Solución Ejercico Propuesto Capítulo 14

CALCULATEMOS Primero la Signiente integral

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x')^2 e^{-1x-x'1} dx'$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{x} (x')^{2} e^{(x'-x)} dx' + \int_{x}^{\infty} (x')^{2} e^{(x-x')} dx' \right\}$$

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$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ (x')^{2} e^{(x'-x)} - 2x' e^{(x'-x)} + 2e^{(x'-x)} \right]_{-\infty}^{x} - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -(x')^{2} e^{(x-x')} - 2x' e^{(x-x')} - 2e^{(x-x')} \right]_{x}^{x}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ x^{2} - 2x + 2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ -x^{2} - 2x - 2 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{1x}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{2x}{2} - \frac{2}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{2x^{2}}{2} - 2$$

Ahora para comprobar que  $f(x) = -x^2 - 2$  Es solución de la ecuación diferencial podemos calcular:

$$f'(x) = -2x$$
  
 $f''(x) = -2$ 

ENTONCES

$$f''(x) - f(x) = g(x)$$
  
 $-2 - (-x^2 - 2) = g(x)$   
 $-2 + x^2 + 2 = g(x)$   
 $x^2 = g(x)$ 

Por la que podemas concluir que f(x) es solución de la ecuación diferencial.