Wednesday, November 24, 2021 1:20 PM Method et Variation et Parameters $\frac{d'y}{dx} + \alpha_1 \frac{dy}{dx} + \alpha_2 y = F(x)$ CF = A 11 +B 12 PI = P1+012 $P = - \int \frac{12}{112^2 - 121} F(x) dx$ $Q = \int \frac{1}{1! \cdot 12!} F(x) dx$ (1) Solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \frac{\sec x}{\sec x}$ by the method of variations $\left(\begin{array}{c} D^2 + 1 \right) Y = \frac{\text{Sec } x}{F(x)}$ A.E m2+1 = 0 $M = \pm c$ CF = A (os) (+B) sinx CF = A & + B & 2 $f_1 = (05)($ $f_2 = 5 \text{ in } \chi$ $f_1 = -5 \text{ in } \chi$ $f_2 = (05)$ Dem = 1,12-121. = (05²x + sin x = 1 $P = - \int \frac{1^2}{f_1 f_2' - f_2 f_1'} F(x) dx$ = - Sinne secol do $-\int \frac{\sin n}{dn} dn = -\int \tan n dn$ = - (-log ((08)())

 $= \int \frac{(\omega)x}{1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \frac{1}{(\omega)x} dx$ $= \int \frac{(\omega)x}{1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \frac{1}{(\omega)x} dx$ $= \int \frac{(\omega)x}{1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \frac{1}{(\omega)x} dx$ $= \int \frac{1}{(\omega)x} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \frac{1}{(\omega)x} dx$

 $Q = \int \frac{1}{1 \cdot 12^{1}} F(x) dx$

1 D = log ((os)1)