@ ESBARIO
$$y''' - 2y' + y' = \frac{x^{x}}{x^{x}}$$
 $\stackrel{!}{=} \lambda^{2} - 2 \lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = 1$
 $y_{0}(x) = c_{1,2}x + c_{2}(x) \times x^{x} = 0$
 $C_{1}(x) = c_{1}(x) \times x^{x} + c_{2}(x) \times x^{x} = 0$
 $C_{1}(x) = -c_{2}(x) \times x^{x} = -x + c_{2}(x)$
 $-x \cdot c_{1}(x) = -c_{2}(x) \times x^{x} = -x + c_{2}(x)$
 $-x \cdot c_{1}(x) = -\frac{1}{x^{3}}$
 $c_{2}(x) = \frac{1}{x^{3}}$
 $c_{2}(x) = \frac{1}{x^{3}}$
 $c_{2}(x) = \frac{1}{x^{3}} \times x = \frac{1}{2x^{2}} \times x^{x} = \frac{x}{6x^{2}}$
 $y_{p}(x) = \frac{1}{2x^{2}} \times x = \frac{1}{1x^{3}} \times x^{x} = \frac{x}{6x^{2}}$
 $y_{p}(x) = c_{1}(x) + c_{2}(x) + c_{2}(x) + c_{2}(x) = c_{1}(x)$
 $y_{p}(x) = c_{1}(x) + c_{2}(x) + c_{2}(x) = c_{1}(x)$
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