

Kεφ 4

4.3

ασυντονισμένη

y_1, y_2 λύσεις της ΔE $y'' - 3y' + y = 0$

$$y_1(0) = 1, \quad y_1'(0) = 2$$

$$y_2(0) = -1, \quad y_2'(0) = 3$$

$W(y_1, y_2 | x)$ στα $x=1, x=-1, x=3$ (?)

Λύση

$$W(y_1, y_2 | x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(x) & y_2(x) \\ y_1'(x) & y_2'(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{πα} \quad x=0, \quad W(0) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 + 2 = 5$$

Ανά τον τύπο των Abel είχαμε ότι $W(x) = W(0) e^{-\frac{\beta}{2} x}$. Έπειτα ΔE :

$$\alpha y'' + \beta y' + \gamma y = 0. \quad \text{Όποια, } W(x) = 5 e^{3x}$$

$$\text{πα} \quad x=1, \quad W(1) = 5 e^3$$

$$\text{πα} \quad x=-1, \quad W(-1) = 5 e^{-3}$$

$$\text{πα} \quad x=3, \quad W(3) = 5 e^9$$

ασυντονισμένη

$$y_1 = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}, \quad y_2 = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \int_0^t e^{\frac{s^2}{2}} ds$$

$$y'' + t y' + y = 0, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\bullet \quad y_1' = -t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} = -t y_1$$

$$y_1'' = -e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} + t^2 e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} = (-1+t^2) e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} = (t^2-1) y_1$$

$$y_2' = -t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \int_0^t e^{\frac{s^2}{2}} ds + e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cdot e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} = -t y_2 + 1$$

$$y_2'' = -y_2 + t y_2' = -y_2 - t(-t y_2 + 1) = -y_2 + t^2 y_2 - t$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Ap 2, } y'' + ty' + y = -y_2 + t^2 y_2 - t + t(-ty_2 + 1) + y_1 = \\
 & = -y_2 + t^2 y_2 - y - t^2 y_2 + t + y_1 = 0 \\
 \text{use } & y'' + ty' + y = (t^2 - 1)y_1 + t(-ty_1) + y_1 = \\
 & = t^2 y_1 - y_1 - t^2 y_1 + y_1 = 0 \\
 \bullet W = & \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ -ty_1 & -ty_2 + 1 \end{vmatrix} = -ty_1 y_2 + y_1 + t y_1 y_2 = \\
 & = y_1 = e^{-t^2/2} \Rightarrow 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Ap 2 jpoft. auefz. Adjektis

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bullet y'' + ty' + y = 0, t \in \mathbb{R} \quad y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1 \\
 & \text{H jfv. auefz. DE füre } y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 \\
 & y' = c_1 y_1' + c_2 y_2' \\
 & y' = c_1 (-ty_1) + c_2 (-ty_2 + 1) \\
 & \text{No } t=0, \begin{cases} y(0) = 0 \\ y'(0) = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 y_1(0) + c_2 y_2(0) = 0 \\ c_1 \cdot 0 + c_2 (0+1) = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 \cdot 1 + c_2 \cdot 0 = 0 \\ c_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 0 \\ c_2 = 1 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = 0 \quad t \in (a, b) \quad p, q \text{ οώραξει} (a, b)$$

i) y_1, y_2 λύσεις της ΔΕ : $y_1(t_0) = y_2(t_0) = 0$

Αυτά ονταινει στην y Wronskian θα είναι λογοτελές και από y_1, y_2 δεν φαίνεται να είναι jpfaff. ανεξάρτητες.

ii) Ανά Θ. Fermat $y_1'(t_0) = y_2'(t_0) = 0$ και μάλι $W=0$.

iii) $y_1''(t_0) = y_2''(t_0) = 0$

$$y_1''(t_0) + p(t_0)y_1'(t_0) + q(t_0)y_1(t_0) = 0$$

$$y_2''(t_0) + p(t_0)y_2'(t_0) + q(t_0)y_2(t_0) = 0$$

Oι ούσια τετευταιτες επιλογεις φανούνται να διευρυνθούν ως 2×2 jpfaff. ανα.

Η εγνώσιμης $p(t_0), q(t_0)$ και

$$\det = \begin{vmatrix} y_1'(t_0) & y_2'(t_0) \\ y_2'(t_0) & y_2(t_0) \end{vmatrix} = y_2(t_0)y_1'(t_0) - y_1(t_0)y_2'(t_0) = -W \neq 0$$

Άρα $p(t_0) = q(t_0) = 0$

iv). Εως $\alpha < p_1 < p_2 < \beta$, ούσια διαδοχικές πιζές της y_2

Προς αναγνώση σε άτοπο. Τιθέστω στη y_1 σαν έχει πίζα στο $[p_1, p_2]$.

Εποτέρως, η αναρτήση $g(t) = \frac{y_2(t)}{y_1(t)}$ ορίζεται και είναι λορ/fn

$$\text{στο } [p_1, p_2] \text{ τ. } g'(t) = \frac{y_2'(t) \cdot y_1(t) - y_2(t) y_1'(t)}{y_1^2(t)} \quad \text{και } g(p_1) = g(p_2) = 0$$

Ανά Θ. Rolle $\exists \xi \in (p_1, p_2) : g'(\xi) = 0$ οηδ. $W=0$, άτοπου

Εποτέρως, η y_1 έχει πίζα στο $[p_1, p_2]$

Άυτή για πίζα δεν φαίνεται να συνέβαινε στο p_1 ή στο p_2 ή στην των έρων. (i)

$$v) W = \begin{vmatrix} \gamma_1(t_0) & \gamma_2(t_0) \\ \gamma_1'(t_0) & \gamma_2'(t_0) \end{vmatrix} = \gamma_1(t_0)\gamma_2'(t_0) - \gamma_2(t_0)\gamma_1'(t_0) = -\gamma_2(t_0)\gamma_1'(t_0)$$

Kai fneisdi $W=0 \Leftrightarrow \gamma_2(t_0)\gamma_1'(t_0)=0 \Leftrightarrow \gamma_2(t_0)=0$ ή $\gamma_1'(t_0)=0$

