lupeu noie 1 / C / Octobre ma (Hodorpenne) $Lx := x^{\binom{n}{1}} + a_1 x^{\binom{n-1}{1}} + ... + a_{n-1} x' + a_n x = f(t)$ a: - beusechemene Koncranth (10) $x^{(u)} + a_1 x^{(u-1)} + \dots + a_{4-1} x' + a_4 x = 0$ XOH = XOO + XracT. Sousee perneune odryce perneune 1 Y (10) perneune 1 Y (1) методом хар. щогоглена. 1. Метод подбора хгаст. в сугае, когда f(t)-квазимногоглен. 2. Ypabneme Fürepa

Опр. Квазимногоглен — это друпкция видя $f(t) = e^{dt} \left[P_k(t) \cos \beta t + Q_m(t) \sin \beta t \right].$ (2) whororien crenenuk

crenenum Tymuga i) t^2+t (d=0, $\beta=0$, $P_k(t)=t^2+t$, $Q_m(t)=0$) 2) e^{τ} $(d=1, \beta=0, P_k(t)=1, Q_m(t)=0)$ 3) Sin 2t (d=0, \beta=2, Pk(t)=0, Qm(t)=1) 4) $e^{t}(t+1) \cos 3t (d=1, \beta=3, P_{k}(t)=t+1, \Omega_{m}(t)=0)$ 5) $e^{t}+1 \leftarrow 270 970?$ Kbazumnoronnen um.....? Cornamenue: Craker, 276 λ_0 - Xap. Kopens kparhocon $2 \in \{0,1,\dots\}$ 2

ecu $p(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_0)^2 q(\lambda)$, $q(\lambda_0) \neq 0$. (3) Epacumpennon cuncre В смгае R=0 в (3) Ло — Не хар, корень в бытном смысле. (В расинренным смысле) Мобое число являет хар, корием.

Morga (4) X raci = t² edt [Reft) cosst + Selt) sin st], l=max}k,m}

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hogeranol Kos X raci. в уровнение (1). ¿ Trungan cynephozum Yacome femenne 14 Lx= & fi ungen b buge x raci. = Z xraci, i, ye Lxaci, i=fi Thumps $1 | x = x'' - 2x' + x = 1 + e^{-t} + e^{t}$ (5) $x_{1} = x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3}$, ye $Lx_{1} = 1, Lx_{2} = e^{-t}, Lx_{3} = e^{t}$

1°
$$x''-2x'+x=1$$
 $d=0$, $\beta=0$, $P_{A}(f)=1$, $Q_{L_{1}}(f)=0$, $d+i\beta=0-X.K.$ $P_{A_{1}}(f)=0$ $P_{A_{1}}(f)$

Orben: Du DY (5) X2aci = 1 + 4 e-t + \frac{t^2}{2} e^t

Thump 2 a) $gx'' + x = sint \{ \beta = 0, \beta = 1, P_k(t) = 0, Q_m(t) = 1, d+i\beta = i - \}$ $\lambda_{1/2} = \pm i$ $\lambda_{1/2} = \pm i$ $\lambda_{1/2} = \pm i$ $\lambda_{1/2} = \pm i$ + { Xracq = t (Acost + Bsint) + { Xracq = -t (Acost + Bsint) + 2 (Bcost - Asint) sint = 2 (Boot - A sint) => B=0, A=-1/2 Cother: X race. = -\frac{t}{2} cost

Sorry Dennois Konstania

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Cothennois Konstania

Cothennois 8) $x'' + x = \sin 2t \{ d = 0, \beta = 2, P_k(t) = 0, Q_m(t) = 1, d + i\beta = 2i - xap.$ +) x racer = A cos 2t + B sin 2t) x racer = - 4 (A cos 2t + B sin 2t) 8in 2t = -3 (Acon 2t + BSin 2t) => A=0, B=-1, xracl = - Sin 2t Ombem: XoH = C1 cost + C2 Sint - Sin2t, - Koredania corpanie rekhore
auniurygot

