

КАРАСЬКА

M 3255

(N1)

$$y'' + 4y = 1/\sin 2x$$

$$y = e^{\lambda x} \quad y' = \lambda e^{\lambda x} \quad y'' = \lambda^2 e^{\lambda x}$$

$$\lambda^2 e^{\lambda x} + 4e^{\lambda x} = 0 \quad (\text{предположение пропорционально } y'' + 4y = 0)$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = 2i \quad \lambda_2 = -2i$$

$$y = C_1 \cdot e^{2ix} + C_2 \cdot e^{-2ix} \quad (\text{для однородного})$$

Метод вариации постоянных

$$y = C_1(x) \cdot e^{2ix} + C_2(x) \cdot e^{-2ix} \quad C_1'(x) \cdot e^{2ix} + C_2'(x) \cdot e^{-2ix} = 0$$

$$y' = C_1'(x) \cdot e^{2ix} + C_2'(x) \cdot e^{-2ix} + 2i C_1(x) e^{2ix} - 2i C_2(x) e^{-2ix}$$

$$y'' = 2i C_1'(x) \cdot e^{2ix} - 4 C_1(x) \cdot e^{2ix} - 2i C_2'(x) e^{-2ix} - 4 C_2(x) e^{-2ix}$$

$$2i C_1'(x) \cdot e^{2ix} - 4 C_1(x) \cdot e^{2ix} - 2i C_2'(x) e^{-2ix} - 4 C_2(x) e^{-2ix} + 4 C_1(x) e^{2ix} + 4 C_2(x) e^{-2ix} = \frac{1}{\sin 2x}$$

$$2i C_1'(x) \cdot e^{2ix} - 2i C_2'(x) \cdot e^{-2ix} = 1/\sin 2x$$

$$4i C_1'(x) \cdot e^{2ix} - 2i C_2'(x) e^{-2ix} - 2i C_2'(x) \cdot e^{-2ix} = \frac{1}{\sin 2x}$$

$$C_1'(x) = \frac{1}{4i \cdot e^{2ix} \cdot \sin 2x}$$

$$C_1' = \frac{-i(\cos(2x) - i \sin(2x))}{4 \sin^2(2x)}$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{i \ln |\sin(2x)| + 2x}{8} + a_1$$

$$2i C_1'(x) \cdot e^{2ix} = \frac{1}{2 \sin 2x} \Rightarrow -2i C_2'(x) \cdot e^{-2ix} = \frac{1}{2 \sin 2x}$$

$$C_2'(x) = \frac{-1}{4i e^{-2ix} \cdot \sin 2x}$$

$$C_2' = \frac{i(i \sin 2x - \cos 2x)}{4 \sin 2x}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{i \ln |\sin 2x| - 2x}{8} + a_2$$

$$y = \frac{-i \ln |\sin 2x| - 2x}{8} \cdot e^{2ix} + \frac{i \ln |\sin 2x| - 2x}{8} e^{-2ix} + a_1 e^{2ix} + a_2 e^{-2ix}$$

$$y(0+) = a_1 + a_2 = 0$$

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{-\pi}{16} \cdot e^{i \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{-\pi}{16} \cdot e^{-i \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} + a_1 e^{i \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} + a_2 e^{-i \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} = 4$$

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{-\pi}{16} + a_1\right) - \left(\frac{-\pi}{16} + a_2\right) = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 = 0 \\ a_1 - a_2 = 4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} a_1 = 2 \\ a_2 = -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{-i \ln \frac{1}{2} - \pi/6}{8} \left(\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \frac{i \ln \frac{1}{2} - \pi/6}{8} \left(\frac{-1}{2}i + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + 2i + \sqrt{3} + i + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\approx 1.79$$

N2 $y''' - 8y'' + 16y' = 64(1 - x^2)$

$$\lambda^3 - 8\lambda^2 + 16\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \quad \alpha(\lambda_1) = 1$$

$$\lambda_2 = 4 \quad \alpha(\lambda_2) = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(0) &= 1/3 \\ y'(0) &= 5/2 \\ y''(0) &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

Particular solution $y_0 = C_1 + C_2 e^{4x} + C_3 x e^{4x}$

$$y = (ax^2 + bx + c)x = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx$$

$$y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$$

$$y'' = 6ax + 2b$$

$$y''' = 6a$$

$$6a - 48ax - 16b + 48ax^2 + 32bx + 16c = 64 - 64x^2$$

$$x^2(48a + 64) + x(32b - 48a) + 6a - 16b + 16c - 64 = 0$$

$$a = -4/3$$

$$b = -2$$

$$c = 5/2$$

$$y = C_1 + C_2 e^{4x} + C_3 x e^{4x} + (-4/3 x^3 - 2x^2 + 5/2 x)$$

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 1/3 \\ y'(0) = 4C_2 + 5/2 C_3 = 5/2 \\ y''(0) = 16C_2 + 8C_3 - 4 = -4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 1/3 \\ 4C_2 + C_3 = 0 \\ 16C_2 + 8C_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 1/3 \\ C_2 = 0 \\ C_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y = 1/3 - 4/3 x^3 - 2x^2 + 5/2 x$$

$$y(1) = -1/2 = -0.5$$

№5

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = -2x + y + 3\cos t \\ \dot{y} = 3x \end{cases}$$

$$x = 1/3 \dot{y} \Rightarrow \dot{x} = 1/3 \ddot{y} \Rightarrow \ddot{y} = -2\dot{y} + 3y + 3\cos t$$

$$\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} - 3y = 3\cos t$$

Решение однородного

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = -3$$

$$y = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-3t}$$

Метод вариации постоянных

$$\begin{cases} C_1'(t) e^t + C_2'(t) e^{-3t} = 0 \\ C_1'(t) e^t - 3C_2'(t) e^{-3t} = 3\cos t \end{cases}$$