- Ean $\gamma_1'(t_0)=0$, dñs. n γ_1 luvanontei to πAT; $\begin{cases} y'' + p y' + q y = 0 \\ y(t_0) = 0 \\ y'(t_0) = 0 \end{cases}$
To onois exi toves- ñion tñv fñsorim.
Tñv $\gamma_1 \equiv 0$

- Ean $\gamma_1(t_0)$ ñer niver tautotika fñsor. Tñzr emfikasimia ñer iñxñt, $\gamma_1'(t_0) \neq 0$ uor opa $\gamma_2(t_0)=0$.

dñs: $\gamma_1(t_0) = \gamma_2(t_0) = 0$ uor ñpa oí γ_1, γ_2 jñpaff. eñapz.

dñs: $\gamma_2(t) = \lambda \gamma_1(t)$, $\gamma_2'(t) = \lambda \gamma_1'(t)$

$$\text{uor } \gamma_2'(t_0) = \lambda \gamma_1'(t_0) \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\gamma_2'(t_0)}{\gamma_1'(t_0)}$$

$$\text{onoris } \gamma_2(t) = \frac{\gamma_2'(t_0)}{\gamma_1'(t_0)} \cdot \gamma_1(t)$$

- vi). Ean $\varphi_1(t)$ ñion tñc ñntipes ñvovs.

Ean $\varphi_2(t)$ tñc ñssy ñvov.

An φ_1, φ_2 givel jñpaff. eñapz., tñzr $\varphi_2 = \lambda \varphi_1$ kai ipa oí pñjø tñs φ_1 givel kai pñjø tñs φ_2 .

An φ_1, φ_2 givel jñpaff. oñc, tñzr onozelous ñttetimwñts ñvovo ñjorov
kai anò to ñssyka ñlexwristou tñs Sturm, araktva oí ñvo ñissoximñt pñjøs
tñs φ_1 , ñpiorñtai pñjø tñs φ_2 . Añ uor u φ_2 ñer iñxñt ñntipes pñjøs.

- Eanw $\varphi_1(t)$ ñvov tñc n pñjøs.

Eanw $\varphi_2(t)$ tñc ñssy ñvov.

An φ_1, φ_2 niver jñpaff. eñapz., tñzr uñ ñt pñjø tñs φ_1 givel uor pñjø tñs φ_2 .

An φ_1, φ_2 givel jñpaff. oñc, tñzr onozelous ñttetimwñts ñvovo ñjorov
kai tñc araktva oí ñissoximñt pñjøs tñs φ_1 uñpñxhi pñjø tñs φ_2
onoris n φ_2 givel ñjoupa n-1 pñjøs tñc araktva oí ñissoximñt pñjøs
tñs φ_2 uñpñxhi pñjø tñs φ_1 onoris q φ_2 givel n+1 pñjøs.

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$$y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0 \quad , \quad y_1 = e^{2x}$$

Gives $P(x) = -4$

Hence $\delta v_{\text{eff}} = \text{pot. diff. zw. } y_1 \text{ und } y_2 \text{ in } \Delta E = \delta v_{\text{pot}}$ ond $y_2 = V y_1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{on d} \quad V(x) &= \int^x (e^{2t})^{-2} e^{-\int^t -4 ds} dt = \int^x e^{-4t} e^{\int^t 4 ds} dt = \\ &= \int^x e^{-4t} e^{4t} dt = \int^x e^0 dt = \int^x dt = x \end{aligned}$$

Apa $y_2 = x \cdot y_1 = x e^{2x}$

Apa 4. JEV. zw. y_1 und y_2 $y(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 x \cdot e^{2x}$

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$$y'' - 4y' + 29y = 0 \quad , \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 5$$

H xapauz. et. givens: $\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 29 = 0$

$$\Delta = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 29 = 16 - 116 = -100$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2 + i5$$

H JEV. zw. y_1 und y_2 Strenge und y_1 pot. aufpruym

$$y(x) = e^{2x} (c_1 \cos 5x + c_2 \sin 5x)$$

$$y'(x) = 2e^{2x} (c_1 \cos 5x + c_2 \sin 5x) + e^{2x} (-5c_1 \sin 5x + 5c_2 \cos 5x)$$

$$\bullet \quad y(0) = 0, \quad e^{2 \cdot 0} (c_1 \cos 5 \cdot 0 + c_2 \sin 5 \cdot 0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_1 \cdot \cos 0 + c_2 \cdot \sin 0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_1 \cdot 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$\bullet \quad y'(0) = 5, \quad 2e^0 (c_1 \cdot \cos 0 + c_2 \cdot \sin 0) + e^0 (-5c_1 \cdot \sin 0 + 5c_2 \cdot \cos 0) = 5 \Leftrightarrow 2c_1 + 1.5 \cdot c_2 = 5 \Leftrightarrow 0 + 5c_2 = 5 \Leftrightarrow c_2 = 1$$

Apa $y(x) = e^{2x} \cdot \sin 5x$

$$y'' - 4y' + 20y = 0, \quad y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0, \quad y'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$$

H rppor. cf. Give $\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 20 = 0$

$$\Delta = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 20 = 16 - 80 = -64$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-64}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{4 \pm i8}{2} = 2 \pm i4$$

H frv. lomn rres D.E. dirfion and rur nppor. orqunay:

$$y(x) = e^{2x} (c_1 \cos 4x + c_2 \sin 4x)$$

$$y'(x) = 2e^{2x} (c_1 \cos 4x + c_2 \sin 4x) + e^{2x} (-4c_1 \sin 4x + 4c_2 \cos 4x)$$

- $y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0, \quad e^{2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(c_1 \cos 4 \frac{\pi}{2} + c_2 \sin 4 \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$

- $e^\pi (c_1 \cos 2\pi + c_2 \sin 2\pi) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

- $e^\pi \cdot c_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_1 = 0$

- $y'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1, \quad 2e^{2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(c_1 \cos 4 \frac{\pi}{2} + c_2 \sin 4 \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + e^{2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} (-4c_1 \sin 4 \frac{\pi}{2} + 4c_2 \cos 4 \frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$

- $2e^\pi \cancel{c_1} + e^\pi \cdot 4c_2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow c_2 = \frac{1}{4e^\pi}$

Apa $y(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{4e^\pi} \cdot \sin 4x = \frac{1}{4} e^{2x-\pi} \cdot \sin 4x$

$$y'' + ay' + by = 0, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\exists M > 0 : |y(t)| \leq M, \forall t \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow a, b \geq 0 \wedge a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$

Answ.

