Sapertue Alto Линейные неоднородные системы с постоянивших козядищеньталеее. Меход подбора гастного врешения. (1) $\frac{d\chi}{dt} = A \chi + f(t)$, $A = (\alpha ij)$, i, j = 1, 2, ..., n $\alpha ij \in \mathbb{R}$, f(t) = f(t) f(n(t)). (1) $\frac{dx_i}{dt} = Ce_{i1}x_1 + \dots + Qinx_n + fi(t),$ $i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$ Coorbi ognopogues cucicua; (2) $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax$; $x_{00} - \delta ueel plenence cerco enor.$ Déognarien Xrn penière reognop. cucienq (1). Torga | Xon = Xoo + Xzn. Der reaxongenere X ru acnoelozgiorca: 1) verog bapuayeen mourbouch, hoer. 2) die tog meanpeg, kosgog-706:3) onepatopum Teop. Pruseigen cejnephozuguen $\frac{1}{1}$ Tycto $\chi^{\underline{i}}(t)$ - pencenese cercresion $\frac{d\chi^{\underline{i}}}{dt} = A(t)\chi^{\underline{i}} + f_{\underline{i}}(t)$ Tora $\chi(t) = \chi^{\underline{i}} + \chi^{\underline{i}} = 22$ Torga $\chi(t) = \chi^{\underline{I}} + \chi^{\underline{II}} - pear. Cucrenor d\chi = A(t)\chi + f_1(t) + f_2(t)$ Doncalukee zagamue. TP w 3 (1a, 15). Фисеентов: 834, 836, 836, 843 (метод неопр. поядя.) N847, 848 (cretog bapuarene noctosumex).

Metog recompegerente Kosogo.

(mu vitog nogtopa ractuoro pentetera).

Thursenteta, Korga frue filt) b (1')
- Kbazunenovenent, T. e. grue fuga: fi(t)=Pmi(t)e cospt + Qmi(t)e simpt. Pennenere megeter 6 berge; Xi(t)= Pi (t) e xt cosst + Qin+s e sinst, rge m = max mi, $P_{m+s}^{i}(t) - union rulerin; <math>Q_{m+s}^{i}(t)$ S = 0, ecler $d_{0} = \alpha + i\beta$ re rbl. repriese xap.yp-2;5 ¢0, ecu do = xtip sou. Repruell хар, ур-я кратичети 5. Openegun cynephozuegueu: $\frac{dx}{dt} = AX + f_1(t) + \overline{f_2(t)}.$ $\frac{dX_1}{dt} = HX_1 + \overline{f_1}(t)$ $\bar{\chi}(t) = \bar{\chi}_1(t) + \bar{\chi}_2(t)$, rge $\frac{d\chi_2}{dt} = A\bar{\chi}_2 + \int_2^2 (t)$ Fyrules 1 (TP, N3, 8). $\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = y - 5 \cos t$ $\int \frac{dy}{dt} = 2x + y.$ Harigen voujee pener ognop cucremen, dx = yHarigen voujee pener ognop cucremen, dt = y dt = 2x + y. $|A-JE|= \begin{vmatrix} -J & 1 \\ 2 & 1-J \end{vmatrix} = -J(1-J)-2 = (J-J)(J+1)$ 12=2, d1=-1.

 $(x(t)) = c_1 e^{-t} \overline{v_1} + c_2 e^{2t} \overline{v_2}$ $d_1=-1$: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\overline{v_1}=\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $J_2 = 2$; $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\overline{V_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$. Obvise peuvenue cuereuse! $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = c_1 e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \begin{cases} x(t) = c_1 e + c_2 e^{2t} \\ y(t) = -c_1 e^{-t} + 2c_2 e^{2t}. \end{cases}$ Paulence Leogh. Clectelese ceeyese l'berge! $X_z = A \sin t + B \cos t$ $Y_z = C \sin t + D \cos t$ $\dot{y} = C \cos t - D \sin t$ $\rightarrow (*)$ Acost - Bsint = Csint + Dost - 5 cost

Ccost - Dimt = 24 smt + 2Best + Csmt + Dest.

A = -2, B = -1, C = 1, D = 3OTBET: X(t) = Ge-t+Ge2t-2smt-cost y(t)=-Ge+2C2e2+ + sint + 3 cost.

B=3A+5 A+9A+15=-5 10A = 20 =7 [A=-2] =7 B= -6+5=-1 =(C=1) =7 D=-2+5=3.

