## Temo de control pentra U.I nr. 2

1. Sà se construière de Olif-limiare n'emogene eare our solutiele partieulare indicate:

Verifica m doea roluțiile unt liniar independente 

$$E_{1}+C_{2}-X_{4} = 0$$

$$= -e^{-X} - e^{-X}$$

$$E_{2}+C_{3}-X_{2} = 0$$

$$E_{2}+C_{3}-X_{2} = 0$$

$$E_{3}+C_{4}-X_{5} = 0$$

$$E_{4}+C_{4}-X_{5} = 0$$

$$E_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}-X_{5} = 0$$

$$E_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}-X_{5} = 0$$

$$E_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C_{4}+C$$

$$= (-1)^{4+1} \cdot e^{-X} \qquad | e^{-X} \qquad -e^{-X} \qquad | e^{-X} \qquad | e^{-X}$$

$$= -e^{-x} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & e^{-x} \\ 2ebx & -2mix | -mix - eebx \end{vmatrix} = -e^{-x} \cdot (-1)^{H3} e^{-x} \cdot (-4)^{H3} e^{-x}$$

$$(-4\cos^2 x - 4\sin^2 x) = -(e^{-x})^2 \cdot (-4) \left(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x\right) = 4(e^{-x})^2 + 6$$

y (4) - y (5) 411-4111 YIII-4(4) 4e-x+xe-x -1min x + cos x -Minx-cox - xin x -eex x -smx-edx Min X - COOX MMX- COX 11-111 111-1(4) 111-1(4)  $-2\sin x - 2\cos x$   $-\sin x - \cos x$   $2\sin x - 2\cos x$   $\sin x - \cos x$  $-2mix - 2\cos x = 0$   $2mix - 2\cos x$ -e-2x(y-y1+y111+yB))(-4 min2x +4 mixcox -4 mixcox -4 cos2x)= 4e-2x (y-y/+y/1/+y/1)=0. 2. Y1= lnx ) /2= X lnx Verificam duca solutile sunt limier emogent  $= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{$ 

Yerificam ex solutile,  $y_1 = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x}$   $y_2 = x-2$ , sent limits is isologoenoliste:  $\begin{vmatrix} x-2 & \frac{(x-1)^2}{x} \\ 1 & \frac{x^2-x-1}{x^2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{(x-2)(x^2-x-1)}{x^2} - \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2} = -\frac{x^2-2x-1}{x^2}$ 3. So se obstruine solution generala si plution problemen Councley (cond se presidente) a vermo toorebet equation of perentiale limitare si omogene, ex esepresenti countanti:

1.  $y^{(4)} + 2y'' + y = 0$ 

1. y + 2y + y - 0Se objernia oà : pimx, conx, -pim x ai'-conx varificar ecuatia =)  $y = C_1 roinx + C_2 conx - C_3 pim x - C_4 conx politique generala

Verificare;$ 

2.  $\gamma''' + \gamma' + 1 = 0$ Fil equatio correctiviti in:

Fil poly  $\gamma = \frac{2}{2} \frac{k^2 + k+1}{2} \frac{k^2 + k+1 = 0}{2}$   $\Rightarrow k_{1/2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$ 

Fil polutia:  $Y = C_1 e^{\alpha \times x} \cos(\beta x) + C_2 e^{\alpha \times x} \sin(\beta x)$   $\Rightarrow Y = C_1 e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cos(\frac{x}{2}x) + C_2 e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sin(\frac{x}{2}x)$ 

3.  $\gamma''' - 5\gamma'' + 17\gamma' + 13 = 0$ Fit equation correstriction:  $k^3 - 5k^2 + 17k - 13 = 0 \Rightarrow 5k^3 - k^2 - 4k^2 + 4k + 13k - 13 = 0 \Rightarrow 6k^2 - 4k + 13k + 13k - 13 = 0 \Rightarrow 6k^2 - 4k + 13k + 13k - 13 = 0 \Rightarrow 6k^2 - 4k + 13k + 13k - 13 = 0 \Rightarrow 6k^2 - 4k + 13k - 13 = 0 \Rightarrow 6k^2 - 4k + 13k - 13 = 0 \Rightarrow 6k^2 - 4k + 13k - 13 = 0 \Rightarrow 6k^2 - 4k + 13k - 13 = 0 \Rightarrow 6k^2 - 4k + 13k - 13$