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$$y'' - 2y' + y = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

Характеристическое уравнение:

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1$$

$$y_{\text{одн}} = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x$$

Будем искать общее решение в виде:

$$y_{\text{общ}} = C_1(x) e^x + C_2(x) x e^x,$$

$$\text{где } \begin{cases} C_1'(x) e^x + C_2'(x) x e^x = 0 \\ C_1'(x) e^x + C_2'(x) (e^x + x e^x) = \frac{e^x}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1'(x) e^x + C_2'(x) x e^x = 0 \\ C_1'(x) e^x + C_2'(x) x e^x + C_2'(x) e^x = \frac{e^x}{x} \end{cases} \Rightarrow C_2'(x) e^x = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

$$C_2'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{Тогда } C_1'(x) e^x + e^x = 0$$

$$C_1'(x) = -1$$

$$C_1'(x) = -1 \quad C_1(x) = \int -1 dx = -x + \tilde{C}_1$$

$$C_2'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad C_2(x) = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + \tilde{C}_2$$

$$y_{\text{общ}} = (-x + \tilde{C}_1) e^x + (\ln|x| + \tilde{C}_2) x e^x$$

$$y_{\text{общ}} = \tilde{C}_1 e^x + \tilde{C}_2 x e^x - x e^x + x e^x \ln|x| =$$

$$= \tilde{C}_1 e^x + \tilde{C}_3 x e^x + x e^x \ln|x|$$

$$\text{Ответ: } y_{\text{общ}} = \tilde{C}_1 e^x + \tilde{C}_3 x e^x + x e^x \ln|x|$$

3036 $y'' + y = \frac{1}{\cos x}$

Характеристическое уравнение

$$\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm i$$

$$y_{00} = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

Будем искать решение в виде y_{0n} и y_{1n} :

$$y_{0n} = C_1(x) \cos x + C_2(x) \sin x$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1'(x) \cos x + C_2'(x) \sin x = 0 \\ -C_1'(x) \sin x + C_2'(x) \cos x = \frac{1}{\cos x} \end{cases}$$

Решим систему Крамера:

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \sin x \\ \frac{1}{\cos x} & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = -\tan x$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & 0 \\ -\sin x & \frac{1}{\cos x} \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$C_1'(x) = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} = -\tan x, \quad C_2'(x) = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = 1$$

$$C_1(x) = \int (-\tan x) dx = \ln|\cos x| + \tilde{C}_1$$

$$C_2(x) = \int 1 dx = x + \tilde{C}_2$$

$$y_{0n} = (\ln|\cos x| + \tilde{C}_1) \cos x + (x + \tilde{C}_2) \sin x =$$

$$= \tilde{C}_1 \cos x + \tilde{C}_2 \sin x + x \sin x - \ln|\cos x| \cos x$$

Окончательно: $y_{0n} = \tilde{C}_1 \cos x + \tilde{C}_2 \sin x + x \sin x + \cos x \ln|\cos x|$

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$$a) y'' - y = \tanh x$$

Характеристическое уравнение

$$\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$

$$\lambda_2 = -1$$

$$y_{00} = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}$$

Будем искать решение в виде

$$y_{01} = c_1(x) e^x + c_2(x) e^{-x}$$

$$\text{где } \begin{cases} c_1'(x) e^x + c_2'(x) e^{-x} = 0 \\ c_1'(x) e^x - c_2'(x) e^{-x} = \tanh x \end{cases}$$

Решим методом Крамера:

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & e^{-x} \\ e^x & -e^{-x} \end{vmatrix} = -e^x \cdot e^{-x} - e^x \cdot e^{-x} = -2$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & e^{-x} \\ \tanh x & -e^{-x} \end{vmatrix} = -\tanh x \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & 0 \\ e^x & \tanh x \end{vmatrix} = e^x \tanh x$$

$$c_1'(x) = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \tanh x$$

$$c_2'(x) = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} e^x \tanh x$$

$$c_1(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x} \tanh x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{e^{-x}(e^x - e^{-x})}{e^{-x} + e^x} dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{e^{-x}}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \left| u = e^x \right| =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2(u^2 + 1)} du = -\frac{1}{2} \arctg u + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2} du -$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du =$$

$$= -\operatorname{arctg} u - \frac{1}{2u} + \tilde{C}_1 = -\operatorname{arctg} e^x - \frac{1}{2}e^{-x} + \tilde{C}_1$$

$$C_2(x) = \int \frac{1}{2} e^x \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^x \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{e^x (e^x - e^{-x})}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{e^{3x}}{e^{2x} + 1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx =$$

$$= \left| u = e^x \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u^2}{u^2 + 1} du - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int 1 du - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du =$$

