Savestue 13. I Aplewerence presopersbereers

Januarea gus peureneur hopospan, ypabnemene hopospan,

m-1). (1)  $L(d)y = f(t); \quad y(0) = y_0; \quad y^{(n-1)}(0) = y_0$   $L(d) = \frac{d^n}{dt^n} + a_1 \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} \frac{d}{dt} + a_n$ -guzzg. oneparop; f(t)-spureinal; f(t) = F(p) (uzospanienie no Nameacy). B recordera, gua II nopagne! y" + asy + azy = f(t); y(0)=yo; y'(0)=yo. Теорена о диду - им изображения: Eeler y(t) = 3(p), To y(t)= py(p)-40); (2).  $y''(t) = p^2 y(p) - p y(0) - y'(0)$ . Repetigett or gp-9 (1) R ero uzospaneneno! L(p)9(p) + P(p) = F(p)(3)  $y(p) = \frac{\varphi(p)}{L(p)} + \frac{F(p)}{L(p)}$ ;  $y(t) = y(t) - \frac{percente}{2agane}$ Koreen (1) Crenerel unorne ma P(p) ma 1 eg. nektiere, The exercise  $L(p) \Rightarrow P(p) - npabulonar gpost.$   $F(p) - npabulonar gpost (p) = F(p) - npabulonar (uzotp-e opnimal) = \frac{F(p)}{L(p)} - npabulonar gpost.$ 

Tpennep 1: (TP, WF) HobbinTP TP, W 3 (KY 5) Oneparopheen de regale.

peelieere zagary Roune.  $\int y'' - 4y' + 3y = 20^t + 2:0^{3t}, t \ge 0$ . ) y(0) = -1, y'(0)=1. Perecene. y(t) = 3(p); y' = p y(p) + 1;Y"= p23(p)+p3(p)-1.  $p^{2}$ ,  $y+p-1-4[py+1]+3y=\frac{2}{p-1}+\frac{2}{p-3}$  $y(p^2-4p+3)+p-1-4=\frac{2}{p-1}+\frac{2}{p-3}$  $y \cdot (p^2 - 4p + 3) = \frac{2}{p-1} + \frac{2}{p-3} - p + 5.$  $3(p) = \frac{1}{(p-1)(p-3)} \left( \frac{2}{p-1} + \frac{2}{p-3} - p+5 \right) = \frac{p^3 + 9p^2 - 19p + 7}{(p-1)^2 (p-3)^2}$  $g(p) = \frac{A}{p-1} + \frac{B}{(p-1)^2} + \frac{C}{p-3} + \frac{8}{(p-3)^2}$ A = -2, B = -1, C = 1, S = 1.  $y(p) = \frac{-2}{p-1} - \frac{1}{(p-1)^2} + \frac{1}{p-3} + \frac{1}{(p-3)^2}$ Orber: y(t) = -2et - tet + e3t + te3t  $y(t) = e^{t}(-t-2) + e^{3t}(t+1)$ .

Peners zagarg Rouen zur AHDY e MK; [budlep?] y"+2y"+5y=e-1 (TP, W\$), W5 (KYB) 1.1. (y(0)=1, y'(0)=0. p2 3/p)-12+2/2/p)-2+5/p) y(t) = y(p) $=\frac{1}{p+1}$ y'(t) = py(p)-1 $y''(t) = p^2 y(p) - p$  $y(p)(p^2+2p+5)-p-2=\frac{1}{p+1}$  $y(p)(p^2+2p+5) = \frac{1}{p+1} + p+2 = \frac{1+(p+2)(p+1)}{p+1} = \frac{p^2+3p+3}{p+1}$  $\mathcal{G}(p) = \frac{p^2 + 3p + 3}{(p+1)(p^2 + 2p + 5)} = \frac{A}{p+1} + \frac{Bp + C}{p^2 + 2p + 5} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{p+1} + \frac{34p + 44}{(p+1)^2 + 4}$  $p^2 + 3p + 3 = A(p^2 + 2p + 5) + (p+1)(Bp + c)$ . 1 = 4A;  $A = \frac{1}{4}$  C = 3 - 5A 1 = A + B;  $B = +\frac{3}{4}$   $C = 3 - \frac{5}{4} = \frac{12}{4} - \frac{5}{4} = \frac{7}{4}$  3 = 5A + C: P=-1: D · p=0: 3 = 5A+C;  $y(p) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{p+1} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{p+1}{(p+1)^2+4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{(p+1)^2+4}$  $y(t) = \frac{1}{4}e^{-t} + \frac{3}{4}e^{-t} = \cos 2t + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} \sin 2t$ . 

