Differencia leggenletel

y"(x1+ 4y'(x)+3y(x)=0 Sevenil negoldost y(x)~e^x alalba belefetter !te's utoin (12+41+3) e x = 0 $0 = \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 3 = (\lambda + 3)(\lambda + 1) = \lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = -1$ alapmogo Unio2: y (x)= e 1, x = e x, y, (x)= e x a'lfalainos regolda's: y(x): (1 y(x) + (2 y2(x): (1 e + (2 e x lineaissan figetlene2? y, és y valoba C1 4(x) + C2 42(x) = 0

(1=C2=0 e's y linealisar osmefigo [y, y,] nen teljes

rangi

(vang + melnet)

van 0 sajaitelfeil

Megjegnes: ez eg milsiger feltetel, tagada'sa:

| n. yz | \pm 0 = > yn e's yz linearisan figgetlend

$$\begin{vmatrix} e^{3x} & e^{x} \\ -3e^{3x} & -e^{x} \end{vmatrix} = -e^{-3x}e^{-x} - e^{-x}(-3e^{-3x}) = 2e^{-4x} \neq 0$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} -3e^{3x} & -e^{x} \\ -4e^{x} & -e^{x} \end{vmatrix} = -e^{-2x}e^{-2x} + 2e^{-2x}e^{-2x} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -3e^{3x} & -e^{x} \\ -4e^{x} & -e^{x} \end{vmatrix} = -e^{-2x}e^{-2x} + 2e^{-2x}e^{-2x} = -e^{-2x}(-2e^{-2x})e^{-2x}e^{-2x} = -e^{-2x}(-2e^{-2x})e^{-2x}e^{-2x} = -e^{-2x}(-2e^{-2x})e^{-2x}e^{-2x}e^{-2x}e^{-2x} = -e^{-2x}(-2e^{-2x})e^{-2x}e^{-2$$

=) tehalt e^{-2x} e', xe^{-2x} linealisan figurtlened e's $(xe^{-2x})'' + h(xe^{-2x})' + h(xe^{-2x})$ = $(e^{-2x} - 2xe^{-2x})' + h(e^{-2x} - 2xe^{-2x}) + h xe^{-2x}$ = $(-2e^{-2x} - 2e^{-2x} + 4xe^{-2x}) + he^{-2x} - 8xe^{-2x} + 4xe^{-2x}$ = $(-2 - 2 + h) e^{-2x} + (h - 8 + h)xe^{-2x} = 0$

a'ttalaher megoldels: y(x): C1 e + C2 x e 2x.

3.1 y''(x)+3y''(x)+3y'(x)+y(x)=0lean alteriations polinom: $\lambda^{3}+3\lambda^{2}+3\lambda+1=(\lambda+1)^{3}=0$ $\lambda_{1}=\lambda_{2}=\lambda_{3}=-1$

alapmengoldabol:
$$y_{i}(x) = e^{-x}$$
, $y_{i}(x) = xe^{-x}$, $y_{i}(x) = xe^{-x}$

\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac

III., teljes negoldés: $y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = ce^{-2x} + \frac{1}{5}e^{3x}$

6., y'(x1+2y(x)=e-2x I., horogén megolda's y (x) = ce-2x I, inhonegén megolda's $y'(x) + 2y(x) = e^{-2x}$ y (x) = A e 2x nem joi, ment homogén megoldais
V(ez is rezonancia) yp(x)=Axe^{-2x} er jo letet, nont e^{-2x} e's xe^{-2x} lineainsa függetlerer y'p(x) = Ae 2x - 2Axe 2x belefettente's ntain Υ'_p(x)+2y_p(x)= Ae^{2x}-2Axe^{-2x}+2Axe^{-2x}= Ae^{2x}= e^{-2x} arar t=1 e's $y_p(x)=xe^{-2x}$ teljes negolla's 4(x)= y (x) + y (x) = Ce-2x + x e-2x y"(x) - zy'(x) + y(x) = 6xex I, honoge'n negolda's haraktenintiles polinon: $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = (\lambda - 1)^2 = 0$ 1=1=1, rezonacia alapregoldasol: y1(x)= ex, y2(x)= xex homogein megoldas: y(x)=(1ex+(2xex I., I'nhonoge'n megolda's y "(x) - 2y (x) + y (x) = 6xex Vp(x)=Axex, hinen ex es xex alapmegolda's

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Jp(x)= 2 Axex+ Ax2ex
             "> (x) = 2Aex + 2Axex + 2Axex + Axex
                    = 2Aex + h Axex + Axzex
            behelptt en te's uta's
             24ex+4 Axex+ Ax2ex- 2 (2Axex+ Ax2ex)+ Ax2ex
               = (1 - 2 + 1) A x^{2} e^{x} + (4 - 2 \cdot 2) A x e^{x} + 2 A e^{x} = 6 x e^{x}
                = Zte = 6xe hidugril x, nincs megoldás is
              leggen in kail 6
                  y (x)= Ax3ex, liner jobb oldult is van
veronancia
                   y' (x) = 34 x 2 e x + 4 x 3 e x
                  Y'(x)=64xex+34x2ex+34x2ex+4x3ex
=64xex+64x2ex+4x3ex
               belefattentés utan
                   6 Axet + 6Ax2ex + Ax3ex - 2 (3Ax2ex + Ax3ex) + Ax3ex
                        = (1-2+1) xxxx + (6-2.3) Axxxx + 6Axxx
                        = 6 Axe = 6 xe x
                 arar A=1 e's y_p(x)=x^3e^x
      II., teljes megolda's
             y(x)= ya(x)+ y(x)= C,ex + (2xex+ x3ex
9., y" (x) + y"(x) - 12 y'(x) = 0 m'ars y (x), ezert snabad
                                                             i'ntegralli
       y"(x) + y'(x) - 12 y(x) = C
   I., homogén megolda's (h., feladathoil)
y_{u}^{(x)} = c_{1}e^{3x} + c_{2}e^{-hx}
    I, inhonogen megolda's
           γρ(x)= A, γρ(x)= γρ(x)=0
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behelzettentes utain

- 12 + = (-) nyilvain est nem ismerjing

II., teljes megoldás

y(x) = Cne3x + Cze4x - Cz = Cne3x + cze + Cz