If $\text{char. eqn. } \text{f}, \text{ given } \lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = 0$

$$\Delta = a^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot b = a^2 - 4b$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{i) } \Delta > 0 : y(t) = c_1 e^{p_1 t} + c_2 e^{p_2 t} \\ \text{ii) } \Delta = 0 : y(t) = c_1 e^{p_1 t} + c_2 t e^{p_1 t} \\ \text{iii) } \Delta < 0 : y(t) = e^{kt} (c_1 \cos(\varphi t) + c_2 \sin(\varphi t)) \\ p = k + \varphi i \end{array} \right\}$$

i) If $p_1, p_2 \leq 0$. Then

$$p_1 + p_2 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow -a \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow a \geq 0$$

$$p_1, p_2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow B \geq 0$$

ii) If $p_1, p_2 < 0$ and $\Delta = 0 \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 4\beta$

Enions $p_1 = -\frac{\alpha}{2} \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 0$

and $\beta = \frac{\alpha^2}{4} > 0$

iii) If $p_1, p_2 \geq 0$ and $\Delta < 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\alpha}{2} \Leftrightarrow \alpha \geq 0$

$$\Delta < 0 \Leftrightarrow a^2 - 4\beta < 0 \Leftrightarrow 4\beta > a^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \beta \geq 0$$

4.5

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$$y'' - 2y' + 4y = e^x \sin x \quad (1)$$

H arithmoxi otoptris exes metritis: $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 4 = 0$

$$\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 4 - 16 = -12$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-12}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm i2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 \pm i\sqrt{3}$$

Kai fteruij xivon $y_0(x) = e^x (c_1 \cos \sqrt{3}x + c_2 \sin \sqrt{3}x)$

Πaraptyposf su n 180tity' $1 \pm i\sqrt{3}$ δev aufnirh f+ rov suθeru rov fn-ofog. opou. fnotiuws, $y_p(x) = e^x [A_0 \cos x + B_0 \sin x]$

$$y'_p(x) = e^x [A_0(\cos x - \sin x) + B_0(\sin x + \cos x)]$$

$$y''_p(x) = e^x [A_0(\cos x - 2\sin x - \cos x) + B_0(\sin x + 2\cos x - \sin x)]$$

Avtiudonu nyu (1):

$$e^x [A_0(\cos x - 2\sin x - \cos x) + B_0(\sin x + 2\cos x - \sin x)]$$

$$- 2e^x [A_0(\cos x - \sin x) + B_0(\sin x + \cos x)]$$

$$+ 4e^x [A_0 \cos x + B_0 \sin x] = e^x \sin x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A_0(-2\sin x - 2\cos x + 2\sin x + 4\cos x) + B_0(2\cos x - 2\sin x - 2\cos x + 4\sin x) = \sin x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$+ B_0(-2\cos x - 2\sin x - 2\cos x + 4\sin x) = \sin x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2A_0 \cos x + 2B_0 \sin x = \sin x$$

fnotiuws, $\begin{cases} 2B_0 = 1 \\ 2A_0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B_0 = \frac{1}{2} \\ A_0 = 0 \end{cases}$

Ergoi, $y_p(x) = \frac{e^x}{2} \sin x$

Apa 4 fteru. xivon simi $y = y_0 + y_p = e^x (c_1 \cos \sqrt{3}x + c_2 \sin \sqrt{3}x) + \frac{e^x}{2} \sin x$

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^{3x} + \cos x, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 0 \quad (1)$$

Այս ամենը ունի ուղղակի լուծություն, ու համապատասխան ազդակը այս ամենը առաջանակա է:

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^{3x} \quad (2)$$

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = \cos x \quad (3)$$

$$\bullet \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\lambda - 3)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda = 3$$

$$\text{որոշք } Y_{01}(x) = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x}$$

$$\text{Առջևոտ համար այս դպրոցում } Y_{p1}(x) = Ax^2 e^{3x}$$

$$Y_{p1}'(x) = 2Ax e^{3x} + 3Ax^2 e^{3x}$$

$$Y_{p1}''(x) = 2Ae^{3x} + 6Ax e^{3x} + 6Ax e^{3x} + 9Ax^2 e^{3x} = 2Ae^{3x} + 12Ax e^{3x} + 9Ax^2 e^{3x}$$

Արդյունաբերություն, որը պահանջվում է:

$$2Ae^{3x} + 12Ax e^{3x} + 9Ax^2 e^{3x} - 6(2Ax e^{3x} + 3Ax^2 e^{3x}) + 9Ax^2 e^{3x} = e^{3x}$$

$$2A + 12Ax + 9Ax^2 - 12Ax - 18Ax^2 + 9Ax^2 = 1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Ըստ } Y_{p1}(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} e^{3x}$$

$$\text{Այս ու ըստ այլ ամենը համապատասխան: } Y_{p1}(x) = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x} + \frac{x^2}{2} e^{3x}$$

$$\bullet Y_{02}(x) = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x}$$

$$\text{Առջևոտ համար այս դպրոցում } Y_{p2}(x) = A_0 \cos x + B_0 \sin x$$

$$Y_{p2}'(x) = -A_0 \sin x + B_0 \cos x$$

$$Y_{p2}''(x) = -A_0 \cos x - B_0 \sin x$$

Արդյունաբերություն:

$$-A_0 \cos x - B_0 \sin x - 6(-A_0 \sin x + B_0 \cos x) + 9(A_0 \cos x + B_0 \sin x) = \cos x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -A_0 \cos x - B_0 \sin x + 6A_0 \sin x - 6B_0 \cos x + 9A_0 \cos x + 9B_0 \sin x = \cos x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (5A_0 + 6B_0) \cos x + (6A_0 + 8B_0) \sin x = \cos x$$

$$\begin{cases} 8A_0 + 6B_0 = 1 \\ 6A_0 + 8B_0 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A_0 = \frac{4}{14} \\ B_0 = -\frac{3}{14} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ըստ } Y_{p2}(x) = \frac{4}{14} \cos x - \frac{3}{14} \sin x$$

$$\text{Այս ու յանդ այլ ամենը համապատասխան: } Y_{p2}(x) = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x} + \frac{4}{14} \cos x - \frac{3}{14} \sin x$$

$$\text{Այս ու յանդ այլ ամենը (1) համապատասխան: } Y_p(x) = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x} + \frac{x^2}{2} e^{3x} + \frac{4}{14} \cos x - \frac{3}{14} \sin x$$

$$y'' - 4y = t^2 e^{2t}, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = -1$$