K zagare NG TP (gles observer yym K95). 4  $\begin{cases} \hat{x} = x + y \\ \hat{y} = -x + 3y \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} x(0) = 1 \\ y(0) = -1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Prince of cucreary 9.9p.} \\ \text{one parophebel enerofold.} \end{array}$ Pencerne. Oбoznarum X(t)=X(p), y(t)=3/6  $\int p \chi(p) - 1 = \chi(p) + \chi(p)$  $(py(p)+1 = -\chi(p) + 3y(p)$  $\begin{cases} (p-1)\chi - y = 1 \\ \chi + (p-3)y = -1 \end{cases}, \begin{pmatrix} p-1 & -1 \\ 1 & p-3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} P-1 & -1 \\ 1 & P-3 \end{vmatrix} = (p-1)(p-3)+1 = p^2 - 4p + 4$  $\Delta_{x=1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & p-3 \end{vmatrix} = p-3-1 = p-4$  $Ay = \begin{vmatrix} P-1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -p+1-1 = -p.$  $\chi(p) = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta} = \frac{p-4}{p^2-4p+4} = \frac{p-2-2}{(p-2)^2} = \frac{1}{p-2} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{(p-2)^2}$   $\chi(t) = e^{2t} - 2te^{2t};$  $y(p) = \Delta y = \frac{-p}{\Delta} = \frac{p-2+2}{(p-2)^2} = -\frac{1}{(p-2)^2}$  $y(t) = -e^{+2t} - 2te^{2t}$ 3 aver. Dea guago up-reció, periocete one par merosan, har y crobera beered zazanba b croccete t = 0. Perience un erea gua promencej ha  $t \in [0; +\infty)$ . OTBET: X(t)= e2t(1-2t)  $y(t) = e^{2t}(-1-2t)$ 

Teopera zanezzochemus opunenala 1 14, 84. Hacethe spiercent!  $\frac{1}{p^2} = t; f(t) = 2(t-2)(t-2).$ F(p) = P + e-p + 3 p2+9 · e f(t)+1/2 2(t-1) + 7(t-1) + 7(t-4) sin3(t-4) N14. 85. Kaerte opererau:  $\frac{1}{p^3} = \frac{1}{2}t^2$ ;  $\frac{1}{(p+1)^3}$  $F(p) = \frac{e^{-2p}}{(p+1)^3}$  $f(t) = 1(t-2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-(t-2)} (t-2)^{2}$ Dova: Racette openeral (vs4.87: F(p)=2per

