

$$\boxed{y' + p(t)y = Q(t)} \quad | \quad y =$$

$$y_0 = y(t=0)$$

$$y = u \cdot v$$

$$y' = u'v + v'u$$

$$u'v + v'u + p(t)u \cdot v = Q(t)$$

$$v(u' + p(t)u) + v'u = Q(t)$$

$$\rightarrow 0$$

$$e^{-\int p(t) dt} \left[ \int Q(t) e^{\int p(t) dt} dt + C \right]$$

$$u' + p(t)u = 0 \rightarrow u = u_0 e^{-\int p(t) dt}$$

$$v'u = Q(t)$$

$$v' = Q(t) e^{+\int p(t) dt}$$

$$\int v' = \int Q(t) e^{+\int p(t) dt} dt$$

$$v = \int Q(t) e^{+\int p(t) dt} dt + C$$

$$u' + p(t)u = 0$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = -p(t)u$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u} = \int -p(t) dt$$

$$\ln u = - \int p(t) dt$$

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

$$\begin{cases} Y' + p(t)Y = Q(t) \\ Y_0 \end{cases}$$

$$Y = e^{-\int p(t) dt} \left[ \int Q(t) e^{+\int p(t) dt} dt + C \right]$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = (Q_1, Q_2) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} (Q_1, Q_2)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Q \\ b \end{pmatrix} = (Q_1, Q_2)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{Q} \\ \dot{b} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \lambda Q + b_0 e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\dot{b} = \lambda b \rightarrow b = b_0 e^{\lambda t}$$

$$Q = e^{\lambda t} \left[ \int b_0 e^{\lambda t} e^{-\lambda t} dt + C \right]$$

$$Q = e^{\lambda t} [b_0 t + C]$$



$$\dot{Q} = \lambda Q + b_0 e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\dot{b} = \lambda b \rightarrow b = b_0 e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\rightarrow a = e^{\lambda t} \left[ \int b_0 e^{\lambda t} e^{-\lambda t} dt + c \right]$$

$$Q = e^{\lambda t} [b_0 t + c]$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} Q \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_0 t + c \\ b_0 \end{pmatrix} e^{\lambda t}$$

↑

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & Q_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & Q_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_0 t + c \\ b_0 \end{pmatrix} e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = e^{\lambda t} \left[ (b_0 t + c) Q_1 + b_0 Q_2 \right]$$

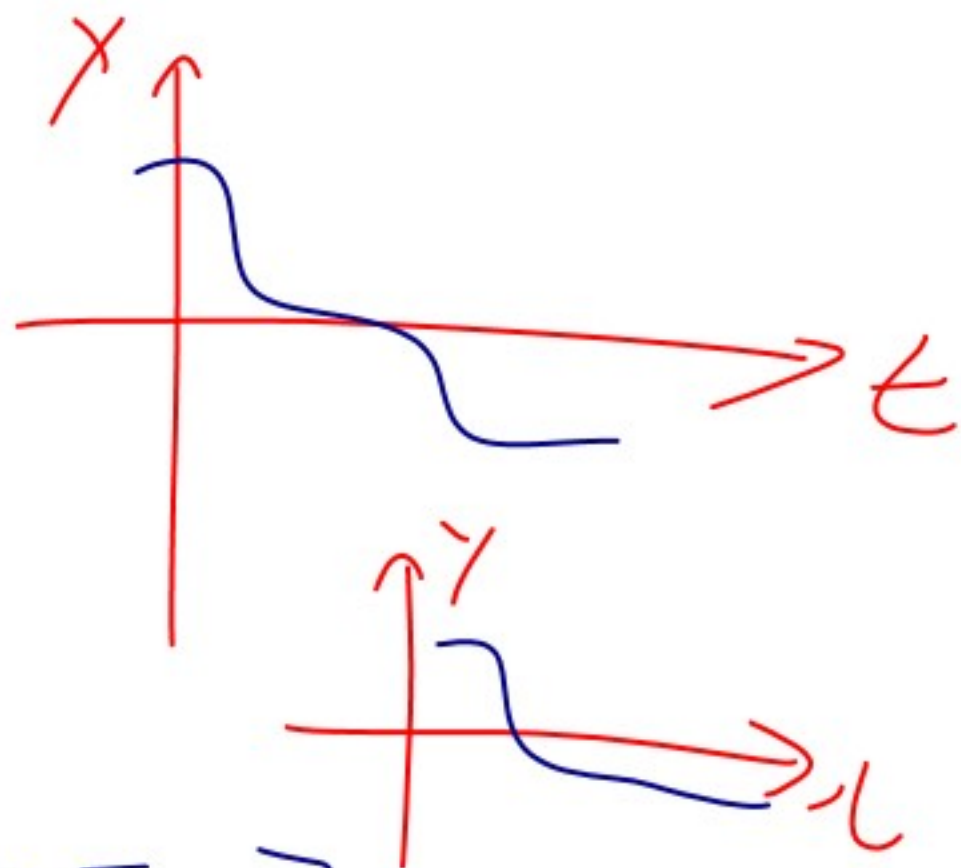
$$= e^{\lambda t} \left[ b_0 (t Q_1 + Q_2) + c Q_1 \right]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = e^{\lambda t} \left[ b_0 (t Q_1 + Q_2) + c Q_1 \right]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} = e^{\lambda \cdot 0} \left[ b_0 [0 Q_1 + Q_2] + c Q_1 \right]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} = [b_0 P_2 + c Q_1] = \begin{bmatrix} Q_1 & Q_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} c \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_1 & Q_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda'_{\pm} = \frac{c}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 4\Delta}}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{-0.0001}$$

$$|\lambda_1 - \lambda_2| < 10^{-10}$$

$$a + bi$$

$$|b| < 10^{-11}$$

$$\begin{cases} X(t=0) = X_0 \\ \dot{X} - \lambda X = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = +\lambda x$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \int +\lambda dt$$

$$\ln x = +\lambda t + K$$

$$X = e^K e^{\lambda t}$$

$$X_0 = e^K e^{\lambda(t=0)}$$

$$X_0 = e^K$$

$$X = X_0 e^{\lambda t}$$