

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \frac{dy}{dt} + \underbrace{\sqrt{1+t^2} e^{-t}}_{y=0} y = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} t_0=0 \\ y_0=1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\mu(t) = e^{\int_{-\infty}^t \sqrt{1+s^2} e^{-s} ds} \Rightarrow \underline{\mu(t)} = e^{\int_0^t \sqrt{1+s^2} e^{-s} ds}$$

$$y(t) = e^{-\int_0^t \sqrt{1+s^2} e^{-s} ds} \left( \int_0^t \mu(t)(s) + \mu(s)y_0 \right)$$

$$y(t) = e^{-\int_0^t \sqrt{1+s^2} e^{-s} ds} \quad (1)$$

$$\mu(s) = e^{\int_0^s \sqrt{1+s^2} e^{-s} ds} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad \frac{dy}{dt} + \sqrt{1+t^2} e^{-t} y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad \frac{dy}{dt} - 2ty = 1, \quad y(0) = 1$$

$$\mu(t) = e^{\int_{-\infty}^t 2s dt} = e^{t^2}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{e^{-t^2}} \left( \frac{1}{-2} \int_0^t e^{-s^2} ds + \mu(0)y_0 \right)$$

$$y(t) = e^{t^2} \left[ \frac{-s^2}{2} \right]_0^t = \frac{1}{2} (e^{t^2} - e^0) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{t^2} - 1)$$

$$y(t) = e^{t^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-t^2}) + 1 \right)$$

$$y(t) = e^{t^2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{t^2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{3}{2} e^{t^2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \quad \frac{dy}{dt} + ty = 1+t, \quad y(\frac{3}{2}) = 0$$

$$\mu(t) = e^{\int_{-\infty}^t s dt} = e^{\frac{1}{2}t^2}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{\mu(t)} \left( \int_{t_0}^t \mu(s) b(s) ds + \mu(t_0)y_0 \right)$$

Formel

$$y(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} \left( \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^t e^{\frac{1}{2}s^2} (1+s) ds + \mu(\frac{3}{2})(0) \right)$$

$y_0 = 0$

$$y(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} \left( \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^t e^{\frac{1}{2}s^2} s ds + \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^t e^{\frac{1}{2}s^2} ds \right) \quad (E)$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$   
 $\left[ e^{\frac{1}{2}s^2} \right]_{\frac{3}{2}}^t +$

$$(13) \frac{dy}{dt} + y = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \quad y(1) = c$$

$$\mu(t) = e^{\int dt} = e^t$$

$y_0 \quad \mu(1) = e^1 = e$

$$y(t) = e^t \left( \int_1^t \frac{e^s}{1+s^2} ds + ce \right)$$

$$(14) \frac{dy}{dt} - 2ty = 1 \quad y(0) = 1$$

$$\mu(t) = e^{\int 2t dt} = e^{t^2}$$

$$\mu(0) = e^{-(0)^2} = e^0 = 1$$

$$y(t) = e^{t^2} \left( \int_0^t \frac{e^{-s^2}}{\mu(s)} ds + 1 \right)$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-s^2} ds \stackrel{?}{=} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$(15) (1+t^2) \frac{dy}{dt} + ty = (1+t^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} \quad \div (1+t^2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{t}{1+t^2} y = \frac{(1+t^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{1+t^2} = (1+t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\mu(t) = e^{\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2)} = e^{\ln(1+t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = (1+t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left( \int (1+t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1+t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \right)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left( \int (1+t^2)^2 + C \right)$$

$\int 1+2t^2+t^4$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left( t + \frac{2}{3}t^3 + \frac{1}{5}t^5 + C \right)$$

(16)  $(1+t^2) \frac{dy}{dt} + 4ty = t$ ,  $y(1) = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\frac{p(t)}{p(1)} = (1+t^2)^2 = 4$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{4t}{1+t^2} y = \frac{t}{1+t^2}$$

$$y(1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\mu(t) = e^{\int \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt} = e^{2 \ln(1+t^2)} = e^{\ln((1+t^2)^2)} = (1+t^2)^2$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} \left( \int_1^t \frac{(1+s^2)^2}{1+s^2} ds + 4\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \right)$$

$\int_1^t s^2 + s^4 ds$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} \left( \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^4}{2} - \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) + 1 \right)$$

