

Comprobar que forma $f''(x) - f(x) = g(x)$ siendo $g(x) = x^2$
el valor de

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(x, x') g(x') dx'$$

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

es solución de la ecuación.

$$f(x) = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{2} \int_x^{\infty} e^{(x-x')} (x')^2 dx'}_{(A)} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-(x-x')} (x')^2 dx'}_{(B)}$$

Integral (A)

$$\int e^{(x-x')} (x')^2 dx' \rightarrow u = (x')^2 \rightarrow du = 2x' dx'$$

$$dv = e^{(x-x')} dx' \rightarrow v = -e^{(x-x')}$$

$$\hookrightarrow = (x')^2 (-e^{(x-x')}) + \int e^{(x-x')} 2x' dx'$$

$$\int e^{(x-x')} x' dx' \rightarrow u = x' \quad du = dx'$$

$$dv = e^{(x-x')} dx'$$

$$v = -e^{(x-x')}$$

$$\hookrightarrow = x' (-e^{(x-x')}) - \int (-e^{(x-x')}) dx'$$

$$= -x' e^{(x-x')} + \int e^{(x-x')} dx'$$

$$= -x' e^{(x-x')} - e^{(x-x')} = -(x'+1) e^{(x-x')}$$

$$\hookrightarrow = (x')^2 e^{(x-x')} + 2(-(x'+1) e^{(x-x')})$$

$$= -e^{(x-x')} ((x')^2 + 2x' + 2)$$

Integral (B)

$$\int e^{x'-x} (x')^2 dx' \rightarrow u = (x')^2 \rightarrow du = 2x' dx'$$

$$dv = e^{(x'-x)} dx' \rightarrow v = e^{x'-x}$$

$$L_1 = (x')^2 e^{(x'-x)} - \int e^{(x'-x)} 2x' dx'$$

$$\int e^{(x'-x)} x' dx' = e^{(x'-x)} (x'-1)$$

$$L_1 = (x')^2 e^{(x'-x)} - 2 e^{(x'-x)} (x'-1) =$$

$$= e^{(x'-x)} ((x')^2 - 2x' + 2)$$

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

cuando $a \rightarrow \pm \infty \Rightarrow e^{-a} \rightarrow 0$, $e^{-a} \cdot a \rightarrow 0$; $e^{-a} \cdot a^2 \rightarrow 0$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[0 - (-1)(x^2 + 2x + 2) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left[1 \cdot (x^2 - 2x + 2) - 0 \right]$$

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

$$\boxed{f(x) = -x^2 - 2}$$

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

$$f''(x) - f(x) = -2 - (-x^2 - 2) = -2 + x^2 + 2 = x^2 \quad \checkmark$$