Höhere Ordnung der Gleichung: $\lambda_1^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -2$ und $y_h(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x}$

Mit den Lösungen für die homogenen Teile: $y_p(x) = x(A_0 + A_1 x + A_2 x^2) e^{2x}$

$$y_p'(x) = (A_0 + A_1 x + A_2 x^2) e^{2x} + x(A_1 + 2A_2) e^{2x} + 2x(A_0 + A_1 x + A_2 x^2) e^{2x}$$

$$= e^{2x} \left[A_0 + (2A_1 + 2A_0)x + \underbrace{(A_2 + 2A_2 + 2A_1)}_{3A_2} x^2 + 2A_2 x^3 \right]$$

$$y_p''(x) = e^{2x} \left[2A_0 + 2(2A_1 + 2A_0)x + 2(3A_2 + 2A_1)x^2 + 4A_2 x^3 + (2A_1 + 2A_0)x + (3A_2 + 2A_1)x + 2A_2 x^2 \right] =$$

$$= e^{2x} [4A_0 + 2A_1 + (6A_1 + 4A_0 + 3A_2)x + (4A_1 + 8A_2)x^2 + 4A_2 x^3]$$

Ergebnis für y_p

$$e^{2x} [4A_0 + 2A_1 + (6A_1 + 4A_0 + 3A_2)x + (4A_1 + 8A_2)x^2 + 4A_2 x^3] +$$

$$-4t^2 e^{2x} [A_0 x + A_1 x^2 + A_2 x^3] = x^2 e^{2x} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4A_0 + 2A_1 + (6A_1 + 4A_0 + 3A_2 - 4A_0)x + (4A_1 + 8A_2 - 4A_1)x^2 + (4A_2 - 4A_2)x^3 = x^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4A_0 + 2A_1 + (6A_1 + 3A_2)x + 8A_2 x^2 = x^2$$

$$\text{Lsg. } \begin{cases} 4A_0 + 2A_1 = 0 \\ 6A_1 + 3A_2 = 0 \\ 8A_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = -\frac{1}{16} \\ A_2 = \frac{1}{8} \\ A_0 = -\frac{1}{32} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Dort, } y_p(x) = x \left(-\frac{1}{32} - \frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{8}x^2 \right) e^{2x}$$

$$\text{Also } y(t) = c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^{-2t} + \left(-\frac{1}{32}x - \frac{1}{16}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x^3 \right) e^{2x}$$

$$\text{mit } y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = -1 \Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{33}{128}, \quad c_2 = \frac{95}{128}$$

$$\text{Lsg. } y(x) = \frac{33}{128} e^{2x} + \frac{95}{128} e^{-2x} - \left(\frac{1}{32}x + \frac{1}{16}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^3 \right) e^{2x}$$

Kap. 7

7.3

auf 12/00 349

$$f(t) = t \cosh at = t \frac{e^{at} + e^{-at}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} t e^{at} + \frac{1}{2} t e^{-at}$$

$\Theta \in \text{tw}$ $g(t) = e^{at}$. $\text{Für } g(t) \text{ ist } G(s) = \mathcal{L}[g](s) = \frac{1}{s-a}$. $\text{Laplace Transformiert}$

$I_{\text{für }} f(t) = t \cdot e^{at}$, $\mathcal{L}[t \cdot e^{at}](s) = \mathcal{L}[t \cdot g(t)](s) = (-1) \cdot G'(s) = \frac{1}{(s-a)^2}$

$\Theta \in \text{tw}$ $h(t) = e^{-at}$. $\text{Für } h(t) \text{ ist } H(s) = \mathcal{L}[h](s) = \frac{1}{s+a}$

$I_{\text{für }} f(t) = t \cdot e^{-at}$, $\mathcal{L}[t \cdot e^{-at}](s) = \mathcal{L}[t \cdot h(t)](s) = (-1) \cdot H'(s) = \frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$

$\text{Für } f(t)$, $\mathcal{L}[f](s) = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}[t \cdot e^{at}](s) + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}[t \cdot e^{-at}](s) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-a)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$

auf 24/00 350 $f(t) = \cosh at$

$$f(t) = 2t^2 e^{-t} - \sin^2 t$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f](s) = 2 \mathcal{L}[t^2 e^{-t}](s) - \mathcal{L}[\sin^2 t](s) \quad (\star)$$

$$\bullet \mathcal{L}[t^2 e^{-t}](s) = \frac{2!}{(s+1)^3} = \frac{2}{(s+1)^3}$$

$$\bullet \mathcal{L}[\sin^2 t](s) = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t\right](s) = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}[1](s) - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}[\cos 2t](s) =$$

$$\boxed{\sin^2 t = \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 + 4}$$

Aber, $(\star) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[f](s) = \frac{4}{(s+1)^3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 + 4}$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ 2e^{3t}, & 2n < t < 2n+1 \\ -2e^{-3t}, & 2n+1 < t < 2n+2, n \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

