(1) $y''' - 2y' + 2y = e^{x} (2 \cos(x) - 4x \sin(x))$
* PASSO I : PESOLVER A EQUIRÃO HOUDGENEA ASSOCIAMS PAPA OBIER A SOUÇÃO CONFIDENTA Y
y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0
EQUAÇÕES LINEARES HOMOGENEAS COM COEFS. CONSTANTES TEM EQUAÇÃO CAPACTERÍSTICA DO TIM
$Y^2 - 9Y + 2 = 0$ E CANDIDATA A SOMEGO $e^{Yx} = yc$
$\gamma = \sqrt{1+i}$
1-i (o conjubros sentre tropere como somición se os
CUEFICIENTES DA EQUAÇÃO OUADDATICA SÃO REAIS)
CONTROL OF LONG TO
USANDO A FÓRNUMA DE ÉVIER: $e^{ix} = coe(x) + i xen(x)$ TEMOS $y_c = C_L e^{x(1+i)} + C_2 e^{x(1-i)}$
$= C_1 e^{\mathbf{x}} e^{\mathbf{x}i} + C_2 e^{\mathbf{x}} e^{-i\mathbf{x}}$
$= C_1 e^{x} \left( \cos(x) + i \operatorname{den}(x) \right) + C_2 e^{x} \left( \cos(x) - i \operatorname{den}(x) \right)$
$= (C_1 + C_2) e^{\times} cox(\times) + \underline{c(C_1 - C_2)} e^{\times} xen(\times)$
K <sub>4</sub> K <sub>2</sub>
Yc = Ki ex ear(x) + Ke ex ren(x)
76 - KI C 200 (X) - K2 C X24 (X)
* PASSO II : PROPOR COEFICIENTES PARA A SOCUÇÃO PARTICULAR YO
OBSEDIE O CADO DIDEITO OF EQUAÇÃO: P (2 coe(x) - 4x 2m(x))
COULD TEMOS UM PORTHÓNIO MUNTIPLICANDO UMA FUNÇÃO TRIGONIOMÉTRIOS,
PRECISANOS DE POCINÔMOS "COMPLETOS" MULTIPLICAMOS AMPLOS JON E COM
$yp = x^{2} e^{x} ((Ax + B) cou(x) + (Cx + D) con(x))$
( OS CORFS. DEVIDO A " E COL (X)" SOO ABSORVIDOS ADA B E D)
* PASSO II : GARANTIR QUE YO E YO SOOD LINEARMENTE DEPENDENTES CON O VALOR DE DE
& Não POR SER O: FEDIANDE BEX COR(X) EN YR E KLEX COR(X) EN YC
a poor ser 1
$y_0 = x e^x ((A_x + B) coe(x) + (C_x + D) \lambda en(x))$
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* PASSO IT : ENCOUTEDR YP' & YP"
       yp' = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} yp = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} xe^{x} ((A_{x} + B) cov(x) + (C_{x} + D) cov(x))
             = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \times e^{x} \right) \left[ (Ax+B) \exp(x) + (Cx+D) \exp(x) \right] + \times e^{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( (Ax+B) \exp(x) + (Cx+D) \exp(x) \right)
            = (x+1)e^{x}(Ax+B)cue(x)+(Cx+D)cen(x) + xe^{x}(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(Ax+B)coe(x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(Cx+D)cen(x))
            = (x+1)e ((Ax+B)eae(x) + (Cx+D) ren(x)) + xe (Acce(x)-(Ax+B)ren(x) +
                       Chemix) + (Cx+D) car(x)
     y_p^{"} = \frac{d}{dx} y_p^{"} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (x+1) \left( (A_x + B) \cos(x) + (C_x + D) \cos(x) \right) \right]
                                + x (Acor(x) - (Ax+B) ren(x) + Cren(x) + (Cx+D) cor(x)) 1
          = ex (x+1) (Ax+B) cox(x) + (Cx+D) cox(x))
                   + x 1 Acoc(x) - (Ax+B) Lon(x) + C Lon(x) + (Cx+D) coc(x)) ]
           + e^{x}\frac{d}{dx} [ (x+1)(Ax+B)\cos(x) + (Cx+D)\cos(x))
                           x (Acou(x) - (Ax+B) ren(x) + Cren(x) + (Cx+D) cor(x)]
                            = \frac{3}{6x} \left( Ax^2 + (A+B)x + B \right) \cos(x)
                                 d (Ax2 + (A+B) + B) sen(x)
                              + (Acox(x) -(Ax+B) ren(x) + Cren(x) + (Cx+D) cor(x))
                              + x & ( Acox(x) - (Ax+B) ven(x) + Cven(x) + (Cx+D) ver(x))
     DE FORMA SIMPLIFICADA, FATORANDO AS FUNÇÕES PRIDOUDILÉTRICAS, TELLOS
       y_0' = e^{x} (\cos(x) (Ax^2 + 2Ax + Bx + B + Cx^2 + Dx)
                   + ren(x) ( -Ax2 - Bx + Cx2 + 2Cx + Dx + D)
        Yp" = 2ex ( cov(x) ( 2Ax + A + B + Cx2 + 2Cx + Dx + D)
                       + sen(x)(-Ax2-2Ax-Bx-B+2Cx+C+D))
       YOLE A PENA TAMBEN PEETIDENED XO DO JECOUINTE MONERS
        y_p = xe^x (Ax + B) cov(x) + (Cx + D) con(x)
              = e^{\times}((Ax^2+Bx)\cos(x)+(Cx^2+Dx)xen(x))
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* PASSO V	SUBSTITUIR YP, Yp' & Yp	" NA EONAÇÃO ONGIN	pl E calwor o	S COEFICIENTES
Yo" - 2	yo) + 2 yp = & ( 9 cov (x	) - 4x sen(x)) =	2e (cov(x	) - 2 × lem(x)) + ( + \( \rangle \)
= 9ex ( courx	) ( 2Ax + A+ B+ Cx2 + 2Cx + Dx	1 + D) + Nen(x) + Hx - ZF	2 Da - 7cv	-104-201
+ cox(:	x)(-2Ax - )Ax2-B-Bx - 6x2-Dx	) + ren(x)(+4x - 5	2	+0 1
+ coe(	$\Rightarrow$ )( + $A_x^2$ + $B_x$	) + len(x)( +_(	X	NX 1
				$\sim$
		· ·		/
_				
			_	
	, .			
- —				
0 -× /	( ) . 20 ) .		W = 0 = × /	
	$\infty(\times)(A+2C\times+D)+$			
<del>→</del>		7	$y_p = e^x \times^t cov$	(×)
	A + D = 1	A = 1		
4	2 C = 0	$\beta = 0$	1-	
	-2A = -2	C = 0		
	C-B=0	( D = 0		
IV 02/49 ★	: CACREVER A SOLUÇÃO GEORY	504 = 5049 Was 5	Auricas V	. V
	1000 111 111	COMP COMPINALED	LINEAR DE 1 C	E /P
V	- K.e* () + V ×		9	
	= K1e × cox(x) + K2ex	12m(x) + K3 e^	x eoe (x)	
	1.7	The state of the s		
<del>D</del>				
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Separate des services de la constitución de la cons		Scar	nned with Ca	mScanner

