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Grupa 331, Semmas 11, 14.12.2020, EDDP
(I) Sai æ determine solution generale a emoutre::

1) \mathfrak{X}''-2\mathfrak{X}'+\mathfrak{X}=2te^{t}

2) \mathfrak{X}^{(5)}+8\mathfrak{X}^{(5)}+16\mathfrak{X}^{(1)}=32

t=e^{5}
      (3) + 3x(3)+ +x(1)- x = +2 ) +>0 | t=e3
     14) (2++3) 3 x(3) + 4 (2+3) 2 x(2) + 4(2+3) x(1) - 8x = 8(2++3)3,
                                                        オフー多.
       (1) +2 x(3) -2 x' = 9t2 , +>0 |+=) +3 x(3) -2+x' = 9+3
      6 t^3 x^{(2)} - 2tx = 3 lmt, t>0.
   1 x"-2x'+x= 2tet
    · ce. limina neomogna en coef const.
    · are ordinal 2: x^{(2)} = a_0 x + a_1 x^{(1)} + g(t).

de forma generala: x^{(2)} = a_0 x + a_1 x^{(1)} + g(t).
                                 \begin{cases} a_{01} a_{1} \in \mathbb{R} ; g(t) = 2te^{t} \\ a_{0} = -1 \\ a_{1} = 2 . \end{cases}
     Pto regolvare:
          · s' suie ec. liniara omegnà atasotà:
                         7 1-22 + 7 = 0
                  pt. care serie ec. aracteristică:
                           2-2x+1=0. san 12-27+1=0
                           (n-1)2=0 -> 2=1, 1/1=2 =>
                      =) pt 121=1, m, =2, se series 2 solution in
                                                 whenul fundamental
                              \begin{cases} P_n(t) = e^{n_n t} = e^{t} \text{ show } \end{cases}
                                (92(+) = + RM = + et. >
               - mileu fundamental de solution & et, tet y =
                 > $ (t) = Cret + gtet, Cicrer.
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explice onetada variation constantelor:

determina C₁₁, C₂: R -> R ai at (t) = C₁(t) (q(t) + (z(t)) (z(t))

sai fre volution ecuation limiture meanagers data la

inceput.

Strin ce C', C'2 mut volutile vistemului

orlgoloric urmator:) $C_1(q(t) + C_2(q_2(t)) = 0$ $Q(q'(t) + C_2(q'(t)) = 2tet$

| C2 (1*) = 2 tet =) => [C2 = 25]

=> C2- S2tolt => [Cs(+)-++ k2]

ci et + c'z tet =0 -) ciet + 2t tet =0. /: et

 $C_1 = \int (-2t^2) dt = -\frac{2t^3}{3} + K_1$

Solutia generale a ec. afre:

 $2(t) = C(t)(e_1(t) + C_2(t)(e_2(t)) =$ $= (-\frac{2t^3}{3} + k_1) e^{t} + (t^2 + k_2) + e^{t} =$ $= (k_1 e^{t} + k_2 + e^{t} + (-\frac{2t^3}{3} e^{t} + k_3) e^{t})$ $= (k_1 e^{t} + k_2 + e^{t} + (-\frac{2t^3}{3} e^{t} + k_3) e^{t})$ $= (k_1 e^{t} + k_2 + e^{t} + (-\frac{2t^3}{3} e^{t} + k_3) e^{t})$ $= (k_1 e^{t} + k_2 + e^{t} + (-\frac{2t^3}{3} e^{t} + k_3) e^{t})$ $= (k_1 e^{t} + k_2 + e^{t} + (-\frac{2t^3}{3} e^{t} + k_3) e^{t})$

053: Docai stiam de la incepit volution particulare $(90 \text{ (4)}) = \frac{\pm 3}{3} \text{ et}$, atunci $\cancel{2}(1\pm) = \cancel{2}(1\pm) + (90(1\pm))$, solution generale a se afine.

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Nu mai este nevoire de variation constantalos.
(2) x(5) + 8x(3) + 16 x(1)=32
          g(t)=32
    Contain o volute de france Po(t) = x t (france a volutre regultaté dui g(t) = court p absent eui *)
           (4) = x
           (P(0)(t)=0=) (6(3)(t)=0=) ((4)(t)=0,4k73.
        Delemention & die cond ca le rentica ematra:
                   (F)(+)+86(1)(+)+46,6(+)=32
                   0 +8.0 + 16. 0 = 32 =) [ = 2 ]
               => (Po(+)=2+) volutre particulari =>
                                   a er afine date
               一 X(+)=元(+)+(e,(+)=干(+)+2+.
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And \bar{x} este robutio generala a ec.