Метод Крамера:

$$\begin{vmatrix} e^t & e^{-3t} \\ e^t & -3e^{-3t} \end{vmatrix} = -4e^{-2t}, \quad \begin{vmatrix} 0 & e^{-3t} \\ 3\cos t & -3e^{-3t} \end{vmatrix} = -3\cos t e^{-3t}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ e^t & 3\cos t \end{vmatrix} = 3\cos t e^t$$

$$C_1'(t) = \frac{-3\cos t \cdot e^{-3t} \cdot e^{3t}}{-4e^{-2t}} = \frac{15}{4} \cos t \cdot e^{-t} \Rightarrow C_1(t) = \frac{15}{4} (\sin t - \cos t) e^{-t} + C_3$$

$$C_2'(t) = \frac{3\cos t \cdot e^t}{-4e^{-2t}} = \frac{-15}{2} \cos t \cdot e^{3t} \Rightarrow C_2(t) = \frac{-3}{4} (\sin t + 3\cos t) e^{3t} + C_4$$

$$y(t) = \left(\frac{15}{4} \sin t - \frac{15}{4} \cos t \right) e^{-t} + C_3 \cdot e^t + \left(\frac{-15}{4} e^{3t} (\sin t + 3\cos t) + C_4 \right) e^{-3t} = C_3 e^t + C_4 e^{-3t} + 3\sin t - 6\cos t$$

$$x = 1/3 \dot{y} = \frac{C_3}{3} e^t - \frac{3C_4}{3} e^{-3t} + \frac{3\cos t}{3} + \frac{6\sin t}{3} = \frac{C_3}{3} e^t - C_4 e^{-3t} + \cos t + 2\sin t$$

$$z(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1/3 - C_2 + 1 = 1 \\ C_1 + C_2 - 6 = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$x(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$$

$$y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 3 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 6 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 3$$

N4

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = -5x - y + 3z \\ \dot{y} = -5x - 3y + 5z \\ \dot{z} = -x - 3y + z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -5 & -1 & 3 \\ -5 & -3 & 5 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -5-1 & -1 & 3 \\ -5 & -3-1 & 5 \\ -1 & -3 & 1-1 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -3 \\ \lambda_{2,3} = -2 \pm 2i$$

$$\lambda = -3 \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 3 \\ -5 & 0 & 5 \\ -1 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -2+2i \begin{pmatrix} -3-2i & -1 & 3 \\ -5 & -1-2i & 5 \\ -1 & -3 & 3-2i \end{pmatrix} \quad X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3-i \\ 4-3i \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -2-2i \begin{pmatrix} -3+2i & -1 & 3 \\ -5 & -1+2i & 5 \\ -1 & -3 & 3+2i \end{pmatrix} \quad X_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3+i \\ 4+3i \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = c_1 e^{-3t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{(-2+2i)t} \begin{pmatrix} 3-i \\ 4-3i \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 e^{(-2-2i)t} \begin{pmatrix} 3+i \\ 4+3i \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= c_1 e^{-3t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \cos 2t + \sin 2t \\ 4 \cos 2t + 3 \sin 2t \\ 5 \cos 2t \end{pmatrix} + c_3 e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \sin 2t - \cos 2t \\ 4 \sin 2t - 3 \cos 2t \\ 5 \sin 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a) e^{(-2+2i)t} \begin{pmatrix} 3-i \\ 4-3i \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = e^{-2t} (\cos 2t + i \sin 2t) \begin{pmatrix} 3-i \\ 4-3i \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cos 2t + \sin 2t \\ 4 \cos 2t + 3 \sin 2t \\ 5 \cos 2t \end{pmatrix} + e^{-2t} \cdot i \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2t + 3 \sin 2t \\ -3 \cos 2t + 4 \sin 2t \\ 5 \sin 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4/5 \\ -3/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(NS)

$$\dot{x} = -x^3 + 3x^2t - 3xt^2 + t^3 + 1$$

предположим $x = t$, $t \geq 0$

проверим $x = t + z(t) \rightarrow x' = 1 + z'$

$$1 + z' = -(t+z)^3 + 3(t+z)t^2 - 3(t+z)t^2 + t^3 + 1$$

$$z' = -z^3$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = -z^3 \quad \int \frac{dz}{z^3} = \int dt \quad \frac{z^{-2}}{2} = t + C$$

$$2z^2 = \frac{1}{t+C} \quad z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2t+C}}$$

$$x = t + z = t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2t+C}}$$

$$x = t$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2t+C}} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$t_0 = 0$$

$$|x(0) - \varphi(0)| = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{C}} \right| < \delta$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{C}} < \delta \Rightarrow C > \frac{1}{\delta^2}$$

$$|x(t) - \varphi(t)| = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2t+C}} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2t+C}} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow 2t+C > \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\exists \delta = \varepsilon \Rightarrow 2t + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} > 2t + C > \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}, \text{ а.з.}$$

так как $t \geq 0 \Rightarrow$ это верно всегда \Rightarrow доказано

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2t+C}} \right| \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

асимптотич. доказано

N6

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x + 3y - 7 \\ \dot{y} = -x + 5y - 17 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 3y - 7 = 0 \\ -x + 5y - 17 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$x = x_1 - 2$$

$$y = y_1 + 3$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x_1 - 2 + 3y_1 + 9 - 7 \\ \dot{y} = -x_1 + 2 + 3y_1 + 15 - 17 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x_1 + 3y_1 \\ \dot{y} = -x_1 + 5y_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda_1 = 2 \quad V_{\lambda_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{yzer}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 4 \quad V_{\lambda_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 > 0$ $\lambda_1 > 0$ $\lambda_2 > 0$ \Rightarrow weierum yzer