(2) y'' - 3y' + 2y = 1ex + 1 \* PASSO I : PESQUER A HOUDGENEA ASSOCIADA PARA OBTER A SOURAD CONFIENENTAR YC  $y^{11} + 3y^{1} + 2y = 0$ EQUIPIDO CADRITERÍSTICA:  $r^2 + 3r + 8 = 0$ , con candidara a sourção  $e^{rx}$  $\gamma = \int -2$   $\neq$   $\forall c = K, e^{-1x} + K_{\epsilon} e^{-2x}$ \* PASSO II: APLICAR A FORMUN DO MÉTODO CE VARIAÇÃO DOS PARÂMETROS  $y_p = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2 = u_1 e^{-x} + u_2 e^{-2x}$  $x = \int \frac{f(x) wi}{w} \, dx$  $\mathcal{M}_{L} = \int \frac{(e^{x}+1)^{-1} \, \mathcal{W}_{E}}{\mathcal{W}} \, dx \qquad E \qquad \mathcal{U}_{E} = \int \frac{(e^{x}+1)^{-1} \, \mathcal{W}_{E}}{\mathcal{W}} \, dx$  $W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-x} & e^{-2x} \\ -e^{-x} & -2e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{-3x} - 2e^{-3x} = -e^{-3x}$  $\frac{1}{(e^{x}+1)^{-1}} W_{1} = 0 \qquad e^{-2x} = -e^{-2x} (e^{x}+1)^{-1} = \frac{-e^{x}}{e^{x}+1}$   $\frac{1}{(e^{x}+1)^{-1}} W_{1} = 0 \qquad e^{-2x} = -e^{-2x} (e^{x}+1)^{-1} = \frac{-e^{x}}{e^{x}+1}$  $(e^{x}+1)^{-1} W_{\xi} = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-x} & 0 \\ -e^{-x} & (e^{x}+1)^{-1} \end{vmatrix} = e^{-x} \mathcal{E}$  $M_1 = \int \frac{(e^{x}+1)^{-1} w_1}{e^{x}+1} = \int \frac{e^{x}}{e^{x}+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{m} dm = \ln(m) = \ln(e^{x}+1) + C$  $m(x) = e^{x} + 1 \neq dm = e^{x} dx$  $u_{\varepsilon} = \int \frac{(e^{x}+1)^{-1}}{(e^{x}+1)^{-1}} \frac{u_{\varepsilon}}{(e^{x}+1)^{-1}} \frac{dx}{dx} = \int \frac{u}{u} \frac{du}{dx} = \int \frac{u$  $m(x) = e^x \Rightarrow du = e^x dx$ = u + ln(u+s)= ex- ln(ex-1)+C Scanned with CamScanner

$\frac{1}{2} \int u_1 = \ln(e^x + L)$
$\frac{1}{2} \int u_1 = \ln(e^x + 1)$ $u_2 = e^x + \ln(e^x - 1)$
$\Rightarrow \forall \rho = \ln(e^{x} + 1)e^{-x}$
$+ (e^{x} + \ln(e^{x} + 1)) e^{-2x}$
* PASSO III: ESCREVER A SOUIÇÃO GERAL COMO COMBINAÇÃO LIMER DE YO E YO
$Y(x) = K_1 e^{-x} + K_2 e^{-2x} + K_3 (\ln(e^x + 1) e^{-x} + (e^x + \ln(e^x + 1)) e^{-2x})$
$D \leftarrow A$

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