Armore omogene atasata: $\bar{x}^{(7)} + 8\bar{x}^{(3)} + 16\bar{x}^{(1)} = 0$. $r^{5} + 8r^{3} + 16r = 0$ $r(r^{4} + 8r^{2} + 19 = 0$ $r(r^{2} + 4)^{2} = 0$. $r_{1} = 0$ $r_{2} = 0$ $r_{3} = 0$ $r_{4} = 0$ $r_{5} = 0$

Verif. pt. ordine de multiplitate este: $m_1 + u_2 + w_3 = 0$ pt $n_2 = 2i$) $m_2 = 2$ pt $n_2 = 2i$) $m_2 = 2$ $m_1 = 2i$) $m_2 = 2$ $m_2 = 2i$) $m_2 = 2$ $m_1 = 2i$) $m_2 = 2$ $m_2 = 2i$) $m_2 = 2$

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$$P_{3}(t) = J_{m}(x^{2kt}) = J_{mi} \times J_{mi} \times$$

M=3; d=2, $\beta=3$; $d_0=P$; $d_1=-4$; $d_2=-4$ g(t)=(22+6)(3); $g:(-2+\infty)\to P$

$$(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, x_2)$$

$$2x + 3 = e^3, x_2 + 3 = (x_1, x_2)$$

$$2x + 3 = e^3, x_2 + 3 = (x_1, x_2)$$

$$2x + 3 = e^3, x_2 + 3 = (x_1, x_2)$$

$$2x + 3 = (x_1,$$

Cantour sel port. (PO(1)= x e35 , XER. 401/3) = x. e33. 3 = 20x e33 40"/3) = 30. e35.3 = 90 e (8"(1) = 9x. e3.3 = 24xe33

Nem 40 rol a ec. in y => (6"(s) - (6'(s) + (6)(s) - (6)(s)=e2s =) 24xe3 - 9xe3 + 3xe3 - de3 = +31 /: e35 240-90+30-0=1

 $20\alpha = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{20} \Rightarrow \left[\varphi_0(3) = \frac{1}{20} e^{3/5} \right]$

unde $\tilde{y}(s)$ este $\tilde{x}(s) = \tilde{y}(s) + \varphi_0(s)$ unde $\tilde{y}(s)$ este $\tilde{x}(s)$ es l'hiere omogene atrada:

a carei ec. caracterent ca este.

13-12+11-1=0

12(1-1)+(1-1)20 /1=1, m=1 $(n-1)(3^2+1)=0$ $n_2=i, m_2=1$ $n_3=-i, m_3=1$

12,=1, m,=1 = (a) = es

 $\beta_2 = i$, $\mu_2 = 1$ =) $\begin{cases} \varphi_2(s) = Re(e^{ix}) \\ \varphi_3(s) = res \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \varphi_2(s) = res \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \varphi_3(s) = res \end{cases}$

Dea: y(s) = C1es+ C2. coss + C3. mis. = 4, G1 (3 FR.

-1 y(s)=1035+ 9e3+ (2 coss+ (3 mis), 9, 6, 6, 6 ER.

>> solutra er. in z data: x(t) = y(ln(2++3)) => =) *(+) = = (2+13)3+9 (2+3)+C2 cos(m(2+3))+C3 mi(m(2+13)))

Tema: 3,516

1 C1 , C2, C3 ER. 5

-7-

Pt ex. (1) se posite complete au : aflats volutere can ventica $\int \Re (-1) = 1$, adica aflane const $c_{1}, c_{2},$ $\Re (-1) = 2$ is come ventica and. $\Re (-1) = 0$ $\mathcal{L}(-1)=1=1$ =) $1=\frac{1}{20}1+C_{1}\cdot 1+C_{2}\cos\left(\frac{\ln 1}{2}\right)+C_{3}\sin\left(\frac{\ln 1}{2}\right)$ => C1+ (2= 19) 1 $\alpha'(t) = \frac{1}{20} 3(2t+3)^2 + 4\cdot 2 + 62(-mi)(2t+3)) \cdot \frac{1\cdot 2}{2t+3} + 63(25)(2t+3) \cdot \frac{1\cdot 2}{2t+3} + 63(25)(2t+3)) \cdot \frac{1\cdot 2}{2t+3} \cdot 2 = 0$ -) $\Re(x) = \frac{3}{20} (2t+3)^2 + 2C_1 - \frac{2C_2}{2t+3} mi (\ln(2t+3)) + \frac{3}{2t+3} mi (\ln(2t+3)) + \frac{$ $(24^{1}-1)=2=)$ $2=\frac{3}{20}$. $1+2(1-\frac{2(2)}{1})$ (25) (25) (25) (25) (26)