Equations différentielles

erace 1: 1) $y(x) = e^{2x}$ donc $y'(x) = 2e^{2x}$ $y'(x) - 2y(x) = 2e^{2x} - 2xe^{2x} = 0$ donc $x \mapsto e^{2x}$ est solution de l'équation différentielle y' - 2y = 02/ y/x) = cos x sin x donc $y'(x) = -\sin x \times \sin x + \cos x \times \cos x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$ y"(x) = 2 (-sinx)x cosx - 2 x cosx x sin x $= -4 \cos x \sin x$. $y''(x) + 4y(x) = -4\cos x \sin x + 4\cos x \sin x = 0$ donc x - s cos x sin x est solution de y + 4 y = 0 3) $y(x) = \sqrt{x} + \ln x$ $y'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{x}$ donc $x \mapsto \sqrt{x} + \ln x$ est solution de l'équation différentielle $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{x}$ 4) $y(x) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{1-x}$ donc $y'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \times (-1) \times e^{1-x}$ $y'(x) - 3y(x) = 2e^{1-x} - 3x(-2e^{1-x}) = 2e^{1-x} + 3e^{1-x}$ = $2e^{1-x}$ Donc x -> - 1 e est solution de y'-3 y = 2 e -x

5)
$$y(x) = -\frac{1}{2}\cos(x) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(x)$$

 $y'(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sin(x) + \frac{1}{2}\cos(x)$ Donc
 $y'(x) - y(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sin(x) + \frac{1}{2}\cos(x) + \frac{1}{2}\cos(x) - \frac{1}{2}\sin(x) = \cos(x)$
 $y'(x) - y(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sin(x) + \frac{1}{2}\cos(x) + \frac{1}{2}\cos(x) - \frac{1}{2}\sin(x) = \cos(x)$
 $y'(x) - \frac{1}{2}\cos(x) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(x) = \cos(x) + \frac{1}{2}\cos(x) + \frac{1}{2}\cos(x) = \cos(x)$

exercise 2:

A)
$$y' + \frac{2}{x^2}y = 0$$

$$a(x) = \frac{2}{x^2} \quad donc \quad A(x) = -\frac{2}{x}$$

Donc les solutions sont: $y_0(x) = Ce^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$, C reel

$$2/(x^2 + x + 1)y' + (2x + 1)y = 0$$

$$a(x) = \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \quad y = 0$$

$$a(x) = \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \quad \text{est ole la forme } \frac{u'}{u}$$

auxc $u(x) = x^2 + x + 1$

$$auxc \quad u(x) = x^2 + x + 1 \quad A = \ln u$$

$$au'(x) = 2x + 1 \quad donc \quad A(x) = \ln (x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$donc \quad les \quad solutions \quad sont: \quad y_0(x) = Ce^{-\ln(x^2 + x + 1)}, \quad C \text{ reel}$$

$$y_0(x) = C \times \frac{1}{e^{\ln(x^2 + x + 1)}} = \frac{c}{x^2 + x + 1}, \quad C \text{ reel}$$

$$3/y' + 2xe^{-x^2}y = 0$$

$$a(x) = 2xe^{-x^2} \quad de \quad la \quad forme - u'e^{-x^2}$$

$$auec \quad u(x) = -2x \quad donc \quad A = -e^{-x^2}$$

$$auec \quad u(x) = -2x \quad donc \quad A = -e^{-x^2}$$

$$donc \quad y_0(x) = Ce^{-x^2}, \quad C \text{ reel}$$

4/
$$(x^{2} + 4x + 1)^{5}y' - (x+2)y = 0$$
 $y' - \frac{(x+2)}{(x^{2} + 4x + 1)^{5}}y' = 0$
 $a(x) = \frac{-(x+2)}{(x^{2} + 4x + 1)^{5}}$ de la forme $\frac{u'}{u^{5}}$ ou u'u' $\frac{1}{u^{5}}$

where $a(x) = x^{2} + 4x + 1$
 $a'(x) = 2x + 4$
 $and a(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{(2x+4)}{(x^{2} + 4x + 1)^{5}}$

And $A(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{4(x^{2} + 4x + 1)^{5}} = \frac{1}{8(x^{2} + 4x + 1)^{5}}$

And $y_{0}(x) = C e^{-\frac{1}{8(x^{2} + 4x + 1)^{5}}}$, c solved

5) $\sqrt{x^{2} + 1}$ $y' - xy = 0$
 $y' - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2} + 1}}$ $y' = 0$
 $a(x) = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2} + 1}}$ de la forme $\frac{u'}{\sqrt{u}}$
 $a(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{u}$
 $A(x) = -\sqrt{x^{2} + 1}$
 $A(x) = -\sqrt{x^{2} + 1}$
 $A(x) = -\sqrt{x^{2} + 1}$

Donc $y_o(x) = Ce^{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$, c reel

6/
$$y' - cos(3x+1)y = 0$$

$$a(x) = -\cos(3x+1)$$
 de la forme n'cos n.
avec $u(x) = 3x+1$
 $u'(x) = 3$

$$a(x) = \left(-\frac{1}{3} \times 3\cos(3x+1)\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{3}u'\cos u\right)$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{3}x\sin u$$

$$A(x) = -\frac{4}{3} \sin(3x+1)$$

Donc
$$y_0(x) = Ce^{\frac{4}{3}\sin(3x+1)}$$
, C seed.