

(2)

$$Y'' + ay = 2 \sec(3x) \quad \textcircled{\text{I}}$$

Caso 1

$$Y'' + ay = 0 \quad \textcircled{\text{II}}$$

$$\text{Sea } y = e^{mx} \quad y' = me^{mx} \quad y'' = m^2 e^{mx} \quad \textcircled{\text{III}}$$

Sustituyendo  $\textcircled{\text{III}}$  en  $\textcircled{\text{I}}$ 

$$m^2 e^{mx} + a e^{mx} = 0$$

$$e^{mx} (m^2 + a) = 0 \quad e^{mx} \neq 0$$

$$m^2 = -a$$

$$m = \pm 3i \Rightarrow m = 0 \pm 3i$$

$$Y_c = e^{0x} (C_1 \cos(3x) + C_2 \sen(3x))$$

$$Y_c = C_1 \cos(3x) + C_2 \sen(3x) \quad \textcircled{\text{IV}}$$

Veamos el Wronskiano

$$Y_1 = \cos(3x) \quad Y_2 = 3 \cos(3x)$$

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos(3x) & \sen(3x) \\ -3 \sen(3x) & 3 \cos(3x) \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow W = 3 \cos^2(3x) + 3 \sen^2(x)$$

$$\boxed{W(x) = 3} \quad \textcircled{\text{VI}}$$

$$Y_p = -Y_1(x) \int \frac{Y_1(x)f(x)}{W(x)} + Y_2(x) \int \frac{Y_2(x)f(x)}{W(x)} dx \quad \textcircled{VII}$$

Considerando  $f(x) = 2\sec(3x)$

$$Y_p(x) = -\cos(3x) \int \frac{\sin(3x)2\sec(3x)}{3} dx + \sin(3x) \int \frac{\cos(3x)2\sec(3x)}{3} dx$$

$$Y_p(x) = -\frac{2}{3} \cos(3x) \int \frac{\sin(3x)}{\cos(3x)} dx + \frac{2}{3} \sin(3x) \int \frac{\cos(3x)}{\cos(3x)} dx$$

$$Y_p(x) = -\frac{2}{3} \cos(3x) \int \tan(3x) dx + \frac{2}{3} \sin(3x) \int dx \quad \textcircled{VIII}$$

$$\int \tan(u) = -\ln(\cos(u)) + C \quad \textcircled{IX}$$

$$\int \tan(3x) dx \quad m = 3x$$

$$\frac{1}{3} dm = dx$$

$$\int dx = x + C$$

$$\int \tan(3x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \tan(m) dm = -\frac{1}{3} \ln(\cos(m)) + C \quad \text{Por } \textcircled{IX} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3} \ln(\cos(3x)) + C$$

Substituyendo

$$Y_p(x) = \frac{2}{3} \cos(3x) (-\ln(\cos(3x))) + \frac{2}{3} \sin(3x)(x)$$

$$Y_p(x) = \frac{2}{3} \cos(3x) \ln(\cos(3x)) + \frac{2}{3} x \sin(3x)$$

Solucion

$$Y(x) = Y_c(x) + Y_p(x)$$

$$Y(x) = C_1 \cos(3x) + C_2 \sin(3x) + \frac{2}{3} \cos(3x) \ln(\cos(3x)) + \frac{2}{3} x \sin(3x)$$