Kounfaiono fosoira 3 Buyoi namemamuan cmygeuma zhymu KC-21 Esfigua 10fia Copioum N2 1) $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}y(x) + 2\left(\frac{d}{dx}y(x)\right) + y(x) - 4e^{x}(x+1) = 0$; y(0)=1, y'(0)=1y" + 2 y' + y = 4 e (x + 1). Teneme nemogen Bafnarsun noemosimon: 102 y: Xofarmefuenureccae y-e: Osinge femerie 1094 yo= $(c_1+c_2x)e^x = c_1e^x + c_2e^x$ NHAU: $(1 e^{+} + C_2 \times e^{+} = 0)$ cuchous (if reference $(1 e^{+} + C_2 \times e^{+} = 0)$): [-(iex+('ex-xex)=4ex(x+1):ex $\begin{cases} C_1' + C_2' \times = 0; \\ -C_1' + C_2' (1-x) = 4e^{2x}(x+1) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} C_2' (1-x) + C_2' \times = 4e^{2x}(x+1) \\ C_2' = 4e^{2x}(x+1) \end{cases}$ $C_1' = -C_2' \times = -4 \times e^{2 \times (x+1)} = -2 \times e^{2 \times (x+1)} = -4 \times e^{2 \times (x+1)} = -2 \times e^{2 \times$ $C_2(x) = 4 \int e^{2x} (x+1) dx = (2x+1) e^{2x}$ Yourne Jemenne 1484; yz=(-2x22x+(2x+1)exx)ex=xex Obuse femence 149 4: 4=40+42=((1+(2x)ex+xex somemounte (1 n (2 orfegueur uz novantintes yanden: g(0)=(1=1 => (1=1 y(x)=(2 ex-ex((1+(2x)+ex+xex=> y'(0)=(2-(1+1=+=)c=1 Obuse fewence 1484: y=(1+x)e+xex

2-ti craco femana 1484-nemas nferosparationes carnoca y"+2y'+y= 4e*(x+1) y(0)=1 y'(0)=1 Buronnen n'esfordanne lannoca: y'(x) => p2Y(p)-py(0)-y'(0)=p2Y(p)-p-1 y(x) => pY(p)-y(0)=pY(p)-1 y(x) -> Y(p) 4 e* (x+1) = 4 e x + 4 e -> 10-1)2 + 0-1 Alghenucouboeur y-e: $p^2Y(p)-p-1+2pY(p)-2+Y(p)=\frac{4}{(p-1)^2+p-1}$ p2Y(p) +2pY(p)+Y(p)=4P (P-1)2+P+3 $Y(p)(p^2+2p+1)=\frac{4p}{(p-1)^2}+p+3$ $Y(p) = \frac{4p}{(p-1)^2(p+1)^2} + \frac{p}{p^2+2p+1} + \frac{3}{p^2+2p+1} =$ $=\frac{1}{(p-1)^2}-\frac{1}{(p+1)^2}+\frac{p+3}{(p+1)^2}$ Bunamer Stammen referez lanisca: $\frac{1}{(p-1)^2} - \frac{1}{(p+1)^2} + \frac{p+3}{(p+1)^2} \xrightarrow{L^{-1}} \times e^{\times} - \times e^{\times} + e^{\times} (2\times + 1) =$ = x & - e (x - 2x - 1) = x e x + e x (x + 1) Решения двуга способании ивподочет

2)
$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}y(x) - \frac{2}{2}y(x) - \frac{\ln(x)}{x^2} = 0$$
 $y'' - \frac{2}{x^2}y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$

Bunouseur nogeneously $x = e^{t} = x^{t} = \ln x$; $y' = e^{t}y'$; $y'' = e^{t}y''$; $y'' = e^{t}y'' = e^{t}y''$; $y'' = e^{t}y'' =$

3)
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = -x + 8y \\ 2\dot{y} = x + y \end{cases}$$

Coembreen $x - 0e$ $y - e$: $\begin{vmatrix} -1 - \lambda & 8 \\ 1 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$

Bornesse infergenement, nangolin: $-1 + \lambda - \lambda + \lambda^2 - 8 = 0$
 $\chi^2 - 9 = 0 = x^2 = 9 = x_1 = 3$; $\chi_2 = -3 - coembenate$

Therefore noting in coembenation bekingth:

Then $\lambda_1 = 3$ under $\begin{cases} -4\alpha + 8\beta = 0 \\ 2 + 2\beta = 0 \end{cases} = \lambda = 2\beta$

Thus $\lambda_2 = 3$ is $\begin{cases} -4\alpha + 8\beta = 0 \\ 2 + 2\beta = 0 \end{cases} = \lambda = 2\beta$

Coembenation beautiful $\begin{cases} -4\alpha + 8\beta = 0 \\ 2 + 2\beta = 0 \end{cases} = \lambda = -4\beta$

Coembenation beautiful $\begin{cases} -4\alpha + 8\beta = 0 \\ 2\alpha + 2\beta = 0 \end{cases} = \lambda = -4\beta$

Coembenation beautiful $\begin{cases} -4\alpha + 4\beta = 0 \\ 2\alpha + 4\beta = 0 \end{cases} = \lambda = -4\beta$

Coembenation beautiful:

 $\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = -1 \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/4 \\ 2/4 \end{pmatrix}$

Therefore $\begin{cases} -1/4 \\ 2/4 \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/4 \\ 2/4 \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/4 \\ 2/4 \end{cases}$

Therefore $\begin{cases} -1/4 \\ 2/4 \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/4$

Y)
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 2x + y + 2e^{t} \\ \dot{y} = x + 2y - 3e^{t} \end{cases}$$

$$10A : \begin{vmatrix} 2 - x & 1 \\ 1 & 2 - x \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$3 - 3 \cdot 3 = e$$

$$3 - 3 \cdot 5 - 4 + p = 0 \quad d = -B$$

$$4 - 1 \cdot 5 - 4 \cdot p = 0 \quad d = -B$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot p = 0 \quad d = 1 \cdot B = -1 \quad V_{2} = \binom{1}{1}$$

$$(x) = \binom{3t}{1} + \binom{1}{2} e^{t} \binom{1}{1}$$

$$(x) = \binom{3t}{1} + \binom{1}{2} + \binom{3t}{1} +$$

$$\Delta_{y} = \begin{vmatrix} p-2 & (1+\frac{2}{p-1}) \\ -1 & (2-\frac{3}{p-4}) \end{vmatrix} = (2(p-2) - \frac{3p-6}{p-4} + (1+\frac{2}{p-1})$$

$$Y = \frac{(2(p-2) - \frac{3p-6}{p-4} + (1+\frac{2}{p+1})}{(p-3)(p-1)} = \frac{(2+\frac{2}{p-3} + \frac{1}{p-4}) - \frac{2}{p-4} + \frac{1}{p-3} + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{p-4} + \frac{1}{p-3})) + \frac{2}{(p-1)^2}$$
Becomes aformula of professions lances:
$$\int X(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{t}(2t + e^{t} + 2e^{t} - 1)$$

$$(g(t) = 2e^{t} + 3e^{t} - 2e^{t}$$