[pudeep2. (TP, w35). $\int \frac{dx}{dt} = 2x + y + 2e^{t}$ $\frac{dy}{dt} = x + 2y - 3e^{4t}$ $|A - dE| = |2 - d| = (2 - d)^2 - 1 = d^2 - 4d + 3 = (d - 3)(d - 3), d_1 = 1, d_2 = 3.$ $J = 1: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathcal{V}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad J = 3: \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathcal{V}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $X_{00} = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{3t}$ you = Get + Gest Rochousky $d_0 = 1$ abd. Rophese xap.yp-2, ungere raex. peu 6 bluge: $X_r = (A_1 + A_2 t) e^t + A_3 e^{4t}$ $Y_z = (B_1 + B_2 t) e^t + B_3 e^{4t}$ $\mathring{X}_{2} = A_{2}e^{t} + (A_{1} + A_{2}t)e^{t} + 4A_{3}e^{4t} = (A_{1} + A_{2} + A_{2}t)e^{t} + 4A_{3}e^{4t}$ y2 = Bzet + (B1+B2t)et + 4B3 e4t = (B1+B2+Bzt)et+4B3e4t. ((A1+A2+A2t)e+4A3e4 = (2A1+2A2t)e+2A3e4+ $+ (B_{1}+B_{2}t)e^{t} + B_{3}e^{4t} + 2e^{t}$ $+ (B_{1}+B_{2}t)e^{t} + B_{3}e^{t} + 2e^{t}$ $+ (B_{1}+B_{2}t)e^{t} + B_{3}e^$ $A_3 = -1$ $B_1 = -1$: $\{y_2 = (-1 - t)e^t - 2e^{4t}\}$ V Az+Bz=0 2A3+B3=0 $B_2 = -1$ - 2B3-A3=3 Dolle ! B3=-2. TP, N3 (19,15) Orber! x(t) = Cset+Cze3t+tet-e4t ut 834, 835, 836, 843 (cutog recomp. Korg.) $y(t) = -Ge^{t} + Ge^{3t} + (-1-t)e^{t} - 2e$ w 847, 848 (weros bap. hoer.).

Permence 3a Hatrie 7 Reogleopogners

Guerrent energet reogleopogners

Guerrent one paropresen merogon (TW3,n3) $\begin{cases} d\bar{X} = A\bar{X} + f(t); & f(t) = e^{-X_t} P_{m_t}(t) \cos \beta t + Q_{t_t}(t) \sin \beta t \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} d\bar{X} = A\bar{X} + f(t); & f(t) = e^{-X_t} P_{m_t}(t) \cos \beta t + Q_{t_t}(t) \sin \beta t \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} d\bar{X} = A\bar{X} + f(t); & f(t) = e^{-X_t} P_{m_t}(t) \cos \beta t + Q_{t_t}(t) \sin \beta t \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} d\bar{X} = A\bar{X} + f(t); & f(t) = e^{-X_t} P_{m_t}(t) \cos \beta t + Q_{t_t}(t) \sin \beta t \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} d\bar{X} = A\bar{X} + f(t); & f(t) = e^{-X_t} P_{m_t}(t) \cos \beta t + Q_{t_t}(t) \sin \beta t \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} d\bar{X} = A\bar{X} + f(t); & f(t) = e^{-X_t} P_{m_t}(t) \cos \beta t + Q_{t_t}(t) \sin \beta t \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} d\bar{X} = A\bar{X} + f(t); & f(t) = e^{-X_t} P_{m_t}(t) \cos \beta t + Q_{t_t}(t) \sin \beta t \end{cases}$ Toga no reoperate o guess—we operate of present the energy of th

$$\chi(p) = \frac{A}{p-1} + \frac{B}{(p-1)^2} + \frac{C}{p-3} + \frac{D}{p-4} = \frac{p^2-8p+7+p^3-p^2-2p+4p^3+p+8}{(p-1)^2(p-3)(p-4)}$$

$$= \frac{p^3-4p^2-6p+15}{(p-1)^2(p-3)(p-4)}$$

$$A(p-1)(p-3)(p-4) + B(p-3)(p-4) + C(p-1)^2(p-4) + D(p-1)^2(p-3) = \frac{p^3-4p^2-6p+15}{2p-3}$$