$$= \frac{u}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} u - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} u + \tilde{C}_2 = \frac{u}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} u + \tilde{C}_2 =$$

$$= \frac{e^x}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} e^x + \tilde{C}_2$$

$$y_{on} = (-\operatorname{arctg} e^x - \frac{e^{-x}}{2} + \tilde{C}_1) e^x + (\frac{e^x}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} e^x + \tilde{C}_2) e^{-x} =$$

$$= \tilde{C}_1 e^x + \tilde{C}_2 e^{-x} - e^x \operatorname{arctg} e^x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - e^{-x} \operatorname{arctg} e^x =$$

$$= \tilde{C}_1 e^x + \tilde{C}_2 e^{-x} - (e^x + e^{-x}) \operatorname{arctg} e^x$$

$$\text{Откуда } y_{on} = \tilde{C}_1 e^x + \tilde{C}_2 e^{-x} - (e^x + e^{-x}) \operatorname{arctg} e^x$$

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

Характеристическое уравнение:

$$\lambda^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$y_{00} = C_1 e^{\sqrt{2}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{2}x}$$

В этом случае решение ищут в виде:

$$y_{on} = C_1(x) e^{\sqrt{2}x} + C_2(x) e^{-\sqrt{2}x}$$

$$+ \begin{cases} C_1'(x) e^{\sqrt{2}x} + C_2'(x) e^{-\sqrt{2}x} = 0 \\ \sqrt{2} C_1'(x) e^{\sqrt{2}x} - \sqrt{2} C_2'(x) e^{-\sqrt{2}x} = 4x^2 e^{x^2} \end{cases} \quad | : \sqrt{2}$$

$$2C_1'(x) e^{\sqrt{2}x} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} x^2 e^{x^2}$$

$$C_1'(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} x^2 e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x} = \sqrt{2} x^2 e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x}$$

Portanto:

$$C_2'(x) = -C_1'(x) e^{2\sqrt{2}x} = -\sqrt{2} x^2 e^{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x}$$

$$C_1(x) = \int \sqrt{2} x^2 e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x} dx = \sqrt{2} \int \frac{(2x - \sqrt{2})(2x + \sqrt{2}) e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x} + 2e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x}}{4} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int \frac{(2x - \sqrt{2})(2x + \sqrt{2}) e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x}}{4} dx + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x} dx =$$

$$= \left| d e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x} = e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x} (2x - \sqrt{2}) dx \right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int (2x + \sqrt{2}) d e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x} +$$

$$+ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (2x + \sqrt{2}) e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x} \cdot 2 dx +$$

$$+ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x} dx = \frac{2}{4} (\sqrt{2}x + 1) e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x} + \tilde{C}_1 = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{2}x + 1) e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x} + \tilde{C}_1$$

$$C_2(x) = \int -\sqrt{2} x^2 e^{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x} dx = | \text{analogamente} | = -\frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{2}x - 1) e^{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x} + \tilde{C}_2$$

$$y_{\text{on}} = \left(\frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{2}x + 1) e^{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x} + \tilde{C}_1 \right) e^{\sqrt{2}x} + \left(\tilde{C}_2 - \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{2}x - 1) e^{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x} \right) e^{-\sqrt{2}x} =$$

$$= \tilde{C}_1 e^{\sqrt{2}x} + \tilde{C}_2 e^{-\sqrt{2}x} + \frac{\sqrt{2}x + 1}{2} e^{x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}x - 1}{2} e^{x^2} =$$

$$= \tilde{C}_1 e^{\sqrt{2}x} + \tilde{C}_2 e^{-\sqrt{2}x} + e^{x^2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \tilde{C}_1 e^{\sqrt{2}x} + \tilde{C}_2 e^{-\sqrt{2}x} + e^{x^2}$$

$$\text{Onde: } y_{\text{on}} = \tilde{C}_1 e^{\sqrt{2}x} + \tilde{C}_2 e^{-\sqrt{2}x} + e^{x^2}$$

9.342

$$y'' + 3y' + 2y = \frac{1}{e^x + 1}$$

Характеристическое уравнение:

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1$$

$$\lambda_2 = -2$$

$$y_{\text{го}} = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

Возьмем частное решение в виде

$$y_{\text{но}} = C_1(x) e^{-x} + C_2(x) e^{-2x},$$

$$\text{где } \begin{cases} C_1'(x) e^{-x} + C_2'(x) e^{-2x} = 0 \\ -C_1'(x) e^{-x} - 2C_2'(x) e^{-2x} = \frac{1}{e^x + 1} \end{cases}$$

Решим методом Крамера:

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-x} & e^{-2x} \\ -e^{-x} & -2e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix} = -2e^{-3x} + e^{-3x} = \frac{-1}{e^{3x}}$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & e^{-2x} \\ \frac{1}{e^x + 1} & -2e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-e^{-2x}}{e^x + 1}$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-x} & 0 \\ -e^{-x} & \frac{1}{e^x + 1} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{e^{-x}}{e^x + 1}$$

$$C_1'(x) = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}; \quad C_2'(x) = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{-e^{2x}}{e^x + 1}$$

$$C_1(x) = \int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx = \ln(e^x + 1) + \tilde{C}_1$$

$$C_2(x) = - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^x + 1} dx = \left| \begin{matrix} u = e^x \\ du = e^x dx \end{matrix} \right| = - \int \frac{u}{u+1} du =$$

$$= - \int 1 du + \int \frac{1}{u+1} du = -u + \ln|u+1| + \tilde{C}_2 = -e^x + \ln(e^x + 1) + \tilde{C}_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_{\text{on}} &= (\ln(e^x + 1) + \tilde{C}_1) e^{-x} + (-e^x + \ln(e^x + 1) + \tilde{C}_2) e^{-2x} = \\
 &= \tilde{C}_1 e^{-x} + \tilde{C}_2 e^{-2x} + e^{-x} \ln(e^x + 1) - e^{-x} + e^{-2x} \ln(e^x + 1) = \\
 &= \tilde{C}_1 e^{-x} + \tilde{C}_2 e^{-2x} + (e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) \ln(e^x + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Омбем: $y_{\text{on}} = \tilde{C}_1 e^{-x} + \tilde{C}_2 e^{-2x} + (e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) \ln(e^x + 1)$

9.343

$$y'' + 4y = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

Характеристическое уравнение

$$\lambda^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm 2i$$

$$y_{\text{оо}} = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x$$

В уравнении переменные можно вводить

$$y_{\text{on}} = C_1(x) \cos 2x + C_2(x) \sin 2x$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1'(x) \cos 2x + C_2'(x) \sin 2x = 0 \\ -2C_1'(x) \sin 2x + 2C_2'(x) \cos 2x = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \quad | :2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \cos 2x & \sin 2x \\ -\sin 2x & \cos 2x \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \sin 2x \\ \frac{1}{2\sin^2 x} & \cos 2x \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{2\sin x \cos x}{2\sin^2 x} = -\cot x$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \cos 2x & 0 \\ -\sin 2x & \frac{1}{2\sin^2 x} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\cos 2x}{2\sin^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{2\sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \cot^2 x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C_1'(x) = -\cot x \quad C_1(x) = -\ln|\sin x| + \tilde{C}_1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_2'(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \cot^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \quad C_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cot^2 x - 1) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - 1 \right) dx = \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cot x - x + \tilde{C}_2
 \end{aligned}$$

Омбем: $y_{\text{on}} = (\tilde{C}_1 - \ln|\sin x|) \cos 2x + (\tilde{C}_2 - x - \frac{1}{2} \cot x) \sin 2x$

9.345

$$y'' + 4y' + 4y = e^{-2x} \ln x$$

Характеристическое урав-е.

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 = 0$$

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

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -2$$

$$y_{00} = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 x e^{-2x}$$

Будем искать решение в виде:

$$y_{\text{н.о.}} = C_1(x) e^{-2x} + C_2(x) x e^{-2x},$$

$$\text{где } \begin{cases} C_1'(x) e^{-2x} + C_2'(x) x e^{-2x} = 0 \\ -2C_1'(x) e^{-2x} + C_2'(x) (e^{-2x} - 2x e^{-2x}) = e^{-2x} \ln x \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-2x} & x e^{-2x} \\ -2e^{-2x} & e^{-2x} - 2x e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{-4x}$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x e^{-2x} \\ e^{-2x} \ln x & e^{-2x} - 2x e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix} = -x e^{-4x} \ln x$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-2x} & 0 \\ -2e^{-2x} & e^{-2x} \ln x \end{vmatrix} = e^{-4x} \ln x$$

$$C_1'(x) = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} = -x \ln x, \quad C_2'(x) = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = \ln x$$

$$C_1(x) = -\int x \ln x dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x + \frac{x^2}{4} + \tilde{C}_1$$

$$C_2(x) = \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - x + \tilde{C}_2$$

$$y_{\text{н.о.}} = \left(-\frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x + \frac{x^2}{4} + \tilde{C}_1 \right) e^{-2x} + (x \ln x - x + \tilde{C}_2) x e^{-2x} =$$

$$= \left(\tilde{C}_1 + \tilde{C}_2 x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{3}{4} x^2 \right) e^{-2x}$$

$$\text{Общее: } y_{\text{н.о.}} = \left(\tilde{C}_1 + \tilde{C}_2 x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{3}{4} x^2 \right) e^{-2x}$$