

указ :

задача 1 (Вариант 1)

$$y'' + 4y' = 8e^{2x} + 8x^2$$

$$\lambda^4 + 4\lambda^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2(\lambda^2 + 4) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = 0$$

кратность 2 $y = C_1 x + C$

$$\lambda^2 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{3,4} = \pm 2i \quad \text{кратность 1} \quad y = C_3 \sin 2x +$$

$$y(x) = e^{\lambda x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x) + x e^{\lambda x} (C_3 \cos \beta x + C_4 \sin \beta x)$$

$$+ \dots + x^{k-1} e^{\lambda x} (C_{2k-1} \cos \beta x + C_{2k} \sin \beta x)$$

(общая формула) $\lambda = \alpha \pm \beta i$

$$y = C_3 \sin 2x + C_2 \cos 2x + C_1 x + C$$

Найдем частное решение для x^2 :

$$y_i = x^s e^{\lambda x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x), \text{ где } s = 0, \text{ если}$$

$\alpha \pm \beta i$ - не корни $s = k$, где k - кратность
 $\alpha \pm \beta i$ - корни корня

$$x^k = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \text{ и } \beta = 0 \text{ и } k = 2$$

$$y_0 = x^2 + (Ax^2 + Bx + C)$$

$$y_0' = 2x(Ax^2 + Bx + C) + x^2(2Ax + B)$$

$$y_0'' = 12Ax^2 + 6Bx + 2C$$

$$y_0''' = 24A$$

Подставим в исходное уравнение

$$48Ax^2 + 24Bx + 8C + 24A = x^2$$

$$\begin{cases} 48A = 1 \\ 24B = 0 \\ 8C + 24A = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{48} \\ B = 0 \\ C = -\frac{1}{48} \end{cases}$$

Подставим в y_0 :

$$y_0 = x^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{48} - \frac{1}{16} \right)$$

Найдем частное решение для $8e^{2x}$

$$\lambda + \beta i = 2 \Rightarrow S = 0$$

$$y_1 = e^{2x} \cdot A$$

$$y_1'' = 4Ae^{2x}$$

$$y_1'' = 16Ae^{2x}$$

Подставим в локальное уравнение

$$32Ae^{2x} = 8e^{2x}$$

$$32A = 8 \Rightarrow A = 1/4$$

Подставим в y_1 :

$$y_1 = e^{2x} / 4$$

Решение всего уравнения $y = \bar{y}_0 + \text{частные}$

$$y = C_3 \sin 2x + C_2 \cos 2x + \frac{e^{2x}}{4} + x^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{48} - \frac{1}{16} \right) + C_1 x + C$$

Задача 2

(Вариант 1)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 3x + 4y \\ \dot{y} = 3y + z \\ \dot{z} = 2x - 4y + 4z \end{cases}$$

$$(\lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_{2,3} = 3 \pm 2i)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 2 & -4 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 2 & -4 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow (3-\lambda)((4-\lambda)(3-\lambda) - 4) = 0$$

$$- (2(3-\lambda)(4-\lambda) - 8) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^3 - 10\lambda^2 + 37\lambda - 52 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 3 - 2i)(\lambda - 3 + 2i) = 0$$

найдем собственные векторы

$$\lambda = 4: \begin{cases} -x + 2y = 0 \\ -y + z = 0 \\ 2x - 4y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 2y, -x/2 + z = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2z \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 3 + 2i: \begin{cases} -2ix + 4y = 0 \\ -2iy + z = 0 \\ 2x - 4y + (1 - 2i)z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = ix \Rightarrow -2(-x) + z = 0 \Rightarrow z = -2x \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 3 - 2i: \begin{cases} 2ix + 2y = 0 \\ 2iy + z = 0 \\ 2x - 4y + (1 + 2i)z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = -ix \Rightarrow 2x + z = 0 \Rightarrow z = -2x \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