$\left[ \frac{s^2}{2} + \frac{s^4}{4} \right]_1^t$

$$y' + y = g(t)$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} 2 & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 0 & t > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu(t) = e^t$$

$$y(t) = e^{-t} \left( \int_0^t g(s) e^s ds + \int_1^t g(s) e^s ds + 0 \right)$$

$g: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \{0, 2\}$

$$g(t) = \bar{e}^t \left( 2 \int_0^t e^s ds \right) \xrightarrow{\text{e}^{-t}} e - 1$$

$$g(t) = \bar{e}^t (2(e-1))$$

$$y(t) = 2(\bar{e}^t - \bar{e}^t)$$

(18)  $\frac{dy}{dt} + ay = b \bar{e}^{ct}$ ,  $a, c > 0$  (we want to show that  
 $b \in \mathbb{R}$  the solution approaches  
 $\infty$  at  $t \rightarrow \infty$ )

$$u(t) = e^{\int a dt} = e^{at}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = 0$$

$$y(t) = \bar{e}^{at} \left( \int e^{at} b \bar{e}^{ct} dt + C \right)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{\bar{e}^{at}} \left( b \frac{1}{(a-c)} \int (a-c) \bar{e}^{(a-c)t} dt + C \right)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{\bar{e}^{at}} \left( \frac{b}{a-c} \bar{e}^{(a-c)t} + C \right) \xrightarrow{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{\bar{e}^{at}} \right) \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{b}{a-c} \bar{e}^{(a-c)t} + C \right)$$

$$= 0$$

(19)  $\frac{dy}{dt} + a(t)y = f(t)$ ,  $f(t), a(t)$  continuous functions.

$a(t) \geq c > 0$  and  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = 0$ , Show that  $y(t) \rightarrow 0$  as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ .

$$u(t) = e^{\int a(t) dt}$$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int g(t) dt = \int_{t \rightarrow \infty} \lim g(t) dt$   
 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} g(f(t)) = g(\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t))$

$$y(t) = e^{-\int_{\alpha}^t dt} \left( \int_{\alpha}^t u(s) f(s) ds + C \right) \quad \text{DCT}$$

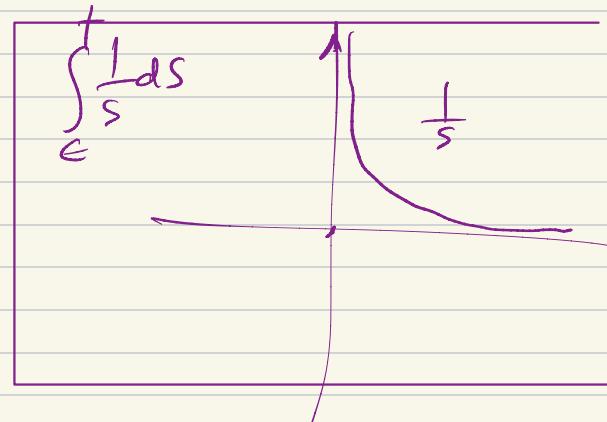
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) &= \left( \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\int_{\alpha}^t dt} \right) \left( \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\alpha}^t u(s) f(s) ds \right) + \\ &\quad \left( \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\int_{\alpha}^t dt} \right) C \\ &= \left( e^{-\int_{\alpha}^{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(t)} dt} \right) \left( \int_{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(t)}^{\infty} f(s) ds \right) \\ &\quad - \int_{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(t)}^{\infty} f(s) ds = 0 \\ &+ C \end{aligned}$$

$c \leq a(t)$   
 $-c \geq -a(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) &= 0 + C \\ &\leq \frac{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} -\int_{\alpha}^t dt}{e} = \frac{-\int_{\alpha}^{\infty} dt}{e} = \frac{-ct}{e} \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \frac{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (-ct)}{e} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = 0.$$

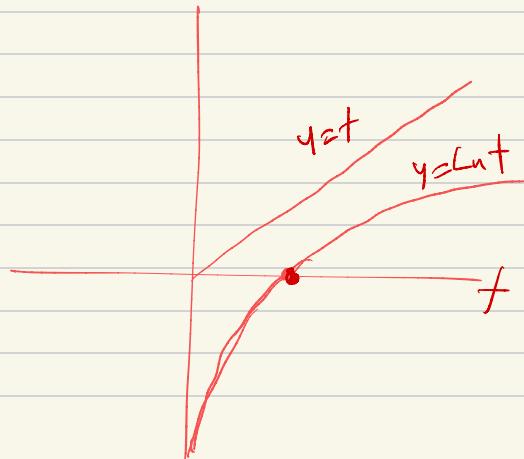


$$(20) \quad \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{t} y = \frac{1}{t^2}$$

$$u(t) = e^{\int_{\alpha}^t dt} = e^{\ln t} = t$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{t} \left( \int_{\alpha}^t \left( \frac{1}{s^2} \right) ds + C \right)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{t} (\ln t + C)$$



$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} y(t) = \frac{\ln t + C}{t} = -\infty.$$

(21)  $\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} y = e^{\sqrt{t}/2}$

$$y(t) = e^{\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt} = e^{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}t^2 + 2\sqrt{t} +$$

$$y(t) = e^{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left( \int e^{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{2}}} dt + C \right)$$

$\underbrace{\int e^{\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{t}} dt}$