dineare inhomogene
$$\&GL$$
-Système

Die allgemenie Form:

 $(A) = a_{11}(x) \cdot a_{12}(x) \cdot a_{12}(x) \cdot a_{12}(x) + b_{12}(x) + b_{12}(x) + b_{12}(x) + b_{12}(x) + b_{12}(x) + b_{12}(x) + b_{12}(x)$
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 $S_0 = \{ Y \in C'(Ca, bJ, \mathbb{R}^2) : L(Y) = 0 \}$ Lo die Låsungsmenge des hom. Systems $S_{\mathcal{B}} = \{ Y \in C'(\Sigma_{\alpha_1} b), \mathbb{R}^2 \} : L(Y) = B \}$ Sotz. Für dar imhomognue lineare DG2 System gilt: SB = So + 3 yPy, mobei y? - eine partikulare Lisung des inham. Do-Syst. ist. Du Lissung wind mit dem Verfahren : Variadion der Kenstanden boachnet.

Variation der Konstauten Sei U(x)=(Y12) evice Fundamentalmatrix foir das endsprechende homogene System. $S_0 = U(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ Dann ist: $P = U(x) \cdot (C_2(x)) \cdot D$ eine partikulaire Lossumq des inhom. Systems $\left(\begin{array}{c} C_{1}(x) \\ C_{2}(x) \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \overline{U}(x) \cdot \overline{B}(x) \\ \overline{A}(x) \cdot \overline{B}(x) \end{array} \right)$

Eurstgen
$$\sqrt{7}$$
 in dex System:
$$(\sqrt{7})' = A \cdot \sqrt{7} + 23 (x)$$

$$(\sqrt{1})' = A \cdot \sqrt{7} + 23 (x)$$

$$(\sqrt{1})' = (\sqrt{1})' + 23 (x)$$

$$(\sqrt{1})' =$$

$$(\text{noeil } U(x) \text{ 'emir Fundamendal meahix'})$$

$$U'(x) | U(x) \cdot (C_{1}(x)) = B(x)$$

$$(C_{1}(x)) = U'(x) \cdot B(x)$$

$$(C_{2}(x)) = U'(x) \cdot B(x) dx,$$

$$(C_{2}(x)) = U'(x) \cdot B(x) dx,$$

Min betrachden das DGL-Eysdem:

1 y'(x) + 2-y, (x) + y2(x) = sui x $\frac{1}{12}(x) - h \cdot y_1(x) - 2 \cdot y_2(x) = con x$ a) 3st $U(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x & 1 \\ -1-2x & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ eine $\begin{pmatrix} -1-2x & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ Fundamentalmahir?

 $\begin{cases} y_1(x) = -2y_1(x) - y_2(x) + sui x \\ y_2(x) = h \cdot y_1(x) + 2 \cdot y_2(x) + cos x \end{cases}$

Das hamagine Sysdem:
$$(y_1(x) = -2 y_1(x) - y_2(x)$$

$$(y_2(x) = h \cdot y_1(x) + 2 \cdot y_2(x)$$

$$(-1-2x) = (-1-2x)$$

$$(-1-2x) = -2 \cdot x - (-1-2x)$$

$$(-1-2x) = 4 \cdot x + 2 \cdot (-1-2x)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_1(x) \\ C_2(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U'(x) \cdot 3S(x) dx. \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 8im & x \\ \cos x & x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x & -1-2x \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U(x) = \begin{pmatrix} -2x & -1 \\ 1+2x & x \end{pmatrix}$$

U(x)=

\-1-2×

HZX

 $U'(x) \cdot B(x) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 1+2x & x \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \sin x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = (1/x) \cdot (C_1(x)) = \\
& = (-1-2x) \cdot (-2x\cos x - x\omega x) \\
& = (-1-2x) \cdot (-2x\cos x + x\sin x - 2\cos x) \\
& = (-1-2x) \cdot (2\cos x - x\cos x + x\sin x - 2\cos x) \\
& = (-1-2x) \cdot (2\cos x - x\cos x) - 2 \cdot (-2x\cos x + x\sin x) \\
& = (-2\cos x + x\sin x + 2x\sin x - 2x\sin x + 4\cos x)
\end{aligned}$$

C2(x)=-2x cax+x.8imx-2 cax.

