Differcialegne letel

7 E (

- · algebrai alal: a+bi, a,bE/12
- · trigonortailes alas: r(cosoticino)
- · exponenciallis alal: reio
- · Ronjugailt: = a bi
- · 27 = (a+bi)(a-bi) = a2 (bi)2 = a2 b2(-1) = a2+b2 = x2

6 Re

- A'llita's: p(x) valois equithatois polinon esetén p(z) = 0 = 0 $p(\bar{z}) = 0$
- megfigeles: $e^{i\theta} = (os\theta + isin\theta)$ $e^{-i\theta} = (os(\theta) + isin(-\theta) = (os\theta isin\theta)$ $=) (os\theta = e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta} sin\theta = e^{i\theta} e^{i\theta}$ $=) (os\theta = e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta} sin\theta = e^{-i\theta}$

1., y"(x)+ 1 Zy'(x)+45 y(x)=0

 $\lambda_{112} = -12 \pm \sqrt{12^{2} - 4.45} = -12 \pm \sqrt{144 - 180}$ $= -12 \pm \sqrt{-36} = -6 \pm 3 i$

le let sige: a la pregoldaiso d: $y(x) = e^{(-6+3i)x} = e^{\lambda_1 x}$ $y_2(x) = e^{(-6-3i)x}$

luturjes teljes negoldus: y(x)=(n e (-6+3i)x +cze

er nateratikilag heljer, de oja, milla bomplex leune a megolda's

```
hegette: tudjuk, hop ar alopnegoldasel hickains
           Rombinalciója is megoldas
       e(a+bi)x = ax bix = ax ((os(bx)+i sin(bx))
       e^{(a-bi)x} = e^{ax}((os(bx)-isin(bx))
       =) e^{ax} (os(bx) = \frac{1}{2} \left( e^{(a+bi)x} + e^{(a-bi)x} \right)
             exsin(Lx) = \frac{1}{2i} (e (a+bi)x - e (a-bi)x)
  uj alapmegoldasor: y,(x)=e ax cos(bx)
                     y2(x)=eax sin(bx)
   u'j teljes negolda's: y(x) = C, e ax cos (bx) + cz e ax siu(6x)
  ebben a peldahar a=-6, b=3, azaz
      y (x)= c, e cos(3x)+ c, e sin(3x).
2, y"(x) + 6y(x) + 3h y(x)= 17x2-62x+23
   I., honogén megolda's
       y" (x)+6y(x)+34 y(x)=0
       Rarablenitibus polinon: 12+67+34=0
                       \lambda_{10} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{6^2 - 4.34}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 136}}{2}
                           =\frac{-6\pm 10i}{2}=-3\pm 5i
         Viete-formail : 0=( ) - d1)(1-12) = 22-(1+12)+ 11d2
```

12A+34B=-62=> B=-7

2A+6B+346 = 23 =7 C=1

```
W., teljes megolda's
   y(x)= y (x) + y p(x)= C, e (5x) + (2 e sin (5x)
                                 +\frac{1}{1}x^2 - 2x + 1
 y"(x)+ y(x)= sin(2x)
   I., ho-ogen negoldas
                                                        a+bi
       4"(x) + y (x) = 0
      karakteristishes polinon: \lambda^2 + 1 = 0 = \lambda_{1/2} = \pm i = 0 \pm i
      alapmegoldos. 8: y (x)= e. cos (1x) = (0x x
                     yr(x)= sinx.
     horogèn negoldas: y (x)= C, cosx + cz sinx
   II., partihlaris megolda's
        Reversion & yp(x)-t amive
           y"(x1+ y (x1= sin(2x)
           mp(+)= A sin(2x), yp(x)= 2 A cos(2x), yp(x)=-4 A sin(2x)
           yp (x)+yp(x)= -4 Asia(2x)+ Asia(2x)=-3 Asia(2x) =sia(2x)
                                     =) 1=-= , ig
                                               yp (x) = - = = = = = (2x)
   III., teljes megolda's
          y(x)= Ye(x)+ y(x)=(105x+ (25iux- = 35iu(2x).
```

```
h., y'(x) - 2y(x)-3y(x)= 2 cos (3x)
    I., honogén megolda's
         y''(x) - 2y'(x) - 3y_{k}(x) = 0
      Raratfuietik: polinon: \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = (\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 1) = 0
       alapregoldaiol: y_1(x)=e^{3x}, y_2(x)=e^{-x}
       honogin negoldés: y(x)=(1e3x+(re-x
     II, partibulairs mogoldos
          Recenil y (x) -t aire
            γ (x1-2 y/x1-3 y (x)= 2 cos (3x).
            yp(K) = A cos(7x) + B sin(3x)
             y 1/x = -3 A sin(3x)+ 3 Bcos(3x)
             y"(x)= -9 A co: (3x) - 9 B sin (3x)
             y"(x) - 2yp(x) - 3yp(x) = -9+cos(3x) -913 sin(3x)
                                          -2 (-3A sih (3x) + 313 cos (3x))
                                          -3 (Acos (3x)+Bsin(3x))
                                          = 2 cos (3x) ~~
         -9A - 6B - 3A = -12A - 6B = 2 = 7 - 30B = 2
                  64 - 12B = 0 = 7 A = +2B \int B = -\frac{1}{15}, A = -\frac{2}{15}

    \int \rho(x) = -\frac{2}{15} \cos(3x) - \frac{1}{15} \sin(3x)

      III., teljes negolda's
         y(x1= yn(x1+ yp(x)= C1e +c2e - 2 (3x) - 15 sin(3x)
```