To memory function

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = C_1 e^{4t} e_1 + C_2 e^{(1+i)t} e_2 + C_3 e^{(1-i)t} e_3 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= C_1 e^{4t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{(1+i)t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 e^{(1-i)t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2C_1 e^{4t} + C_2 e^{3t} (\cos 2t + i \sin 2t) + C_3 e^{3t} (\cos 2t - i \sin 2t) \\ y = C_1 e^{4t} + i C_2 e^{3t} (\cos 2t + i \sin 2t) - i C_3 e^{3t} (\cos 2t - i \sin 2t) \\ z = C_1 e^{4t} - 2C_2 e^{3t} (\cos 2t + i \sin 2t) - 2C_3 e^{3t} (\cos 2t - i \sin 2t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2C_1 e^{4t} + e^{3t} (C_2 \cos 2t + C_2 i \sin 2t + C_3 \cos 2t - i C_3 \sin 2t) \\ y = C_1 e^{4t} + e^{3t} (i C_2 \cos 2t - C_2 \sin 2t - i C_3 \cos 2t - C_3 \sin 2t) \\ z = C_1 e^{4t} - e^{3t} (2C_2 \cos 2t + 2C_2 i \sin 2t + 2C_3 \cos 2t - 2C_3 i \sin 2t) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{C}_2 = C_2 + C_3, \quad \bar{C}_3 = C_2 - C_3$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2C_1 e^{4t} + e^{3t} (\bar{C}_2 \cos 2t + \bar{C}_3 i \sin 2t) \\ y = C_1 e^{4t} + e^{3t} (i \bar{C}_3 \cos 2t - \bar{C}_2 \sin 2t) \\ z = C_1 e^{4t} - e^{3t} (2\bar{C}_2 \cos 2t + 2\bar{C}_3 i \sin 2t) \end{cases}$$

задание 3 (Вариант)

$$yy'' = (y')^2 (y^2 y' + 1)$$

$$y(0) = 1 \quad y'(0) = -3$$

$$y' = u \quad y'' = u u'$$

$$u u' y = u^2 (y^2 u + 1)$$

$$u = 0 \quad y' = 0 \quad y'' = 0$$

$$y \neq 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0 \cdot (y^2 u + 1)$$

$$0 = 0 \quad y = 0 - \text{решение}$$

$$u' y = u (y^2 u + 1)$$

$$\frac{du}{dy} y = u (u y^2 + 1)$$

Введем u однородную

$$1) \quad u = z^{\lambda} \quad y = z$$

$$2) \quad \lambda z^{\lambda} = z^{\lambda} (z^{\lambda+2} + 1)$$

$$\text{степеней} \quad \lambda = 1 = 2\lambda + 2 \Rightarrow \lambda = -2$$

$$u = \frac{1}{z^2} \quad du = \frac{-2dz}{z^3}$$

$$- \frac{2y dz}{z^3 dy} = \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^4} \quad \int dz$$

$$= \frac{-2y dz}{z^3} = dy \left(\frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^4} \right)$$

проверка на однородность

$$M(kz, ky) = k^m$$

$$M(z, y)$$

$$- \frac{2y}{z^3} : \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{1}{k^2} \left(\frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^4} \right) \quad u = -2$$

$$\sqrt{v} = \frac{z}{y} \quad z = \sqrt{y} \quad dz = \frac{1}{2} dy + y d\sqrt{y}$$

$$- \frac{2(\sqrt{y} dy + y d\sqrt{y})}{\sqrt{y}^3 y^2} = \frac{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}) dy}{y^2} \quad \int \frac{2 dy}{y^2}$$

$$-2\theta (\theta dy + y d\theta) = \left(\frac{1}{\theta^2} + \frac{1}{\theta^4} \right) \theta^4 dy$$

$$-2\theta y d\theta = (3\theta^2 + 1) dy$$

$$\frac{\theta d\theta}{3\theta^2 + 1} = - \frac{dy}{2y}$$

$$3\theta^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{e}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{u}y} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0 \quad u = -\frac{3}{y^2}$$

$$\int \frac{\theta}{3\theta^2 + 1} dy = \int \frac{1}{6y} dy = \frac{1}{6} \ln y = \frac{\ln(3\theta^2 + 1)}{6}$$

$$\frac{\ln(3\theta^2 + 1)}{6} = C - \frac{\ln y}{2} \quad \sqrt{3\theta^2 + 1} = \frac{e^C}{\sqrt{y}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3y^2}{y^2} + 1} = \frac{C}{\sqrt{y}} \quad \sqrt{\frac{3}{y^2} + 1} = \frac{C}{\sqrt{y}}$$

$$\frac{3}{y^2} = \frac{C}{y^3} - 1 = \frac{C - y^3}{y^3}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{3} = \frac{y^3}{C - y^3}$$

$$u = \frac{y^3}{C - y^3} = \frac{3}{\left(\frac{C}{y^3} - 1\right) y^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{\left(\frac{C}{y^3} - 1\right) y^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{3}{\left(\frac{C}{y^3} - 1\right) y^2}$$

$$y(0) = 1$$

$$y'(0) = -3$$

$$-3 = \frac{3}{\left(\frac{C}{1} - 1\right) 1} \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{-y^2}$$

$$\int 3 dx = \int -y^2 dy \quad 3x + C = -\frac{y^3}{3}$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{-9x + C'}$$

$$y(0) = \sqrt[3]{C'} = 0 \Rightarrow C' = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ответ: } y = \sqrt[3]{9x+1}, \quad y=0$$

