Зан. 10 Минейтые неоднородные дизглур-я $\Lambda H D Y (N)$. L(y) = f(x). (1) $y^{(n)} + a_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + ... + a_{n-1}(x)y' + a_n(x)y' = f(x)$. 3aueur range bysen paceur clyrain q:(x)=G:=lowt. Teop. 0 copyroupe obusero plenemen AHDys. 6. York = 400 + 42.re., 28e yo.o.: L(yoo)=0; Yz.n.: L(yz.n)=f(x). 3aver. you. = Er Cryr(x), rge {y1(x), ..., yn(x)} - PCP ognop. yp-2/(y)=0. 1. Metos lapanna bapiearque.

Typourbolestesix nocrosumex. Myert 141, --, yn f- PCP coorb. ognesp. yp. I. Mugene sougee peur. heognesp. yp. I bluge: y = C₁(x)y₁ + . . . + C_n(x)y_n, rge neugheernere grue C₁(x), ... C_n(x) onpeg. Lez cucr. yp-keiei; Den n: Dan n=2: (C1 y1+---+ Cn/yn=0 (y1 y2) (C1 6 Cs 41+ - - + Cn yn =0 yí y2/5/1/2/ $C_{1}y_{1}^{(n-1)} + C_{n}y_{n}^{(n-1)} = f(x) C_{1}y_{1} + C_{2}y_{2} = 0$ [C] y] +C2y2=f(x)

Poucett a.yn. Tinopsera Us zagarnura d2+1=0 d_=i, d2=-1. 41 = -smx, y2 = Cosx. You = G cosx+Czsinx. => yzH = G(x)cosx + Cz(x)sinx. $\begin{cases}
C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x = 0 \\
-C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}
\end{cases}$ $\times \sin x$ $+ \cos x$ $C_2(x) = \frac{1}{\cos x}$; $C_1(x) = -\frac{C_2 \sin x}{\cos x} = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x}$. $C_2(x) = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{d\sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \left| \frac{\sin x + 1}{\sin x - 1} \right| + B$ $G(x) = -\int \frac{\sin x \, dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{d\cos x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + A$. A = constOxber! y = A cosx + Bsinx + \frac{1}{2} ln | \frac{\sinx +1}{\sinx -1} \cdot \sin x -1. $y = \left(-\frac{1}{\cos x} + A\right) \cos x + \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sin x + 1}{\sin x - 1} \right| + B\right) \sin x.$

Auperinière resprop y & bricereux reprignate 1. Peneert yp-e lietogoer baptiageer processorensex noctoransex (T.P. of 19). $1.1. y'' + 2y' + 5y = \frac{2e^{-x}}{\cos 2x}.$ a) y'' + 2y' + 5y = 0. $J^2 + 2J + 5 = 0$. $\mathcal{D} = 4 - 20 = -16;$ $d_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4i}{9}$ 1,2 =-1 ± 2i. Yogn. = e (C1 C08 2x+C2 &in 2x). $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = e^{-x} (C_1(x) \cos 2x + C_2(x) \sin 2x).$ Y1 = e cos 2x, y2 = e sin 2x. $\begin{cases}
y_1 C_1 + y_2 C_2 = 0 \\
y_1 C_1 + y_2 C_2 = \frac{2e^{-x}}{eos 2x}
\end{cases}$ $\mathcal{E}^{\times}(\cos 2x \cdot C_1 + \sin 2x \cdot C_2) = 0, \Rightarrow C_2 = -\frac{\cos 2x}{\sin 2x} \cdot C_1$ (-cos2x +2sin2x) C + = (-sin2x +2cos2x) C = 200 2x (-sin2x + 2cos2x) $(-\cos^2 2x - 2\sin 2x \cos 2x)C_1 + (-\sin 2x \cos 2x + 2\cos^2 2x)(-\frac{\cos^2 2x}{\sin^2 2x})$ $C_1(-\cos^2 2x - 2\sin 2x\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x - 2\cos^3 2x) = 2$

Pewere cuerency ho "ngabury Kpanepa"
$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \cos 2x & \sin 2x \\ -\cos 2x - 2\sin 2x & -\sin 2x + 2\cos 2x \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

$$= -\sin^2 2\cos 2x + 2\cos^2 2x + 2\sin^2 2x + \sin^2 2x \cos 2x = 2.$$

$$\Delta_{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \sin 2x \\ \frac{2}{\cos 2x} & -\sin 2x + 2\cos 2x \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{2\sin 2x}{\cos 2x}$$

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

$$C_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} = \frac{-2\sin 2x}{2\cos 2x} = -\frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x};$$

$$C_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \int -\frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\cos 2x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |\cos 2x| + C_{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$C_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{2}{2} = 1; \quad C_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = x + C_{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$\text{Other: } y_{0H} = C_{\frac{1}{2}} = \cos 2x + C_{\frac{1}{2}} = \sin 2x + C_{\frac{1}{2}} = \cos 2x + \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} \ln |\cos 2x| + x \sin 2x.$$

30 m 239. Donazart, 70 110800 percence yp-2 (4) $y^{V} - y^{W} - 9y''' + y'' + 20y' + 12y = 0$ (1)

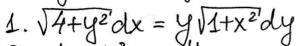
Depressivation respectations of being continue

penienci ypalbrenecci y''' - y'' - 5y' - 3y = 0 u y'' - 4y = 0. (2) Permenue. $(d^3 - d^2 - 54 - 3)(d^2 - 4) =$ = d5-d4-5d3-3d2-4d3+4d2+20d+12= $= d^{5} - d^{4} - 9d^{3} + d^{2} + 20d + 12;$ Это-характеристиг, минопотмен дур-я (1), Т.е. корки хар.ур-ний (1) и (2) cobnagaior.