PPS od st. wo

T = 2

$$\text{Apl. } f[t](s) = \int_0^2 \frac{e^{-st} f(t) dt}{1-e^{-2s}} = \int_0^1 e^{-st} \cdot 2e^{3t} dt + \int_1^2 e^{-st} (-2e^{-3t}) dt = \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{2}{s-3} \cdot \frac{1-e^{-(s-3)}}{1+e^{-(s-3)}} = (2)[(s-3)] \text{ l. r. s. = 0) d. w. \theta$$

an 31/od 350

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} h, & 4n \leq t \leq 4n+4 \\ -h, & 4n+4 \leq t \leq 4n+8 \end{cases}$$

w. m. a. l. l. = (2)[(s-4)] \text{ l. r. s. = 0) d. w. \theta

T = 8

$$\text{Apl. } f[t](s) = \int_0^8 \frac{e^{-st} f(t) dt}{1-e^{-8s}} = \int_0^4 \frac{e^{-st} h dt}{1-e^{-8s}} + \int_4^8 \frac{e^{-st} (-h) dt}{1-e^{-8s}} = \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{s}{s(1+e)} = \frac{1}{1+e}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{h}{s} \left(\frac{1-e^{-4s}}{1+e^{-4s}} \right)$$

$$= (2) \left[\frac{1-e^{-4s}}{1+e^{-4s}} \right] \text{ l. r. s. = } (2) \left[\frac{1-e^{-\frac{8}{2}}}{1+e^{-\frac{8}{2}}} \right] \text{ l. r. s. = } (2) \left[\frac{1-e^{-4}}{1+e^{-4}} \right]$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1-e^{-4}}{1+e^{-4}} = \frac{1-e^{-\frac{8}{2}}}{1+e^{-\frac{8}{2}}}}$$

$$\frac{2}{2+2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$\frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = (2) [?] \text{ l. r. s. = } (2) \text{ l. r. s. = } (2)$$

7.4

a) 2 / 356

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{(s-3)(s+3)} - \frac{7s}{s^2+15}$$

$$\frac{\text{DAS}}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\text{DAS}}{T}\right)^2 + 2} = \frac{T_{\text{DAS}}}{\left(\frac{\text{DAS}}{T}\right)^2 + 2T} = kH$$

$$F(s) = \frac{A}{s-3} + \frac{B}{s+3} + \frac{7s}{s^2+15}$$

$$+ \frac{\text{DAS}}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{sT} = [kH]^{\frac{1}{T}}$$

$$\bullet \frac{1}{(s-3)(s+3)} = \frac{A}{s-3} + \frac{B}{s+3}$$

Fr 28.01.2020

$$1 = A(s+3) + B(s-3)$$

$$\bullet \text{für } s=3, 1 = 6A \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\bullet \text{für } s=-3, 1 = -6B \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Apd. } \frac{1}{(s-3)(s+3)} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{s-3} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{s+3}$$

$$\text{onset: } F(s) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{s-3} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{s+3} - 7 \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+15^2} = (1)(f * f) = \{(2)\}^{\frac{1}{2}} = (4)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^{-1}[F(s)] &= \frac{1}{6} f^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s-3}\right\} - \frac{1}{6} f^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+3}\right\} - 7 f^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2+15^2}\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left(e^{3t} - \frac{1}{6} e^{-3t} - 7 \cos \sqrt{15} t \right) \end{aligned}$$

(approx. approx.)

a) 13 / 357

$$F(s) = \frac{s^2+1}{(s-1)(s^2+2)} = \frac{A}{s-1} + \frac{Bs+\Gamma}{s^2+2}$$

$$s^2+1 = A(s^2+2) + (Bs+\Gamma)(s-1)$$

$$s^2+1 = As^2 + 2A + Bs^2 - Bs + \Gamma s - \Gamma$$

$$s^2+1 = (A+B)s^2 + (\Gamma-B)s + 2A - \Gamma$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ \Gamma-B=0 \\ 2A-\Gamma=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ \Gamma=B \\ 2A-\Gamma=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 2A-B=1 \\ 2A-\Gamma=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 2A-B=1 \\ 2A-\Gamma=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=2/3 \\ B=1/3 \\ \Gamma=1/3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{fys. } F(s) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{s+1}{s^2+2} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+2}$$

$$\text{Apd. } f^{-1}[F(s)] = \frac{2}{3} e^t + \frac{1}{3} \cos \sqrt{2} t + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \sin \sqrt{2} t$$

oai 15/03 357

$$F(s) = \frac{2\pi n T}{T^2 s^2 + (2\pi n)^2} = \frac{1}{T^2} \cdot \frac{\frac{2\pi n}{T}}{s^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi n}{T}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{2F}{s^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{F}{(s+2)(s-2)} = (2)$$

$$f^{-1}[F(s)] = \frac{1}{T^2} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} t$$

$$\frac{A+iB}{s^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{B}{s+2} + \frac{A}{s-2} = (2)$$

$$\frac{B}{s+2} + \frac{A}{s-2} = \frac{1}{(s+2)(s-2)}$$

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$$F(s) = \frac{s^2}{(s^2 + \omega^2)^2} = \left(\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}\right)^2$$

$$(s-2)B + (s+2)A = 1$$

$$\Theta \in \mathbb{R} \quad G(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}, \quad g(t) = f^{-1}\{G(s)\} = \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\text{then } \Rightarrow F(s) = G(s) \cdot G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + \omega^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{1}{(s^2 + \omega^2)^2}$$

$$f(t) = f^{-1}\{F(s)\} = (g * g)(t) = \int_0^t g(t-u) g(u) du = \frac{A+iB}{s^2 + \omega^2} = (2)$$

$$= \int_0^t \cos(\omega t - \omega u) \cdot \cos(\omega u) du = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{A+iB}{s^2 + \omega^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{A+iB}{s^2 + \omega^2} F(s) \right] = (2)$$

$$\text{Exploit } \cos A \cos B = \cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t [\cos(\omega t - \omega u - \omega u) + \cos(\omega t - \omega u + \omega u)] du = \frac{2F}{s^2 + \omega^2} = (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t [\cos(\omega t - 2\omega u) + \cos \omega t] du = \frac{A}{s^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{1}{(s^2 + \omega^2)(s-2)} = (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \cos(\omega t - 2\omega u) du + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \cos \omega t du = \frac{(t-2)(t+2\omega) + (t+\omega^2)A}{s^2 + \omega^2 + A^2 + \omega^2 A} = \frac{1}{(s^2 + \omega^2)} = (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{\sin(\omega t - 2\omega u)}{-2\omega} \right]_0^t + \frac{1}{2} \cos \omega t = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{\sin(\omega t - 2\omega t)}{-2\omega} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \cos \omega t = \frac{1}{2} \cos \omega t = (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin(-\omega t)}{-2\omega} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \omega t = \frac{1}{4} \sin(\omega t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos \omega t = (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(\omega t)}{\omega} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \omega t + \frac{1}{2} \cos \omega t + \frac{1}{2} \sin \omega t = \frac{1}{2} \sin(\omega t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos \omega t = (2)$$