$$= \frac{p^3-4p^2-6p+15}{2p-3}$$

$$p=1: 6B=6 \Rightarrow B=1$$

$$p=3: -4C=27-36-18+15=-39+27=-12=> C=3$$

$$p=4: 9D=64-64-24+15=g=> D=1$$

$$\chi(p)=\frac{-1}{p-1}+\frac{1}{(p-1)^2}+\frac{3}{p-3}-\frac{1}{p-4}$$

$$\chi(p)=\frac{-1}{p-1}+\frac{1}{(p-1)^2}+\frac{3}{p-3}-\frac{1}{p-4}$$

$$\chi(0)=1 \quad (beptio).$$

$$y=x^2-2x-2e^t \quad (uz) \quad hepboto \quad yp-2i \quad cuctents().$$

$$y=-e^t+e^t+te^t+ge^{3t}-4e^{4t}+2e^t-2te^t-Be^{3t}+2e^{4t}$$

$$y'=-e^t+e^t+3e^{3t}-2e^{4t} \quad y(0)=1 \quad (beptio).$$

$$Cobnagae7 \quad corbetose \quad npuecepa \ d2$$

$$npu \ C_1=-1, \ C_2=3.$$

Найти решение системые методом подбора грем. Jacobuce Bap. 1 $\frac{1}{y} = -2x - y + 37 \sin t$ $\frac{1}{y} = -4x - 5y$ $(x) = C_1 e^{-6t/1} + C_2 e^{-t/1} + C_3 e^{-t/1} + C_4 e^{-t/1} + C_5 e^{-t/1}$ Bap. 2 $\int \dot{x} = 3x - 5y - 2e^{t}$ $\dot{y} = x - y - e^{t}$ (y)= C1e + (260st-sint) + (cost+2sint) + (et) (cost) + (cost) + (et) Bap. 3 $1\dot{x} = -2x - y + 36t$ $1\dot{y} = -4x - 5y$ $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = C_1 e^{-6t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3.0t - 29 \\ 28 - 24t \end{pmatrix}$ Bap. $4 \int \vec{X} = 11x - 8y + 4e^{7t}$ $1\dot{y} = 20x - 13y$ (x)=e,et (sin4t-cos4t)+(e7t)+ (sin4t-2cos4t)+(e7t)+ $\begin{aligned}
&+ C_2 e^{-t} \left(\frac{\sin 4t + \cos 4t}{\cos 4t + 2 \sin 4t} \right) \\
&\left(\frac{x}{y} \right) = C_1 \left(\frac{\sin 3t}{2 \sin 3t - \cos 3t} \right) + C_2 \left(\frac{\cos 3t}{2 \cos 3t + \sin 3t} \right) \\
&+ \left(\frac{2}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2$ Bap. 6 $\int \dot{x} = 5x + 4y + 7e^{2t}$ $\int \dot{y} = -9x - 7y$ Bap. $\forall \dot{y} = -5x - y$ $\dot{y} = x - 3y - 9e^{2t}$ $(x) = c_1 e^{-4t/1} + c_2 e^{-4t\Gamma} (c_1) + (c_3)$ $+\frac{1}{4}e^{2t}\begin{pmatrix} 1\\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$ Bap. 8. $\dot{y} = 3x + 2y - e^{-t}$ $\dot{y} = -2x - 2y - e^{-t}$ $(x) = c_1 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} +$ $+e^{-t}\begin{pmatrix}t\\1-2t\end{pmatrix}$

IP, zagara 3, kap. 24. X(0) = 8 $\int \dot{X} = X + 4y$ $ly = -2x - 5y + (3-t)e^{-2t}$ 4(0) = -4 n.2) Onepatophelu verogne racite racite penerence cucreun, y guer yer. $X(0) = \frac{24}{3} \cdot (-1)^{29} = 8$ y(0) = 24 (mod5) · (-1) 24+1 = 4 · (-1) = -4. Penepere. $x(t) = \chi(p), y(t) = y(p).$ $\chi(t) = p\chi(p) - \chi(0) = p\chi(p) - 8;$ y(t) = py(p)-y(0)=py(p)+4. $(3-t)e^{-2t} = 3e^{-2t} - te^{-2t} = \frac{3}{p+2} + \frac{d}{dp}(\frac{1}{p+2})$ $(3-t)e^{-2t} = \frac{3}{p+2} - \frac{1}{(p+2)^2} = \frac{3p+5}{(p+2)^2}$ px - 8 = x + 4y $1py+4=-2\chi-5y+\frac{3p+5}{(b+2)^2}$ $\int (p-1)\chi - 4y = 8 \quad \text{One parophas exercise yp-hence},$ $2\chi + (p+5)y = \frac{3p+5}{(p+2)^2} - 4 = \frac{3p+5-4(p^2+4p+4)}{(p+2)^2} = \frac{3p+5-4(p+2)}{(p+2)^2} = \frac{3p+5-4(p+2)$ $= \frac{3p+5-4p^2-16p-16}{(p+2)^2} - \frac{-4p^2-13p-11}{(p+2)^2}$ $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} P^{-1} & -4 \\ 2 & p+5 \end{vmatrix} = (p-1)(p+5) + 8 = p^2 + 4p + 3 = (p+3)(p+1)$ $-4 = 8(p+5) - 4(4p^{2}+13p+11)$ $(p+2)^{2}$ $\Delta_{x} = \begin{vmatrix} 8 \\ -4p^{2} - 13p - 11 \\ (p+2)^{2} \end{vmatrix} p + 5$

$$\chi(p) = \frac{Ax}{\Delta} = \frac{8p + 40}{p^2 + 4p + 3} - \frac{4(4p^2 + 13p + 11)}{(p + 2)^2(p^2 + 4p + 3)} = \frac{6503}{x} \chi_{(p)}^{T} + \chi_{(p)}^{T}.$$

