Solución complementaria: 
$$m^2-3m-10=0$$
  
 $(m-5)(m+2)=0 \Rightarrow m=-2,5$   
 $y_c=c_1e^{-2x}+c_2e^{5x}$ 

$$y_{\rho}'' = Ae^{5X} + 5Axe^{5X}$$
  
 $y_{\rho}'' = 5Ae^{5X} + 5Ae^{5X} + 25Axe^{5X} = 10Ae^{5X} + 25Axe^{5X}$ 

Soln.
General: 
$$y_c = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{5x} - \frac{1}{7} x e^{5x} - 4$$

Corto 7.

Soln. complementaria: 
$$m^2 - 2m + 1 = 0$$
  
 $(m-1)^2 = 0 \implies m = 1, 1$ 

$$y_p' = 2Axe^x + Ax^2e^x$$

$$y_0'' = 2Ae^x + 2Axe^x + 2Axe^x + Ax^2e^x$$

$$2Ae^{x} + \underbrace{4Axe^{x} + 4x^{2}e^{x} - 4Axe^{x} - 2Ax^{2}e^{x}}_{+Ax^{2}e^{x}} = e^{x}$$

$$2Ae^{x}=e^{x} \Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{2} \chi^2 e^{\chi}$$

Soln. General: 
$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^x$$

nu es recomendable 
$$y_p = (Ax^2 + Bx)e^x$$
es parte de ye