælde $b=0$ (som Domar)

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + ay = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} / y = -a \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(\ln y(t)) = -a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln y(t) = -at + c \Leftrightarrow y(t) = A \exp(-at) \quad A \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{\exp(c)}$

$A \in \mathbb{R}$: generel løsning

$A = y(0) \Rightarrow$ særskilt løsning

Ex

$$8 \frac{dy}{dt} + 16y = 48$$

$$y(0) = 10$$

$$y(t) = \left(10 - \frac{6}{2}\right) e^{-2t} + \frac{6}{2} = 7e^{-2t} + 3$$

□

2) a=0

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = b$$

⇒

$$y(t) =$$

$$\underbrace{bt}_{y_p} + \underbrace{A}_{y_c}$$

partikuläre
Lösung

y_c : Lösung der
homogenen Lösung

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

Ex

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2$$

$$y(0) = 5$$

$$y(t) = 5 + 2t$$

Tilskyndelse for markedspris

$$Q_d = \alpha - \beta P \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta > 0$$

$$Q_s = -\gamma + \delta P$$

Ligevektspunkt ($Q_d = Q_s$) $P^* = \frac{\alpha + \gamma}{\beta + \delta}$

Antag pris udvikler sig over tid:
overskydende efterspørgsel

$$\underbrace{\frac{dP}{dt}}_{\text{fortolkning}} = j(Q_d - Q_s) = j\alpha - j\beta P + j\gamma - j\delta P = j(\alpha + \gamma) - jP(\beta + \delta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dP}{dt} + j(\beta + \delta)P = j(\alpha + \gamma) \quad] \text{ 1. ordens linear}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P(t) &= \left[P(0) - \frac{\alpha + \gamma}{\beta + \delta} \right] e^{-j(\beta + \delta)t} + \frac{\alpha + \gamma}{\beta + \delta} \\ &= \underbrace{\left[P(0) - P^* \right]}_{\substack{\text{afvigelse fra} \\ \text{ligevekt}}} e^{-j(\beta + \delta)t} + \underbrace{P^*}_{\text{ligevekt}} \end{aligned}$$

Dis hvis $\beta + \delta > 0$ her ω $P(t) \rightarrow P^*$

$\beta + \delta > 0$ ok når β og δ begge positive



Variabel koefficient og højere

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + u(t)y = w(t)$$

Homogene tilfælde $w(t) = 0$:

$$\frac{dy}{dt} / y = -u(t) \Rightarrow \ln y = -\int u(t) dt + c \Rightarrow$$

$$y = A \exp\left(-\int u(t) dt\right)$$

Ex

$$5 \frac{dy}{dt} = 5ty \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = ty \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} - \overbrace{ty}^{u(t)} = 0$$

$$y = A \exp\left(\int t dt\right) = A \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}t^2\right)$$

Check $\frac{dy}{dt} = \underbrace{A \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}t^2\right)}_y t = yt \checkmark$

Inhomogene tilfælde $w(t) \neq 0$

$$y(t) = y_c + y_p = e^{-\int u(t) dt} \left(A + \int w(t) e^{\int u(t) dt} dt \right)$$

Ex

$$2 \frac{dy}{dt} + ty + t = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{2} ty = -\frac{1}{2} t$$

$$y(t) = e^{-\int \frac{1}{2} t dt} \left(A + \int -\frac{1}{2} t e^{\int \frac{1}{2} t dt} dt \right)$$

$$= e^{-\left(\frac{1}{4} t^2 + k\right)} \left[A - \int \frac{1}{2} t e^{\frac{1}{4} t^2 + k} dt \right]$$

$$= e^{-\left[\frac{1}{4} t^2 + k\right]} \left[A - \left[e^{\frac{1}{4} t^2 + k} + c \right] \right]$$

$$e^{-\left(\frac{1}{4} t^2 + k\right)} [A - c] - 1 = \tilde{A} e^{-\frac{1}{4} t^2} - 1$$

Check: $\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} t \tilde{A} e^{-\frac{1}{4} t^2}$

$$2 \frac{dy}{dt} + ty + t = -t \tilde{A} e^{-\frac{1}{4} t^2} + t \tilde{A} e^{-\frac{1}{4} t^2} - t + t = 0 \checkmark$$

Derivation of general solution form (Laplace version of 15.4)

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + u(t)y = w(t) \Leftrightarrow e^{\int u(t) dt} \frac{dy}{dt} + u(t)e^{\int u(t) dt} y = w(t)e^{\int u(t) dt}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} [y \cdot e^{\int u(t) dt}] = w(t)e^{\int u(t) dt}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \cdot e^{\int u(t) dt} = \int w(t)e^{\int u(t) dt} dt + A$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = e^{-\int u(t) dt} \left(A + \int w(t)e^{\int u(t) dt} dt \right)$$

□

constant coeff / homogeneous side:

$$y = e^{-at} \left(A + \int v e^{+at} dt \right) =$$

$$Ae^{-at} + e^{-at} \frac{v}{a} e^{at} = Ae^{-at} + \frac{v}{a} \checkmark$$

$$\underline{v=0} : y(t) = Ae^{-at} \checkmark$$

$$\underline{a=0} : y = e^0 \left(A + \int v e^0 dt \right) = 1(A + vt) \\ = A + vt$$

✓

Separable variable

8

$$f(y) \frac{dy}{dt} = g(t)$$

Set $y = h(t)$ dt.

Dermed er ligningen $f(h(t)) h'(t) = g(t)$

Der $\int f(h(t)) h'(t) dt = \int g(t) dt \Leftrightarrow$

$$F(h(t)) = \int g(t) dt$$

Vi kan også bruge $y = h(t)$ og $dy = h'(t) dt$

notation:

$$\int f(y) dy = \int g(t) dt$$

Det begrundes følgende notation af ligninger:

$$f(y) \frac{dy}{dt} = g(t) \Leftrightarrow f(y) dy = g(t) dt$$

(Der vi regner med $\frac{dy}{dt}$ som kvotient af infinitesimale størrelser dy og dt)

Ex $2t dy - y dt = 0$ ($y \neq 0$) $\Leftrightarrow 2 \frac{1}{y} dy = \frac{1}{t} dt \Leftrightarrow$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{1}{t} dt \Leftrightarrow 2 \ln y = \ln t + c \Leftrightarrow y^2 = \exp(\ln t + c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \sqrt{At}$$

check: $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{A}{2\sqrt{At}}$ $2 \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{At}} \frac{A}{2\sqrt{At}} = \frac{1}{t} \checkmark$

Ex

$$3y^2 dy - t dt = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3y^2 dy = t dt$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 \int y^2 dy = \int t dt \Leftrightarrow y^3 = \frac{1}{2} t^2 + c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} t^2 + c} = \left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 + c\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Check

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 + c\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} t$$

$$3y^2 \frac{dy}{dt} = 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 + c\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 + c\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} t = t \quad \checkmark$$