

Δ.Ε. του Bernoulli

$$y'(x) + g(x)y(x) + h(x)y^p(x) = 0$$

Επιλύεται με την αντικατάσταση

$$z(x) = y^{1-p}(x)$$

από την έχουμε:

$$z = y^{1-p} \Rightarrow z' = (1-p)y^{1-p-1}y' \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{y^p z'}{1-p}$$

αλλά

$$y = z^{1/(1-p)}$$

$$y' = \frac{z^{p/(1-p)} \cdot z'}{1-p}$$

Ερώτηση: Να λυθεί η Δ.Ε.

(40)

$$xy' - y = y^2 \ln x$$

Λύση: Χρησιμοποιούμε τα μετασχηματισμούς

$$z = y^{1-2} \Rightarrow z = y^{-2} \Rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{1}{z}}$$

Αντικαθιστώντας έχουμε:

$$x \left(\frac{1}{z} \right)' - \frac{1}{z} = \left(\frac{1}{z} \right)^2 \ln x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x \left(-\frac{z'}{z^2} \right) - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{z^2} \ln x \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Πολλαπλασιάζουμε} \\ \text{με } z^2 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{-xz' - z = \ln x}$$

Γραμμική 1ης τάξης

$$\textcircled{\beta 1} \quad -xz' - z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{z(x) = \frac{C}{x}}$$

$$\textcircled{\beta 2} \quad -x \left(\frac{C}{x} \right)' - \frac{C}{x} = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$C = -x(\ln x + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow z_{\text{part}}(x) = -(\ln x + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{z = \frac{C}{x} - (\ln x + 1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y^{-2}(x) = \frac{C}{x} - (\ln x + 1)}$$

Άσκηση: Να λυθεί η Δ.Ε.

$$y'(x) + 2x y(x) = 2x^3 y^3(x)$$

Λύση: Εδώ $p=3$ και χρησιμοποιούμε
τον μετασχηματισμό $z = y^{1-3} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow z = y^{-2} \Rightarrow \boxed{y = z^{-1/2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = -\frac{1}{2} z^{-3/2} \cdot z' \Rightarrow \boxed{y' = -\frac{1}{2} z^{-3/2} z'}$$

Αντικαθιστώντας έχουμε:

$$-\frac{1}{2} z^{-3/2} z' + 2x z^{-1/2} = 2x^3 z^{-3/2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{-\frac{1}{2} z' + 2x z = 2x^3}$$
 γραμμική Δ.Ε. 1^{ης} τάξης

$$\text{β1)} \quad -\frac{1}{2} z' + 2x z = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{dz}{2dx} = -2x z \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dz}{z} = \int 4x dx \Rightarrow \ln z = 2x^2 + k \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{z = c e^{2x^2}}$$

β2) $c = \dots$, $z_{\text{μικρ}} = \dots$ κ.λ.π

$$z(x) = c e^{2x^2} + z_{\text{μικρ}} \Rightarrow \boxed{y^{-2} = c e^{2x^2} + z_{\text{μικρ}}}$$

Solow - Model

$$Q = K^\alpha L^\beta \quad \alpha + \beta = 1$$

$\dot{K} = sQ$ Η αλλαγή στην αξία του Q επηρεάζει

$\dot{L} = \lambda L$ Το εργατικό δυναμικό αυξάνεται εκθετικά

$$Q = K^\alpha L^{1-\alpha} = L \left(\frac{K}{L}\right)^\alpha = L k^\alpha, \quad k = \frac{K}{L}$$

$$\dot{k} = \frac{\dot{K}L - K\dot{L}}{L^2} = \frac{sQ \cdot L - K\lambda L}{L^2} = \frac{sLk^\alpha L - K\lambda L}{L^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{k} = s k^\alpha - \lambda k \Rightarrow \boxed{\dot{k} + \lambda k = s k^\alpha} \quad (\text{Bernoulli})$$
$$z = k^{1-\alpha} \Rightarrow \dot{z} = (1-\alpha) k^{-\alpha} \cdot \dot{k} \Rightarrow \dot{k} = \frac{\dot{z} k^\alpha}{1-\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\dot{z} k^\alpha}{1-\alpha} + \lambda k = s k^\alpha \Rightarrow \dot{z} + (1-\alpha)\lambda z = s(1-\alpha) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\dot{z} + (1-\alpha)\lambda z = s(1-\alpha)}$$

Ομογενής $\dot{z} + (1-\alpha)\lambda z = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{dz}{z} = -(1-\alpha)\lambda \int dt \Rightarrow$

$$\ln z = -(1-\alpha)\lambda t + C \Rightarrow z = C_1 e^{-(1-\alpha)\lambda t} \Rightarrow$$

$$z_{pq} =$$

$$\left[q e^{-(1-a)\lambda t} \right]' + (1-a)\lambda q e^{-(1-a)\lambda t} = s(1-a)$$

$$\Rightarrow q' e^{-(1-a)\lambda t} - q(1-a)\lambda e^{-(1-a)\lambda t} + (1-a)\lambda q e^{-(1-a)\lambda t} = s(1-a)$$

$$\Rightarrow q' = s(1-a) e^{(1-a)\lambda t} \Rightarrow q = \int s(1-a) e^{(1-a)\lambda t} dt =$$

$$= s(1-a) \cdot \frac{1}{(1-a)\lambda} e^{(1-a)\lambda t} = \frac{s}{\lambda} e^{(1-a)\lambda t} \Rightarrow$$

$$z_{pq} = \frac{s}{\lambda} \Rightarrow z(t) = q e^{-(1-a)\lambda t} + \frac{s}{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow k^{1-a} = q e^{-(1-a)\lambda t} + \frac{s}{\lambda} \Rightarrow k = \sqrt[1-a]{q e^{-(1-a)\lambda t} + \frac{s}{\lambda}}$$

$$t=0 \quad k(0) = k_0 \Rightarrow k_0 = \sqrt[1-a]{q + \frac{s}{\lambda}} \Rightarrow k_0^{1-a} - \frac{s}{\lambda} = q$$

$$k(t) = \left[k_0^{1-a} - \frac{s}{\lambda} \right] e^{-(1-a)\lambda t} + \frac{s}{\lambda}$$

$$k(t) \rightarrow \sqrt[1-a]{\frac{s}{\lambda}}$$

Tempo asintotico