

$$5. \quad \begin{cases} y_1' = 4y_1 + 6y_2 & (1) \\ y_2' = 2y_1 + 3y_2 \end{cases}$$

Derivăm prima ecuație:

$$y_1'' = 4y_1' + 6y_2'$$

Înlocuim y_1' și y_2' :

$$y_1'' = 4(4y_1 + 6y_2) + 6(2y_1 + 3y_2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y_1'' = 16y_1 + 24y_2 + 12y_1 + 18y_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y_1'' = 28y_1 + 42y_2$$

$$\text{din (1)} \Rightarrow 6y_2 = y_1' - 4y_1 \Rightarrow y_2 = \frac{y_1' - 4y_1}{6}$$

Înlocuim y_2 :

$$y_1'' = 28y_1 + 42 \left(\frac{y_1' - 4y_1}{6} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y_1'' = 28y_1 + 7y_1' - 28y_1 \Leftrightarrow y_1'' - 7y_1' = 0$$

ec. caracteristică pt ec. omogenă eliminată:

$$\lambda^2 - 7\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 7, \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\vartheta_1(x) = e^{7x}$$

$$\vartheta_2(x) = e^0 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1(x) = c_1 e^{7x} + c_2, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Cum } y_2 = \frac{y_1' - 4y_1}{6} \Leftrightarrow y_2(x) = \frac{7c_1 e^{7x} - 4(c_1 e^{7x} + c_2)}{6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y_2(x) = \frac{7c_1 e^{7x} - 4c_1 e^{7x} - 4c_2}{6} = \frac{3c_1 e^{7x} - 4c_2}{6}$$

$$= \frac{c_1 e^{7x}}{2} - \frac{2c_2}{3}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

\Rightarrow sol exist este:

$$\begin{cases} y_1(x) = c_1 e^{7x} + c_2, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R} \\ y_2(x) = \frac{c_1 e^{7x}}{2} - \frac{2c_2}{3}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$1) \quad y' = \frac{x^2 y + y^3}{x^3} \Leftrightarrow y' = \frac{x^2 y}{x^3} + \frac{y^3}{x^3} = \frac{y}{x} + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3$$

für $z(x) = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = zx \Rightarrow y' = z^2 x + z$, inhomog. allgem.

$$y' = z + z^3 \Leftrightarrow z^2 x + z = z + z^3 \Leftrightarrow z^2 x = z^3 \quad | : \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z' = z^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \text{de absonderl. Lösung singular} \Rightarrow \frac{z}{y} = 0$$

Für $z \neq 0$ ann:

Stimm $z' = \frac{dz}{dx}$ an:

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = z^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad | \cdot dx \Leftrightarrow dz = z^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{z^3} dz = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad | \int$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int \frac{1}{z^3} dz = \int \frac{1}{x} dx \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2z^2} = \ln|x| + c_0, \quad \frac{c_0}{2} = c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2z^2} = \ln(x \cdot e) \quad | \cdot (-2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{z^2} = \ln(x \cdot e)^{-2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z^2 = \ln(x \cdot e)^{-2} \Leftrightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{\ln(x \cdot e)^{-2}}$$

$$\text{Ann } y = z \cdot x \Rightarrow y = x \cdot z = \pm x \sqrt{\ln(x \cdot e)^{-2}}$$

$$2) a) (x^2 + 1)y' = 2xy$$

$$- \frac{1}{2z^2} = \ln|x| + c_0 \quad | (-2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{z^2} = -2 \ln|x| - 2c_0, \quad -2c_0 = c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{z^2} = -2 \ln|x| + c \Leftrightarrow z^2 = \frac{1}{c - 2 \ln|x|}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{c - 2 \ln|x|}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{c - 2 \ln|x|}}$$

$$\text{Ann } y = z \cdot x \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{x}{\sqrt{c - 2 \ln|x|}}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2) (x^2 + 1)y' = 2xy$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y' = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + 1}$$

Ist homogen:

$$(x^2 + 1)y' = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y' x^2 + y^2$$

$$3) \quad y'' = e^x + \cos(2x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \int e^x + \cos(2x) dx = \int e^x dx + \int \cos(2x) dx$$

$$= e^x + c_1 + \frac{\sin(2x)}{2}, \quad c_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$= e^x + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\cos(2x)}{2} \right) + c_1 x + c_2$$

$$= e^x - \frac{\cos(2x)}{4} + c_1 x + c_2, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$4) \quad a) \quad y'' + y = x^3 - 1$$

I ec. omogenă: $y'' + y = 0$
 ec. caracteristică asociată: $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1/2} = \pm i$

$$\Rightarrow y_1(x) = \cos x, \quad y_2(x) = \sin x.$$

$$\Rightarrow y_0(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

II ec. particulară:

$$y'' + y = x^3 - 1; \quad x^3 - 1 \text{ este un } P_3(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x^3 - 1.$$

$$y_p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$

$$y_p'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$$

$$y_p''(x) = 6ax + 2b$$

Înlocuim în ec. inițială:

$$6ax + 2b + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = x^3 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow ax^3 + bx^2 + (6a+c)x + d = x^3 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{sistemul } \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=0 \\ 6a+c=0 \\ d=-1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=0 \\ c=-6 \\ d=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p(x) = x^3 - 6x - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{sol. generală a sist: } y = y_0(x) + y_p(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + x^3 - 6x - 1, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$n b) \begin{cases} y'' + y = x^3 - 1 \\ y(0) = 0 \\ y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 \end{cases}$$

Stimăm din pta că sol. generală a ec. $y'' + y = x^3 - 1$ este $y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + x^3 - 6x - 1$, $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$y(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow y(0) = c_1 \cos 0 + c_2 \sin 0 + 0 - 6 \cdot 0 - 1 = c_1 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_1 = 1$$

$$y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 \Leftrightarrow y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + c_2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + (\frac{\pi}{2})^3 - 6 \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 = 0 + c_2 + \frac{\pi^3}{8} - 3\pi - 1 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c_2 = -\frac{\pi^3}{8} + 3\pi + 2$$

\Rightarrow sol. generală a ec. este:

$$y = \cos x + (2 + 3\pi - \frac{\pi^3}{8}) \sin x + x^3 - 6x - 1$$

$$2. a) (x^2 + 1)y' = 2xy$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \quad | \cdot y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y' = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \cdot y \Rightarrow y = 0 \text{ sol. singulară}$$

pentru $y \neq 0$

$$\text{Stimăm } y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \cdot y \quad | \cdot dx \Leftrightarrow dy = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx \cdot y \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{y} dy = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx \quad | \int \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln|y| = \int \frac{(1+x^2)'}{(1+x^2)} dx \Leftrightarrow \ln|y| = \ln|1+x^2| + c_0, \quad c_0 = \ln c, \quad c_0, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln|y| = \ln|1+x^2| + \ln c \Leftrightarrow \ln|y| = \ln(c(1+x^2)) \quad | e$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = c(x^2 + 1) \text{ sol. generală, } c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$b) \begin{cases} (x^2 + 1)y' = 2xy \\ y(0) = 2 \end{cases}$$

Stimăm sol. gen. pt. ec. $(x^2 + 1)y' = 2xy$: $y = c(x^2 + 1)$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$
 $y(0) = 2 \Leftrightarrow (0 \cdot c + c) = 2 \Leftrightarrow c = 2$
 \Rightarrow sol. generală: $y = 2(x^2 + 1)$

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