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \cos x \\ 2 \cos x + \sin x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 - 2x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 - 2x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 \cos x \\ 2 \cos x + \sin x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 - 2x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos x \\ 2 \cos x + \sin x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 - 2x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 - 2x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 - 2x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 - 2x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 - 2x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 - 2x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}$$

c)
$$M_{1}(0) = 1$$

 $M_{2}(0) = 2$
 $M_{2}(0) = 2 = 1 = 1$
 $M_{2}(0) = 2 = 1 = 1$
 $M_{2}(0) = 2 = 1$

 $M_2(0) = 2 - 3 - C_1 - 2C_2 + 2 = 2 - 3 - 6$ $-C_1 - 6 = 0 - 3 / C_1 = -6$ $) \gamma (x) = -6 \times +3 -2 \cos x$ $)\gamma_{2}(x) = -6(-1-2x)-6+2\cos x+8imx$

Hg Wir betrachten dar folgrude System. $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}$ $y_{2}(x) - y_{1}(x) + y_{2}(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}$ a) Bestimme die allq. Los sung des ham. DGL-Eysdems, mobre: U(x)=(x) (benoeisen U(x)-Fundamensol) (x-1) matrix b) Bustimme die alla 25 sang des inhan. Systems c) Bestimme die Lössung der Bauchy ps: nut den Anfangshod: 3 y 1 (0)=0.

Housque SGL-Systeme I Ordnung mit konstanten Koeff. Die allgemeine Form:) y(x) = 0,1-y(x) + 012 y2(x) aij er $M_{2}(x) = a_{21} \cdot y_{1}(x) + a_{22} \cdot y_{2}(x)$ $i_{1}j_{1} = 1,2$ 1. Kethode Zurickfethen out eine 162 2. Cholmung $y_{2(x)} = \frac{1}{\alpha_{12}} \cdot \left[y'(x) - 0_{11} \cdot y_{1}(x) \right]$

 $M_{2}(x) = \frac{1}{0.2} \left[J_{1}(x) - o_{11} \cdot J_{1}(x) \right].$ Einseheu in die 2. SGL. $\frac{1}{\alpha_{12}} \left[y_1'(x) - \alpha_{11}, y_1'(x) \right] - \alpha_{21}, y_1 + \frac{1}{\alpha_{21}} \left[y_1'(x) - \alpha_{21}, y_1 \right] + \frac{1}{$ + a22 - 1 [y (x) - a 11] (x)]. $y''(x) + 2 \cdot y'(x) + B - J(x) = 0.$ _8 eine D62 2. Ordnung mit -2 Lasung: die charakt. I éleichung.

$$y_{1}'(x) + g.y.(x) = 0.$$

$$12 + g = 0 \Rightarrow M_{1/2} = \pm 3i \qquad x = 0$$

$$13 + g = 0 \Rightarrow M_{1/2} = \pm 3i \qquad p = 3$$

$$14 + g.y.(x) = C_{1} \cdot \cos 3x + C_{2} \cdot \sin 3x, C_{1}C_{2} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$14 + g.y.(x) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left[M_{1}(x) - M_{1}(x) \right] = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left[C_{1} \cdot \cos 3x + C_{2} \cdot \sin 3x \right] = (-3c_{1} \cdot \sin 3x)$$

$$15 + g.y.(x) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left[C_{1} \cdot \cos 3x + C_{2} \cdot \sin 3x \right] = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left[\cos 3x \cdot (C_{1} - 3C_{2}) + \sin 3x \cdot (C_{2} + 3C_{1}) \right]$$