## PROBLEMAS PROPUESTOS

10. Calcular, omitiendo la constante arbitraria.

a) 
$$\frac{1}{D+1}e^{x}$$
 Sol.  $\frac{1}{2}e^{x}$  d)  $\frac{1}{D+1}(x^{2}+1)$  Sol.  $x^{2}-2x+3$ 

b) 
$$\frac{1}{D-1}e^x$$
 Sol.  $xe^x$  e)  $\frac{1}{D+2}$  sen  $3x$  Sol.  $\frac{1}{13}(2 \text{ sen } 3x - 3 \cos 3x)$ 

c) 
$$\frac{1}{D+1}(x+1)$$
 Sol.  $x$  f)  $\frac{1}{D+2}e^{-2x} \sin 3x$  Sol.  $-\frac{1}{3}e^{-2x} \cos 3x$ 

Resolver.

11. 
$$(D^2 - 4D + 3)y = 1$$
 Sol.  $y = C_1e^x + C_2e^{3x} + 1/3$ 

12. 
$$(D^2 - 4D)y = 5$$
  $y = C_1 + C_2e^{4x} - 5x/4$ 

13. 
$$(D^3 - 4D^2)y = 5$$
  $y = C_1 + C_2x + C_3e^{4x} - 5x^2/8$ 

14. 
$$(D^5 - 4D^5)y = 5$$
  $y = C_1 + C_2x + C_3x^2 + C_4e^{2x} + C_6e^{-2x} - 5x^3/24$ 

15. 
$$(D^3 - 4D)y = x$$
  $y = C_1 + C_2e^{2x} + C_3e^{-2x} - x^2/8$ 

16. 
$$(D^2 - 6D + 9)y = e^{2x}$$
  $y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x} + e^{2x}$ 

17. 
$$(D^2 + D - 2)y = 2(1 + x - x^2)$$
  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x} + x^2$ 

18. 
$$(D^2-1)y = 4xe^x$$
  $y = C_1e^x + C_2e^{-x} + e^x(x^2-x)$ 

19. 
$$(D^2 - 1)y = \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)$$
  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12}\cos 2x$ 

20. 
$$(D^2 - 1)y = (1 + e^{-x})^{-2}$$
  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - 1 + e^{-x} \ln(1 + e^x)$ 

21. 
$$(D^2 + 1)y = \csc x$$
  $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \sin x \ln \sin x - x$ 

21. 
$$(D^2 + 1)y = \csc x$$
  $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \sin x \ln \sin x - x \cos x$ 

22. 
$$(D^2 - 3D + 2)y = \text{sen } e^{-x}$$
  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} - e^{2x} \text{ sen } e^{-x}$