Kourrekou grukaisu g) $x'' + x = sint \iff z'' + z = e^{it}$, $sint = Ime^{it}$ $z_{raci} = Im z_{raei}$. + | Zrace = + Aeit 2 race = - tAeit + 2i Aeit $x_{race} = Im(-\frac{i}{2}te^{it}) = Im[\frac{t}{2}(-icst + Sint)] = -\frac{t}{2}cot$ 2) x''+x=2 cost -8t sint 2"+z = 2eit (1+4it), T.K. cost=Reeit, -sint=Re(ieit)

Zrace = teit (1+8)cost + (C+D)8int], Kossepep-Th A.B.C.D HORODULA

kogeranderen b A.Y

Zrace = teit (1+4it), T.K. cost=Reeit, -sint=Re(ieit) Remuit Camoeto etereno

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 $y(x)=?$ $x^ny^{(n)} + a_1 x^{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + ... + a_{n-1}xy' + a_ny = f(x)$ (1)

 $a_i - koncianton$

(2) $x=e^t \iff t=l_nx$; $\frac{dx}{dt}=e^t = x$, $\frac{dt}{dx}=\frac{1}{x}=e^{-t}$
 $y(x)|_{x=e^t}=\tilde{y}(t) \iff \tilde{y}(t)|_{t=l_nx}=y(x)$
 $\int \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{d\tilde{y}}{dt}\frac{dt}{dx}=\tilde{y}'.x^{-1}$, $x\frac{dy}{dx}=\tilde{y}'$ (i)

 $\int \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=\frac{d}{dx}(x^{-1}\tilde{y}')=-x^{-2}\tilde{y}'+x^{-1}(\tilde{y}''x^{-1})=x^{-2}(\tilde{y}''\tilde{y}')$
 $\int \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=\frac{d}{dx}(x^{-1}\tilde{y}''x^{-1})=x^{-2}\tilde{y}''x^{-1}$
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 $\int \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=\frac{d}{dx}(x^{-1}\tilde{y}''x^{-1})=x^{-2}\tilde{y}$

Thump
$$x^2y'' + 2xy' - 2y = 2 - \frac{2}{x}$$
, $y(x) = ?$ (1)

3 a new $x = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$ herebogui $A y = 9.9 y(x) = A y = 9.8 y(t) = y(x)$;

(4) $y'' + y' - 2y' = 2 - 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, $y'' = y'' =$

Døgran nerod femenng ypronoung Dûrepg $\mathcal{L}y(x) = f(x) \cdot (1) \iff \mathcal{L}\hat{y}(t) = f(e^t) \quad (*)$ $x = e^t \qquad \qquad 1 = 2$ Oregazon L. mostro orpedente no xapaktepucsureckony mnorozneny. Nandën p(1) u bocetanobru L. $L(e^{Jt})=0 \iff d(x^{J})=0$ xapariepucarei $e^{t}=x$ $d(x^{J})=0$: p(J)=0 Hasi de n y cuoline na J, restin $d(x^{J})=0$: p(J)=0Xapakiepu correcçõe $d(x^{\lambda}) = x^{2}(x^{\lambda}) + 2x(x^{\lambda}) - 2x^{\lambda} =$ $\frac{\prod_{y=2y=2}^{2}}{dy} = 2 - \frac{2}{2}x$; $= x^{\lambda-2} \left[\frac{\lambda(\lambda-1)x^{\lambda-2}}{\lambda(\lambda-1)+2\lambda-2} \right]$ $\mathcal{L}(x^{1}) = 0 \iff \lambda^{2} + \lambda - 2 = 0$ $\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2$ $2 - 3 = 3 + 23 - 23 = 2 - 2e^{-t}$

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2) $x^2 y'' + xy' + 4y = 3 \cos \ln x$ y(x) = ? $\int \int dy$ $x = e^t$, $\hat{y}(t) = y(x)|_{x=e^t}$ Lŷ=3cost $d(x^{\lambda}) = 0 \iff x^{2} l(1-1)x^{1-2} + x lx^{\lambda-1} + 4x^{\lambda} = 0$ $d(x^{\pm 2i}) = 0 \iff L(e^{\pm 2it}) = 0$ $f'' + 4y'' = 3\cot, \quad z'' + 4z = 3e^{it}, \quad z_{rai} = Ae^{it} \iff z_{rai} = Cost$ $y_{04} = Cost + c_1 cost + c_2 sin 2t$ Other in the state of the statOrler: you = cos lux + C, cos (2 lux) + C2 8in (2 lux)