Линейные однородине и неоднородине ЛУ с постоянным кограрициентами. $Lx := x^{(n)} + a_1 x^{(n-1)} + ... + a_{n-1} x' + a_n x = f(t)$ (1) ai - benjectbename Koncrautor $x^{(n)} + a_1 x^{(n-1)} + ... + a_{n-1} x' + a_n x = 0$ (10) 1. Метог характеристического многотлена 912 отыскания ФСР ДУ (10). (продолжение) 2. Meter Narpanma (neter Bapnayum hoctornhorx)
que pemenna AY (1).

Trump x'' + x = 0, $\lambda_{+1}^2 = 0$, $\lambda_{1,2} = \sqrt{-1} = \pm i$ e $\pm it$ = -permenus; $cost = \frac{1}{2}(e^{it} + e^{-it}),$ $sint = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{it} - e^{-it})$ $= \frac{1}{2i}(e^{it} - e^{-it}),$ $= \frac{1}{2i}(e^{it} - e^{-it})$ $= \frac{1}{2i}(e^{it} - e^{-it}),$ $= \frac{1}{2i}(e^{it} - e^{-it})$ Manoumenne eatib = eaeib = ea (costisins) (1) ext (1=d+iB) (a,B=IR) (apopuysa Dúsepa)

ext (cost+isinst) (2) ((est)'= lest the (3) (ext)=[ext (cost+isinst)]=(ext)(...)+ext(...) =ext (xis)=1ext (xis)=(ext)(...)+sext(-sinst+icost)= =ext (xis)=1ext = et (dtip)=det

Phedropenne 3 Een Ltip-Konnekenne Kap. Kophy

Kparhocth S, To Jedt copt, tedt copt,..., ts-ledt copt]
ledt singt, tedt singt,..., ts-ledt singt]

25 линейно незавишимх решения ДУ (10).

Myero $d \pm i\beta$ — xap. kopens kpathoefu S.

Morga $\begin{cases} t^k e^{(d \pm i\beta)t} \end{cases}_{k=0}^{S-1}$ — pemenus ΔY (10). $L(e^{Jt}) = p(\lambda)e^{Jt} = 0 \iff p(\lambda) = 0$ $L(t^k e^{\lambda t}) = 0 \iff \lambda$ kopens kap. kathoefu S, k < S.

Meopena 2 Mycro 1,4...<1x-bre beusectbennere xap. Kopuy, 21, ..., 2k - ux kpathoch; u myer ditibi, ..., dm tibm - ble kommerchere xap. Kopm, $s_1, \ldots, s_m - ux$ Kparhocru. 2 sj pyrkum

2 sj pyrkum

2 sj pyrkum

2 sj pyrkum

1 sj djt

2 sj pyrkum

2 sj pyrkum

1 sj djt

2 sj pyrkum

2 sj pyrkum

1 sj djt

2 sj pyrkum

2 sj pyrkum j = 1, ..., m m cepuir B PCP (21+...+ 2k)+(251+...+25m)=n pyrksum.

Thurson a)
$$x^{(vi)} + 6x^{(iv)} + 5x'' = 0$$

8)
$$x''' + x = 0$$

$$\beta$$
) $x''' + 3x'' + 7x' + 5x = 0$

Merod Sarpannea pemenna AY (1). $x^{(n)} + a_1 x^{(n-1)} + ... + a_{n-1} x' + a_n x = f(t)$ (1) $x^{(4)} + a_1 x^{(4-1)} + ... + a_{4-1} x' + a_4 x = 0$ (10) [Theorems layran *9 Nyers {x1(+),..., x4(+)}-9(P DY (16). Morga pemenuen $\Delta Y(1)$ by set $x(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i(t) x_i(t)$, ye Ci(t),..., Ch(t) ygobuloperor CIAY 918 # t (4) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C_1(t) x_1(t) + \dots + C_n(t) x_n(t) = 0$ $C_{1}(t) x_{1}^{(n-2)}(t) + ... + C_{h}(t) x_{h}^{(n-2)}(t) = 0$ $C_{1}(t) x_{1}^{(n-1)}(t) + ... + C_{h}(t) x_{h}^{(n-1)}(t) = f(t)$ $C_{1}(t) x_{1}^{(n-1)}(t) + ... + C_{h}(t) x_{h}^{(n-1)}(t) = f(t)$

Dougue 16 cho (1=2)
$$x'' + a_1 x' + a_2 x = f(t)$$
 (1)

Then $x(t) = \int c_1 x_1$, y_2
 $\begin{cases} x_1(t), x_2(t) \rbrace - \varphi c \rho q_{11}(t_0) \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} x_1(t), x_2(t) \rbrace - \varphi c \rho q_{11}(t_0) \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} x_1(t), x_2(t) \rbrace - \varphi c \rho q_{11}(t_0) \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} x_1(t), x_2(t) \rbrace - \varphi c \rho q_{11}(t_0) \end{cases}$

Benque 101

 $\begin{cases} x' \rbrace = \sum_{i} c_i x_i + \sum_{i} c_i x_i \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} x'' \rbrace = \sum_{i} c_i x_i + \sum_{i} c_i x_i \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} x'' \rbrace = \sum_{i} c_i x_i + \sum_{i} c_i x_i \end{cases}$

Toya $\begin{cases} x'' + a_1 x' + a_2 x \rbrace = \int f + \sum_{i} c_i x_i + a_1 \sum_{i} c_i x_i + a_2 \sum_{i} c_i x_i \rbrace = \int f + \sum_{i} c_i (x_i + a_1 x_i + a_2 x_i) = f \end{cases}$

Thumps a)
$$x'' + x = tgt$$

Meron Nayauka 1° Haurn PCP $\{x_1(t),...,x_n(t)\}$ ΔY (10)

2° Pennan CAAY $\{z_i c_i x_i = 0\}$ $\{z_i c_i x_i' =$

8)
$$x'''-x' = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{4}}}{1+e^{\frac{1}{4}}}; \quad \lambda^{3}-1=0$$
, $\lambda_{1,2}=\pm 1$, $\lambda_{3}=0$

10 $\text{QPCP} = \left\{e^{\frac{1}{4}}, e^{-\frac{1}{4}}, 1\right\}$

$$\begin{array}{c} (x(t)) = C_{1}(t)e^{\frac{1}{4}} + C_{2}(t)e^{-\frac{1}{4}} + C_{3}(t) \\ C_{1}e^{\frac{1}{4}} + C_{2}e^{-\frac{1}{4}} = 0 \\ C_{1}e^{\frac{1}{4}} + C_{2}e^{-\frac{1}{4}} = 0 \\ C_{1}e^{\frac{1}{4}} + C_{2}e^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{4}}}{1+e^{\frac{1}{4}}} \\ A_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & e^{-\frac{1}{4}} & 1 \\ 0 & -e^{\frac{1}{4}} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = e^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ 0 = e^{\frac{1$$