

### Diferencialne enačbe:

- 1. reda z ločljivima spremenljivkama:

$$y' = f(x) \cdot g(y) \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{g(y)} = \int f(x) \cdot dx$$

\*primer:

$$x = x(t), x(0) = 0, \alpha < \beta \text{ k - konst}$$

$$\frac{x'}{(\alpha - x)^2 (\beta - x)} = k$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(\alpha - x)^2 (\beta - x)} = \int k \cdot dt \Rightarrow \text{razcep na parcialne}$$

$$\frac{1}{(\alpha - \beta)^2} \int \left( \frac{1}{\beta - x} - \frac{1}{\alpha - x} \right) dx - \frac{1}{\alpha - \beta} \int \frac{dx}{(\alpha - x)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{(\alpha - \beta)^2} \cdot \log \frac{\beta - x}{\alpha - x} + \frac{1}{(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - x)} = k \cdot t + C =$$

$$\frac{1}{(\alpha - \beta)^2} \cdot \log \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{(\alpha - \beta)\alpha} = C; \quad x(t) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{(\beta - \alpha)^2} \cdot \log \frac{\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\beta - \frac{\alpha}{2}} + \frac{1}{(\beta - \alpha)\frac{\alpha}{2}} = k \cdot t + \frac{1}{(\alpha - \beta)}$$

- nehomogena 1. reda:

$$\text{gre za dif. enačbo oblike: } y' + f(x)y = g(x)$$

najprej nas zanima, ko je  $g(x) = 0$ :

$$y' = -f(x)y \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = -f(x)$$

$$y_H(x) = C \cdot e^{-\int f(x)dx}$$

homogena rešitev

potem, ko  $g(x)$  ni enak 0:

$$y_P(x) = C(x) \cdot y_H(x)$$

$$y_P(x) = y_H(x) \cdot \int \frac{g(x)}{y_H(x)} dx \quad \text{- partikularna r.}$$

končna rešitev:

$$y(x) = y_P(x) + C \cdot y_H(x) \quad \text{- C določ. iz rob.}$$

\* primer:

$$x = x(t), x(0) = 1 \quad x' + \frac{t}{1-t^2} x = t$$

1. rešimo ustrezno homogeno enačbo:

$$x' + \frac{t}{1-t^2} x = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{dx} = - \int \frac{t \cdot dt}{1-t^2} \Rightarrow x_H =$$

2. poiščemo partikularno rešitev:

$$x_P = \sqrt{1-t^2} \cdot C(t) \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-2t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \cdot C(t)$$

$x_P$  in  $x'$  vstavimo v začetno enačbo in izrazimo C:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \cdot C(t) + \sqrt{1-t^2} \cdot C'(t) + \frac{t}{1-t^2} \cdot \sqrt{1-t^2} \cdot C(t) &= t \\ C'(t) = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \Rightarrow C &= -\sqrt{1-t^2} \\ x_P &= \sqrt{1-t^2} \cdot (-\sqrt{1-t^2}) = t^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

3. končna rešitev:

$$x = x_P + x_H = t^2 - 1 + \sqrt{1-t^2} \cdot C$$

iz robnih pogojev:  $C = 2$

$$x = t^2 - 1 + 2\sqrt{1-t^2}$$

- 2. reda s konstantnimi koeficienti:

$$a \cdot y'' + b \cdot y' + c \cdot y = g(x)$$

homogena rešitev  $\rightarrow$  ko je  $g(x) = 0$

$$y(x) = e^{\lambda x} \Rightarrow y'(x) = \lambda e^{\lambda x} \Rightarrow y''(x) = \lambda^2 e^{\lambda x}$$

$$\lambda^2 + b\lambda + c = 0$$

i) ko ima 2 rešitvi  $\lambda_1$  in  $\lambda_2$ :

$$y = C_1 \cdot e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 \cdot e^{\lambda_2 x}$$

ii) ko ima 1 rešitev  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$ :

$$y = C_1 \cdot e^{\lambda x} + C_2 \cdot x \cdot e^{\lambda x}$$

iii) ko ima 2 nerealni rešitvi  $\lambda_1 = \mu + i\gamma$  in  $\lambda_2 = \mu - i\gamma$

$$y = C_1 \cdot e^{\mu x} \cos \gamma x + C_2 \cdot e^{\mu x} \sin \gamma x$$

partikularna rešitev:

$$y_P(x) = -y_1(x) \cdot \int_{x_0}^x \frac{y_2(t) \cdot g(t)}{W(t)} dt + y_2(x) \cdot \int_{x_0}^x \frac{y_1(t) \cdot g(t)}{W(t)} dt$$

$$W(x) = y_1(x) \cdot y_2'(x) - y_1'(x) \cdot y_2(x)$$

Vektorji:

- skalarni produkt:

$$\begin{aligned} |a|^2 &= \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} \\ c^2 &= a^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$|a - b|^2 = (a_1 - b_1)^2 + (a_2 - b_2)^2 + (a_3 - b_3)^2$$

osnovne lastnosti skalarnega produkta:

$$-(a_1 + a_2, b) = (a_1, b) + (a_2, b)$$

$$-(\lambda a, b) = \lambda(a, b)$$

$$-(a, b) = (b, a)$$

pravokotna projekcija:  $p = \frac{(a, b)}{(a, a)} \cdot a$

vektor, ki je pravokoten na  $\vec{a}$  in ima konec na koncu  $\vec{b}$ :

$$\vec{b}_1 = \vec{b} + \vec{p}$$

enačba za ravnino: Primer:

\* Radi bi enačbo za ravnino, ki gre skozi točko in je pravokotna na vektor  $\vec{n}$ :

$$(x - x_0)n_1 + (y - y_0)n_2 + (z - z_0)n_3 = 0$$

- vektorski produkt

$$\begin{aligned} & a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 \\ \underline{\underline{a}} \times \underline{\underline{b}} & = (-a_1 b_3 + a_3 b_1) \\ & a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \end{aligned}$$

lagrangeov izrek:  $|\underline{\underline{a}} \times \underline{\underline{b}}|^2 = (\underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{a}}) \cdot (\underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{b}}) - (\underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{b}})^2$

lastnosti vektorskega produkta:

$$\begin{aligned} & -(\underline{\underline{\lambda a}}) \times \underline{\underline{b}} = \lambda (\underline{\underline{a}} \times \underline{\underline{b}}) \\ & -(\underline{\underline{a}}_1 + \underline{\underline{a}}_2) \times \underline{\underline{b}} = \underline{\underline{a}}_1 \times \underline{\underline{b}} + \underline{\underline{a}}_2 \times \underline{\underline{b}} \\ & -(\underline{\underline{a}} \times \underline{\underline{b}}) = -\underline{\underline{b}} \times \underline{\underline{a}} \\ & -(\underline{\underline{a}} \times \underline{\underline{b}}) \times \underline{\underline{c}} = -(\underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{c}}) \underline{\underline{a}} + (\underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{c}}) \underline{\underline{b}} \\ & -((\underline{\underline{a}} \times \underline{\underline{b}}), \underline{\underline{a}}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- mešani produkt

$$(\underline{\underline{a}} \times \underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{c}}) = (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) c_1 + (-a_1 b_3 + a_3 b_1) c_2 +$$

pravila mešanega produkta:

$$\begin{aligned} & -(\underline{\underline{a}}_1 + \underline{\underline{a}}_2, \underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{c}}) = (\underline{\underline{a}}_1, \underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{c}}) + (\underline{\underline{a}}_2, \underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{c}}) \\ & -(\underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{c}}) = (\underline{\underline{b}} \times \underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{c}}) = -(\underline{\underline{a}} \times \underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{c}}) = -(\underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{c}}) \\ & -(\underline{\underline{a}} \times \underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{c}} \times \underline{\underline{d}}) = (\underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{c}})(\underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{d}}) - (\underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{d}})(\underline{\underline{c}}, \underline{\underline{b}}) \end{aligned}$$

\* primer:

Izračunati želimo  $(\underline{\underline{a}} \times \underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{c}} \times \underline{\underline{d}})$  za poljubne vektorje. Zapišemo lahko:

$$\begin{aligned} (\underline{\underline{a}} \times \underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{c}} \times \underline{\underline{d}}) & = (\underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{c}} \times \underline{\underline{d}}) = (\underline{\underline{c}} \times \underline{\underline{d}}, \underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{b}}) = ((\underline{\underline{c}} \times \underline{\underline{d}}, \underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{b}}) \\ & = (\underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{c}})(\underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{d}}) - (\underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{d}})(\underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{c}}) \end{aligned}$$

Matrike:

- dve matriki istih dimenzij se lahko seštevata

- matriko A lahko množimo s konstanto.

-  $A + B = B + A$

-  $C(A + B) = CA + CB$

-  $(AB)C = A(BC)$

Če je matrika  $2 \times 2$  dimenzij, lahko izračunamo inverz:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

- če je:  $A \times B = I$ , potem je  $B = A^{-1}$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- rangi: Rešitev sistem enačb  $A \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{b}$  obstaja, če je:  $\text{rang}(Ar) = \text{rang}(A)$ .

če je  $\text{rang}(Ar) > \text{rang}(A)$ , potem rešitev ni.

\* primer:

imamo nek A in b, ki po gaussovem postopku nastavita tako matriko:

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 3 & 2 & 2 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 1.1 & 1.1 & -4.5 & 1.1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

tukaj je  $\text{rang}(A) = 2$ ,  $\text{rang}(Ar) = 2$ , št. linearno neodvisnih vektorjev:  $\dim(x) - \text{rang}(A) = 2$

- lastne vrednosti in lastni vektorji:  $A \underline{x} = \lambda I \underline{x}$   $\underline{x}$  - last. vektor  $\lambda$  - lastna vrednost

$$A - \lambda I = \underline{x} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} - \lambda & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - \lambda & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \underline{x} \quad * \text{ primer:}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -2 & -5 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -5 & -2 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(\lambda) = (7 - \lambda)^2(4 - \lambda) - 20 - 20 - 25(4 - \lambda) - 4(7 - \lambda) - 4(7 - \lambda) = -\lambda^3 + 18\lambda^2 - 72\lambda$$

Izračunaš lastne vrednosti, potem pa za vsako še lastni vektor po formuli.