Peners zagary Louise: y"+y=f(t), y(0)=y'(0)=0. Revergéer urospancerne grune flt no reop. zanazgubancer opunerana.  $f(t) = \chi(t) - 2\chi(t-1) + \chi(t-2)$ , ye  $\chi(t) = \begin{cases} 1, t \\ 0, t \end{cases}$  $F(p) = \frac{1}{p} - 2 \cdot \frac{e^{-p}}{p} + \frac{e^{-2p}}{p}$ Dueparoprice Pyp-e: P.  $p^2 y(p) + y(p) = 1 - 2e^{-p} + e^{-2p}$  $\frac{y(p) = 1 - 2e^{-p} + e^{-2p} = \frac{1}{p(p^2+1)} - 2e^{-p} \cdot \frac{1}{p(p^2+1)} + e^{-p} \cdot \frac{1}{p(p^2+1)}}{p(p^2+1)}$  $\frac{1}{p(p^2+1)} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{p}{p^2+1} = \frac{1}{p} \times (p)(1-cost)$  $\frac{\partial \tau \delta e \tau}{\partial t}(t) = (1 - \cos t) \chi(t) - 2(1 - \cos (t-1)) \chi(t-1) +$  $+ (1 - \cos(t-2))\chi(t-2).$ 

I pulles. Harra opurereau gels uzorfanceneus!  $F(p) = \frac{1}{(p^2+1)^2}; f(t) - ?$ Περθειί εποςοδ. Πο Τ. Εφρεια ο chéptice.  $F(p) = F_1(p) \cdot F_2(p) = \frac{1}{p^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2+1} = f_1(t) \times f_2(t) = \frac{1}{p^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2+1} = \frac{1}{p^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2+1}$ =  $\frac{1}{2} \int \int \cos(\tau - t + \tau) - \cos(\tau + t - \tau) \int d\tau =$ sind. sing = = 1 [cos(a-B)-los(a+B)]  $=\frac{1}{2}\int \cos(2\tau-t)d\tau-\frac{1}{2}\int \cos t\,d\tau=$  $=\frac{1}{4}\sin(27-t)\int_{-2}^{2}t\cdot\cos t=$ = \frac{1}{4} \sint + \frac{1}{4} \sint - \frac{1}{2} \tcost =

 $=\frac{1}{2}\left(\sin t - t\cos t\right).$ 

Второй способ.  $F(p) = \frac{1}{(p^2+1)^2}; f(t) - ?$ Penerene. F(p)= (p-i)2(p+i)2  $F(p) = \frac{A}{p-i} + \frac{B}{p+c} + \frac{C}{(p-i)^2} + \frac{Q}{(p+c)^2}$  $A = -\frac{i}{4}, B = \frac{i}{4}, C = -\frac{1}{4}, \Omega = -\frac{1}{4}$  $F(p) = \frac{1}{(p-i)^2(p+i)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{-i}{p-i} + \frac{i}{p+i} - \frac{1}{(p-i)^2(p+i)^2} \right]$ f(t) = 4 [-ieit+ie-it-teit-te-it]=  $=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{(-i)(e^{+it}-e^{-it})}{2i(-i)}-\frac{1}{2}\cdot t\cdot\frac{e^{it}+e^{-it}}{2}=$ =  $\frac{1}{2}$  sint -  $\frac{1}{2}$  tast =  $\frac{1}{2}$  (sint - tast).  $F(p) = \frac{\kappa}{(p^2 + \kappa^2)^2} f(t) -?$   $\frac{\kappa}{p^2 + \kappa^2} = \sin \kappa t, \quad \star$ Tperten Cnocoo.  $\frac{\kappa}{p^{2}+\kappa^{2}} = \int e^{-pt} \sin \kappa t dt + gugspepeneguepyen \cos \kappa} e^{\frac{p^{2}+\kappa^{2}}{p^{2}+\kappa^{2}}} = \int e^{-pt} e^{\frac{p^{2}+\kappa^{2}}{p^{2}+\kappa^{2}}} e^{\frac{p^{2}+\kappa^{2}}{p^{2}+\kappa^{2}}} = \int e^{-pt} (-\frac{1}{\kappa} \sin \kappa t + t \cos \kappa t) dt$   $(p^{2}+\kappa^{2})^{2} = \int e^{-pt} (-\frac{1}{\kappa} \sin \kappa t + t \cos \kappa t) dt$  $f(t) = \frac{1}{2R} \left( \frac{1}{R} \sin Rt - t \cos Rt \right)$