Odes from zav iðio f+700x. Laplace: $\frac{1}{s^2}$ kai o anziopoiouzous
Given $y = f_1(t) = t$. $(L[y]) = \omega Y$ ania

Ans $\int_a^B f(t) dt = g(t)$ or uanalo $[a, b]$ euzis

$$\text{Ans} \quad \int_a^B f(t) dt = g(t) \quad \text{or} \quad \int_a^B f(t) dt = \int_a^B g(t) dt$$

$$\underline{7.5} \quad P = (\omega)Y + (F1 + F2)Y^2$$

$$y'' + y = \sin t, \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 0$$

Egaptiho zv zedoi f oni AE kai tifw (F1+F2)Y^2

$$(0) \quad Y(s) = L[y](s)$$

$$L[y''](s) + L[y](s) = L[\sin t](s) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow s^2 Y(s) - s Y(0) - Y'(0) + Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s)(s^2 + 1) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1(A+X)} + \frac{1}{(s^2 + 1)^2} \Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$\text{Igiva } L[\cos t] = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} = B \Rightarrow (F1 + F2)B = 2 + 2 \Rightarrow B = 2$$

$$\text{wei } L[t \cos t] = -\left(\frac{s}{s^2 + 1}\right)' = -\frac{(s^2 + 1) - s \cdot 2s}{(s^2 + 1)^2} = -\frac{s^2 + 1 - 2s^2}{(s^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow L[-t \cos t] = \frac{1 - s^2}{(s^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{2}{(s^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{2}{(s^2 + 1)^2} - L[\sin t]$$

$$\Rightarrow L[\sin t - t \cos t] = \frac{2}{(s^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(s^2 + 1)^2} = L\left[\frac{1}{2} \sin t - \frac{1}{2} t \cos t\right]$$

$$\text{App } y(t) = L^{-1}[y](t) = L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s^2 + 1)^2}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \sin t - \frac{1}{2} t \cos t$$

αα1 12/370

$$y'' + 7y' + 10y = 4te^{-3t}, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = -1$$

Eigenvärde $\lambda = -3$ fom L^{-1} $(0 \text{ fom } Y(s) = L[y](s))$

$$\{[y'']\}(s) + 7\{[y']\}(s) + 10\{[y]\}(s) = 4\{[te^{-3t}]\}(s)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s^2Y(s) - sY(0) - Y'(0) + 7(sY(s) - Y(0)) + 10Y(s) = 4 \frac{1!}{(s+3)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s^2Y(s) + 1 + 7sY(s) + 10Y(s) = \frac{4}{(s+3)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Y(s)(s^2 + 17) = \frac{4}{(s+3)^2} - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Y(s)(s^2 + 17) = \frac{4 - (s+3)^2}{(s+3)^2} = \frac{4 - s^2 - 6s - 9}{(s+3)^2} = -\frac{s^2 + 6s + 5}{(s+3)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Y(s) = -\frac{s^2 + 6s + 5}{(s+3)^2(s^2 + 17)}$$

$$\bullet \frac{s^2 + 6s + 5}{(s+3)^2(s^2 + 17)} = \frac{A}{s+3} + \frac{B}{(s+3)^2} + \frac{\Gamma x + \Delta}{s^2 + 17}$$

$$s^2 + 6s + 5 = A(s^2 + 17) \cdot (s+3) + B(s^2 + 17) + (\Gamma x + \Delta)(s+3)^2$$

$$\bullet \text{f} \rightarrow s = -3, \quad 9 + 18 + 5 = B(9 + 17) \Rightarrow B = -\frac{26}{4} = -\frac{13}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{f} \rightarrow s = 0, \quad 5 = A \cdot 13 \cdot 3 + B \cdot 17 + \Delta \cdot 9.$$

$$5 = 39A + 17 \cdot \left(-\frac{13}{2}\right) + B + 9\Delta$$

$$\therefore \text{f} \rightarrow s = 1, \quad [\dots]$$

βeiw A, B, Γ, Δ.

Eigenvärde $\lambda = -3$ fom Laplace $\text{u} \beta \text{plac} y(t) = e^{-2t} - e^{-3t} - 2te^{-3t}$

0016/0370

$$y_1'' = y_1 + 3y_2 \quad , \quad y_1(0) = 2, \quad y_1'(0) = 3$$

$$y_2'' = 4y_1 - 4e^t \quad , \quad y_2(0) = 1, \quad y_2'(0) = 2$$

Erwartet $y_1(s) = f[y_1](s)$, $y_2(s) = f[y_2](s)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f[y_1''](s) = f[y_1](s) + 3f[y_2](s) \\ f[y_2''](s) = 4f[y_1](s) - 4f[e^t](s) \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} s^2 y_1(s) - s y_1(0) - y_1'(0) = y_1(s) + 3y_2(s) \\ s^2 y_2(s) - s y_2(0) - y_2'(0) = 4y_1(s) - \frac{4}{s-1} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} s^2 y_1(s) - 2s - 3 = y_1(s) + 3y_2(s) \\ s^2 y_2(s) - s - 2 = 4y_1(s) - \frac{4}{s-1} \end{array} \right.$$

[...]

Kai or 2 Wörter \Rightarrow eine $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_1 = e^t + e^{2t} \\ y_2 = e^{2t} \end{array} \right.$

aou 24/od. 370

$$x'' - 2x' + 3y' + 2y = 4$$

$$2y' - x' + 3y = 0$$

$$x(0) = x'(0) = 0$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

$$\text{Start} \leftarrow L\{x(t)\} = X(s), \quad L\{y(t)\} = Y(s)$$

$$\begin{cases} s^2 X(s) - s X(0) - X'(0) - 2(sX(s) - X(0)) + 3(sY(s) - Y(0)) + 2Y(s) = 4 \\ 2(sY(s) - Y(0)) - (sX(s) - X(0)) + 3Y(s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} s^2 X(s) - 2sX(s) + 3sY(s) + 2Y(s) = \frac{4}{s} \\ 2sY(s) - sX(s) + 3Y(s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (s^2 - 2s)X(s) + (3s + 2)Y(s) = \frac{4}{s} \\ -sX(s) + (2s + 3)Y(s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow [\dots] \Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{2}{s(s-1)(s+2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = -1 + \frac{2}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{3}e^{-2t}$$

$$\text{kor} \quad x(t) = \frac{10}{3}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t} - 3t \frac{7}{2}$$

am 29.08. 371

$$\mathbf{x}' = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 4e^t \cos t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = 4x_1 + 5x_2 + 4e^t \cos t \\ x_2' = -2x_1 - 2x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{auf: } L\{x_1(t)\} = X_1(s), \quad L\{x_2(t)\} = X_2(s)$$