Задача 4 (Вариант 4)

$$(y')^2 = y + \frac{4}{x} \cdot y' = 2 \ln x = \frac{4}{x^2}$$

Уравнение, не разрешенное относительно производной: $y = f(x, y')$, $p = y'$ (наклон)

$$\Rightarrow p = y' \Rightarrow dx p = dy; \quad (y')^2 = y + \frac{4}{x} \cdot y' = 2 \ln x = \frac{4}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y') = (y')^2 + \frac{4}{x} y' = 2 \ln x + \frac{4}{x^2}$$

$$dy = -\left(\frac{4}{x^2} \cdot p + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{8}{x^3}\right) dx + \left(2p + \frac{4}{x}\right) dp \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow dy = -\left(\frac{4px + 2x^2 + 8}{x^3}\right) dx + \frac{2px + 4}{x} dp \Rightarrow p dx =$$

$$= -\left(\frac{4px + 2x^2 + 8}{x^3}\right) dx + \frac{2px + 4}{x} \cdot dp \Rightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{4px + 2x^2 + 4 + px^3}{x^3}\right) dx = \frac{2px + 4}{x} dp \Rightarrow (4px + 2x^2 + 8 + px^3) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2px+4) \cdot x^2 dp &\Rightarrow (x^2 \cdot (px+2) + 4 \cdot (px+2)) \cdot dx \\
 &= (px+2) 2x^2 dp \Rightarrow (x^2+4) dx = 2x^2 dp \Rightarrow \frac{x^2+4}{x^2} dx \\
 &= 4dp \Rightarrow \int dx + 4 \int \frac{dx}{x^2} = 2 \int dp \Rightarrow x - \frac{4}{x} = 2p + C \\
 &\Rightarrow p = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{2}{x} + C, \quad p = \frac{x^2-4+2xC}{2x} \Rightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow y' &= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{2}{x} + C, \quad x=x, \quad y = (y')^2 + \frac{y}{x} \cdot y' - 2 \ln|x| + \\
 &+ \frac{4}{x^2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{(x^2-4+2xC)^2}{4x^2} + \frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2-4+2xC}{2x} -
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - 2 \ln|x| + \frac{4}{x^2} &\Rightarrow y = \frac{(x^2-4+2xC)^2}{4x^2} + \frac{8x^2-32+16x}{4x^2} \\
 - \frac{8x^2 \ln|x|}{4x^2} &+ \frac{16}{4x^2} \Rightarrow y =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{x^4 + 2xC - 4)^2 + 4x^3 - 8x^2 + 8x^2 - 32 + 16xC - 8x^2 \ln|x| + 16}{4x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{x^4 + 4xC^2 + 4x^3 - 8x^2 \ln|x|}{4x^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Answer: } y = \frac{x^2}{4} + C^2 + x - 2 \ln|x|$$

Задача 6 (Вариант 14)

$$xy'' + (2+3x)y' + 3y = -3e^{-3x}, \quad x > 0$$

$$xy'' + (2+3x)y' + (3x+2)'xy = -3e^{-3x}$$

$$\frac{xy'' + (x')y'}{(xy')'x} - \frac{(x')y'}{(3x+2)y'x} + \frac{(2+3x)y' + (3x+2)'xy}{((3x+2)y')'x} = -3e^{-3x}$$

$$(xy')'x + ((3x+2)y)'x - y'x = -3e^{-3x}$$

$$(xy' + (3x+2)y + y)'x = -3e^{-3x}$$

$$xxy' + (3x+2)y - y = e^{-3x} + C_1$$

$$xy' + (3x+1)y = e^{-3x} + C_1 \quad (\text{лагранж})$$

$$\text{I)} \quad xxy' + (3x+1)y = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} - 3 dx$$

$$\ln y = -\ln x - 3x + C_2$$

$$y = \frac{C_2}{xe^{3x}}$$

$$\text{II)} \quad y = \frac{u(x)}{xe^{3x}} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'}{xe^{3x}} - \frac{3u}{xe^{3x}} - \frac{u}{xe^{3x}}$$

$$\frac{u'}{e^{3x}} = \frac{3u}{e^{2x}} - \frac{u}{xe^{3x}} + (3x+1) \frac{u}{xe^{3x}} = \frac{1}{e^{3x}} + C_1$$

$$\frac{u'}{e^{3x}} = \frac{1}{e^{3x}} + C_1 \quad u' = C_1 e^{3x} + 1 \quad \int 1 du = \int C_1 e^{3x} + 1 dx$$

$$u = \frac{C_1 e^{3x}}{3} + x + C_2$$

$$\text{Ответ: } y = \frac{C_1 e^{3x} + 3x + 3C_2}{3xe^{3x}}$$