$$\chi^{T}(p) = \frac{8p + 40}{p^2 + 4p + 3} = \frac{A}{p + 3} + \frac{B}{p + 1} = \frac{Ap + A + Bp + 3B}{(p + 3)(p + 1)}$$

$$\int_{A + B = 8} 2B = 32 \qquad A = 8 - 16 = -8 \qquad (A = -B)$$

$$\chi^{T}(p) = \frac{-8}{p + 3} + \frac{16}{p + 1} = \frac{A}{p + 2} + \frac{B}{p + 2} + \frac{C}{p + 3} + \frac{x}{p + 1}$$

$$\chi^{T}(p) = \frac{-16p^2 - 52p - 44}{(p + 2)^2(p + 3)(p + 1)} = \frac{A}{p + 2} + \frac{B}{p + 2} + \frac{C}{p + 3} + \frac{x}{p + 1}$$

$$A(p + 2)(p + 3)(p + 1) + B(p + 3)(p + 1) + C(p + 2)^2(p + 1) + 2(p + 2)^2(p + 3) = -16(p^2 - 52p - 44)$$

$$P = -3 \cdot B = -64 + 504 - 44 = -8; \qquad (D = -4)$$

$$P = -1 \cdot 2p = -16 + 52 - 44 = -8; \qquad (D = -4)$$

$$P = -3 \cdot -2C = -16 \cdot 9 + 52 \cdot 3 - 44 = -32; \qquad (C = 16)$$

$$\lim_{p \to \infty} p^3 \cdot A + C + 8 = 0 = xA = -C - 9 = 4 - 16 = -12; \qquad (A = -12)$$

$$\chi^{T}(p) = -\frac{42}{p + 2} + \frac{4}{p + 2} + \frac{16}{p + 3} - \frac{4}{p + 1};$$

$$\chi^{T}(t) = -12e^{-2t} + 4te^{-2t} + 16e^{-3t} + e^{-t} \qquad \pi_{(p)} = 8(6e^{-3t}).$$

$$\chi^{T}(t) = x^{T}(t) + x^{T}(t) = 8e^{-3t} + 12e^{-t} + e^{-2t}(4t - 12)$$

$$\Delta_{y} = \begin{vmatrix} p^{-1} & -4p^{2} & -4p^{2}$$

$$y(p) = \frac{-16}{p^{2}+4p+3} - \frac{4p^{3}+13p^{2}+13p-4p^{2}(13p-11)}{(p+2)^{2}(p+1)(p+3)}$$

$$y(p) = \frac{A}{p+1} + \frac{B}{p+3} = \frac{A(p+3)+B(p+4)}{(p+1)(p+3)} = \frac{-16}{(p+1)(p+3)}$$

$$p: A+B=0 \qquad B=-A \qquad B=-B$$

$$y_{1}(p) = \frac{-8}{p+1} + \frac{8}{p+3} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{-8e^{-t}}{-4e^{-3t}} = \frac{-3e^{-t}}{-4e^{-3t}}$$

$$y_{2}(p) = \frac{-4p^{3}-9p^{2}+2p+11}{(p+2)^{2}(p+1)(p+3)} = \frac{A^{20}}{p+2} \stackrel{B}{=} \frac{3}{-4e^{-3t}} = \frac{3e^{-t}}{-4e^{-3t}} = \frac{3e^{-t}}{-4e^{-3t}} = \frac{3e^{-t}}{-4e^{-3t}} = \frac{3e^{-t}}{-4e^{-3t}} = \frac{3e^{-t}}{-4e^{-t}} = \frac{3e^{-t}}{-4e^{-t}}$$

Mpobepna: 4(0) = - 4 / Bepno).

Ответы к самостоя тельной работе! «Решеть неодкородную с.л.у. методом подбора саетного решения".

Bapuaris 1 $|X| = C_1 e^{-6t/1} + C_2 e^{-t/1} + C_3 e^{-t/1} + C_4 e^{-t/1} + C_5 e^{-t/1} +$

Bapuarer 5 (x) (x)

Bapuar 2 $(x) = C_1 e^{t/2\cos t - \sin t} + \cos t$ $+ C_2 e^{t/\cos t + 2\sin t}$ $+ c_2 e^{t/\cos t + 2\sin t}$ Bapuaret 6 $|X| = C_1 e^{-t/-2} + C_2 e^{-t/4} + (-2) + (-1)$ $+(7e^{2t} + 4t^2 - 16t + 28) + (-7e^{2t} - 5t^2 + 22t - 39)$

Bapuari 8. $\begin{pmatrix} X \\ y \end{pmatrix} = C_1 e^{2t/2} + C_2 e^{-t/2} + C_2 e^{-t/$