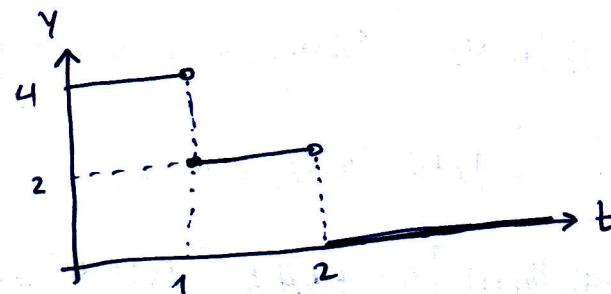
$$\begin{cases} sX_1(s) = 4X_1(s) + 5X_2(s) + \frac{4(s-1)}{(s-1)^2 + 1} \\ sX_2(s) = -2X_1(s) - 2X_2(s) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow x_2(t) = -4e^t \cdot t \cdot \sin t$$

$$\text{uer } x_1(t) = 4te^t \sin t + 2e^t \sin t + 2te^t \sin t + 2te^t \cos t$$

7.6
am 7.08. 380

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 4, & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 2, & 1 \leq t < 2 \\ 0, & 2 \leq t \end{cases}$$



$$f(t) = 4H_0(t) - 2H_1(t) - 2H_2(t)$$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 4 \\ 2t^3, & t \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = 2t^3 H_4(t)$$

Θεωρούμε για αντίγραφη $g_n(t) = t^n$, $n=1,2,3$. Τότε $\mathcal{L}[g_n](s) = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$

Θέλουμε να εργάσουμε το t^3 ως αντίγραφη του $t-4$. Είναι:

$$(t-4)^3 = t^3 - 12t^2 + 48t - 64 \quad \text{και} \quad (t-4)^2 = t^2 - 8t + 16$$

$$t^2 = (t-4)^2 + 8t - 16$$

$$\text{Άριθμος: } t^3 = (t-4)^3 + 12(t-4)^2 - 48t + 64 =$$

$$= (t-4)^3 + 12(t-4)^2 + 96t + 192 - 48t + 64 =$$

$$= (t-4)^3 + 12(t-4)^2 + 48t + 256 =$$

$$= (t-4)^3 + 12(t-4)^2 + 48(t-4) + 448$$

$$\text{Άριθμος, } g_3(t) = g_3(t-4) + 12g_2(t-4) + 48g_1(t-4) + 448$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[F](s) &= 2\mathcal{L}[g_3(t) H_4(t)](s) = \\ &= 2\mathcal{L}[g_3(t-4) H_4(t)](s) + 24\mathcal{L}[g_2(t-4) H_4(t)](s) + \\ &\quad + 96\mathcal{L}[g_1(t-4) H_4(t)](s) + 896\mathcal{L}[H_4(t)](s) = \\ &= 2\left[e^{-4s} \cdot \frac{6}{s^4} + 12e^{-4s} \cdot \frac{2}{s^3} + 48e^{-4s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} + 448 \cdot \frac{e^{-4s}}{s}\right] \end{aligned}$$

aa 26/03 381

$$f(t) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k H_k(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L[F(H)](s) &= L[1](s) + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \cdot L[H_k(t)](s) = \\ &= \frac{1}{s} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \cdot \frac{e^{-ks}}{s} = \\ &= \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-e^{-s})^k = \\ &= \frac{1}{s} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-e^{-s})^k = \\ &= \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{1+e^{-s}}, \quad s > 0 \end{aligned}$$

aa 34/03 382

$$F(s) = \frac{s^3}{(s+3)^2 \cdot (s+2)^2} = \frac{A}{s+3} + \frac{B}{(s+3)^2} + \frac{C}{s+2} + \frac{D}{(s+2)^2}$$

$$s^3 = A(s+3) \cdot (s+2)^2 + B(s+2)^2 + C(s+2)(s+3)^2 + D(s+3)^2$$

$$\bullet \text{ für } s = -2, \quad -8 = D(-2+3)^2 \Leftrightarrow D = -8$$

$$\bullet \text{ für } s = -3, \quad -27 = B(-3+2)^2 \Leftrightarrow B = -27$$

$$\bullet \text{ für } s = 0, \quad 0 = 12A + 4B + 18C + 9D$$

~~$$12A - 4 \cdot 27 + 18C - 9 \cdot 8 = 0$$~~

$$12A - 108 + 18C - 72 = 0$$

$$12A + 18C - 180 = 0$$

$$2A + 3C - 30 = 0$$

$$\bullet \text{ für } s = -1, \quad -1 = 2A + B + 4C + 4D$$

$$2A - 27 + 4C - 4 \cdot 8 = -1$$

$$2A + 4C = 27 + 32 - 1$$

$$2A + 4C = 58$$

$$2A + 2C = 29$$

$$\delta_{43} \quad \begin{cases} 2A + 3C = 30 \\ A + 2C = 29 \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} C = 4 \\ A = 21 \end{cases}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{21}{s+3} - \frac{27}{(s+3)^2} + \frac{4}{s+2} - \frac{8}{(s+2)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{part}} \quad & \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{21}{s+3} - \frac{27}{(s+3)^2} + \frac{4}{s+2} - \frac{8}{(s+2)^2}\right\} = \\ & = 21 \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+3}\right\} - 27 \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s+3)^2}\right\} + 4 \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+2}\right\} - 8 \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s+2)^2}\right\} \\ & = 21 e^{-3t} - 27 t e^{-3t} + 4 e^{-2t} - 8 t e^{-2t} \end{aligned}$$