Найти тастькие решения уравнений, 5 удови, заданным условение на бесконетности. Tpuelep 1. Hourse racino pencence yp-2 y"+ 4y +5y = 8 cosx, opaneerenene ypux -- x Pencepene. A 2+41+5=(1+2)2+1=0; 11,2=-2±i $y = e^{-2x}(C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x) + 2(\cos x + \sin x)$ Orberiy = 2 (cosx+smx). Munep 2. Harion racitos plenence yp. & y"- 3y1+2y=4+e-xcosx, ygobie ycroberno: 9->2 ppu x->+0. Pemerene. 2-31+2=0;(d-1)(d-2)=0 Oblegee permence udicer bieg! y=Gex+C2e2x+2+e-x(sinx-cosx). Elec C1 =0 u C2 =0, y(x) reorganereno max->+0. Typu C1=0, C2=0 gracit. = 2+ e (sinx-cosx) Type $x \rightarrow +\infty$ yracin. $\rightarrow 2$, $z.\tau.g$. Other: $y = 2 + e^{-x} (\sin x - \cos x)$.

Ypabrerece Friega. a. x2y"+ axxy + azy = f(x), x>0. Barcenon [x=et] choquerce k energy-to Thrules. $x^2y'' - xy' - 3y = 4x^3$ $X = e^{t}$; $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = y'_{t} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{t}} = e^{-t}y'_{t}$; $t = e_{nx}$ $y''_{xx} = \frac{d}{dx}(y'_x) = e^{-t}\frac{d}{dt}(e^{-t}y'_t) = e^{-t}(-e^{-t}y'_t + e^{-t}y''_t)$ $y''_{xx} = e^{-2t}(y''_{tt} - y'_{t})$ $e^{2t} \cdot e^{-2t} (y''_{tt} - y'_{t}) - e^{t} \cdot e^{t} y'_{t} - 3y = 4e^{3t}$ $y_z = a \cdot t \cdot e^{3t}$ $y''_{tt} - 2y'_{t} - 3y = 4e^{3t}$ $y_z = a(e^{3t} + 3te^{3t}) = ae(4+3t)$ $J^{2}-2J-3=0$ $(J^{2}-2J-3=0)$ $(J^{2}-2J-3=0)$ $(J^{2}-2J-3=0)$ $J^{2}=ae^{3t}[3+9t+3]=ae^{3t}(6+9t)$ $J^{2}=ae^{3t}[3+9t+3]=ae^{3t}(6+9t)$ $J^{2}=ae^{3t}[3+9t+3]=ae^{3t}(6+9t)$ $J^{2}=ae^{3t}[3+9t+3]=ae^{3t}(6+9t)$ $J^{2}=ae^{3t}[3+9t+3]=ae^{3t}(6+9t)$ 4a=4; a=1. Doula: YOH = C1e+C2e+3t+te3t Orber 1 $y = C_1 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + C_2 \cdot x^3 + \ln x \cdot x^3$ TP, $\sqrt{1,2,38}$; $\sqrt{3}$ Dona: \$198 x2y"+xy'+y=10x2 W198. X2y" + xy + y = -2sin (lnx). OTBETH: W196. y = C1 cos(lnx) + C2 sin(lnx) + 2x2 W198. y = Cs Cos (lnx) + C2 sin (lnx) + lnx. cos(lnx).

Вариант 1. Hazbert Tun gugg. уравкения. Указать метод его решения.



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

$$3, y' = \frac{x+2y-3}{-2x-2+y}$$

$$4. y' - \frac{y}{x} = x^2$$

8.
$$y''' + 3y'' + 2y' = 1 - x^2$$

7.
$$y''' \cdot x \ln x = y''$$

8. $y''' + 3y'' + 2y' = 1 - x^2$
9. $y''' + 2y' = 4e^{x} (\sin x + \cos x)$

9.
$$y'' + 2y' = 4e^{x} (sin 10. y'' + 3y' = \frac{9e^{3x}}{1+3x}$$

Вариант 2.

Justate metog en pemernes

3.
$$y' = \frac{x + 6y - 7}{8x - y - 7}$$

7.
$$y'' + \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}y' = 2x$$

8.
$$y'' = 2y^3 + 5\cos x - 4$$

9.
$$y^{(4)} + y^{(3)} = 12x + 6$$

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

10.
$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = \frac{e^x}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