aus 37/03 302
0f019

aus 51/03 383

$$\begin{aligned} y'' + 2y' + 4 &= 2(t-3)H_3(t), \quad t>0, \quad y(0)=2, \quad y'(0)=1 \\ \mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} &= Y(s) \quad \text{mit} \quad f(t)=t \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}(s) = \mathcal{L}\{t\}(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \\ \mathcal{L}\{y''\}(s) + 2\mathcal{L}\{y'\}(s) + \mathcal{L}\{y\}(s) &= 2\mathcal{L}\{(t-3)H_3(t)\} \\ s^2 Y(s) - sY(0) - Y'(0) + 2(sY(s) - Y(0)) + Y(s) &= 2 \cdot e^{-3s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} \\ s^2 Y(s) - 2s - 1 + 2sY(s) - 4 + Y(s) &= 2 e^{-3s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} \\ (s^2 + 2s + 1)Y(s) - 2s - 5 &= 2 e^{-3s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} \\ (s+1)^2 Y(s) - 2s - 5 &= 2 e^{-3s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} \\ (s+1)^2 Y(s) &= 2s + 5 + \frac{2}{s^2} e^{-3s} \\ Y(s) &= \frac{2s}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{s}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{2 e^{-3s}}{s^2 (s+1)^2} \\ Y(s) &= 2 \frac{s}{(s+1)^2} + s \cdot \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} + \left[-4 \cdot \frac{1}{s} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{s+1} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} \right] e^{-3s} \end{aligned}$$

Gesucht ist $f = \mathcal{L}^{-1}$

(Exponentielles)

(*) SYNTAKSA

$$y(s) = 2 \left[\frac{s - (-1)}{(s - (-1))^2 - 0^2} - \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} \right] + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} + \left[-4 \cdot \frac{1}{s} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{s+1} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} \right] e^{-3s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ans: } y(t) &= 2[e^{-t} - te^{-t}] + 5te^{-t} + 2 \left[-2 \cdot \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} + 2 \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} \right] e^{-3s} \\ &= 2e^{-t} - 2te^{-t} + 5te^{-t} + 2 \left[-2 \cdot \frac{e^{-3s}}{s} + \frac{e^{-3s}}{s^2} + 2 \frac{e^{-3s}}{s+1} + \frac{e^{-3s}}{(s+1)^2} \right] \\ &= 2e^{-t} + 3te^{-t} + 2 \left[-2H_3(t) (t-3)H_3(t) + 2H_3(t)e^{-t+3} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + H_3(t)te^{-t} \right] \end{aligned}$$

aus 56/783

ofora

aus 60/784

ofora

7.7

au 16/03/394

$$y'' + y = \sin t + \delta(t-\pi) \quad t > 0, \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{y''\}(s) + \mathcal{L}\{y\}(s) = \mathcal{L}\{\sin t\}(s) + \mathcal{L}\{\delta(t-\pi)\}(s)$$

$$s^2 Y(s) - s Y(0) - Y'(0) + Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+1} + e^{-\pi s}$$

$$(s^2+1) Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+1} + e^{-\pi s}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2+1)^2} + \frac{e^{-\pi s}}{s^2+1}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s^2+1)^2}\right\} + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{e^{-\pi s}}{s^2+1}\right\}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin t + \cos t) + \sin t H_{\pi}(t)$$

au 19/20/22

of oon

7.8

31/399

$$F(s) = \frac{s}{(s^2+a^2)(s^2-b^2)}$$

mit F(t)=?

oder $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2+a^2}\right\} = \cos at$

oder $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2-b^2}\right\} = \frac{1}{b} \sinh(bt)$

d.h. $f(t) = (\cos at) + \left(\frac{1}{b} \sinh(bt)\right) = \dots$ (durch -> superpos)

Bsp. $\frac{1}{a^2+b^2} [\cosh(bt) - \cos(at)]$

zu 6/399

geg.

zu 32/401

$$y''' - 3y'' + 6y' - 18y = f(t), \quad t > 0, \quad y(0) = y'(0) = y''(0) = 0$$

$$s^3 Y(s) - s^2 Y(0) - sY'(0) - Y''(0) - 3(s^2 Y(s) - sY(0) - Y'(0)) + 6(sY(s) - Y(0)) - 18Y(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$$

$$(s^3 - 3s^2 + 6s - 18) Y(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{F(s)}{s^3 - 3s^2 + 6s - 18} = \frac{F(s)}{s^2(s-3) + 6(s-3)} = \frac{F(s)}{(s^2+6)(s-3)^2}$$

Ergebnis: $G(s) = F(s)$ und $H(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2+6)(s-3)^2}$ $\Rightarrow Y(s) = G(s) \cdot H(s)$.

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{G(s) \cdot H(s)\} = (g * h)(t)$$

oder $g = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{G(s)\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t)$

$$h = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{H(s)\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s^2+6)(s-3)^2}\right\} \xrightarrow{\text{Exp. f. t.}} \begin{matrix} \text{aussum. rkt.} \\ \text{und div. inf.} \end{matrix}$$

Lösung: $y = \frac{1}{15} f(t) * e^{9t} - \frac{1}{10} f(t) * e^{-t} - \frac{1}{3} e^{9t} + \frac{1}{5} e^{-t}$

Amt 35, 40 / 401

BF

PPF 18%

01219

7.9

$$\text{on 9/03 412}$$

$$y(t) - \int_0^t \sin(t-r)y(r)dr = \sin t$$

Eigentl. Jedes franz. Laplace Gxetr:

$$\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} - \mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t \sin(t-r)y(r)dr\right] = \mathcal{L}\{\sin t\} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1} = (1)$$

$$Y(s) - \mathcal{L}\{\sin t\}(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$Y(s) - \mathcal{L}\{\sin t\} \cdot \mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$Y(s) - \frac{1}{s^2+1} \cdot Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$Y(s) \left(1 - \frac{1}{s^2+1}\right) = \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$Y(s) \left(\frac{s^2+1-1}{s^2+1}\right) = \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$Y(s) \cdot \frac{s^2}{s^2+1} = \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$y(t) = t \frac{(2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{s^2(s-2)(s+2)} = \frac{(2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(s-2)s+(s-2)^2} = \frac{(2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{8s-2s^2+2s^2-4s} = (2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{on 2/14, 15, 23 / 03 412-413}$$

01219

on 27, 30 / 03 413

auslösen

on 37 / 03 413-414

(?) (unv. mittelegende)

$$+\frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{t^2}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{s^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{s^2} = 1$$