Edos Lineales de Orden Superior

Encontrar la solución general de cada ecuación, (en la respuesta se entrega sólo la solución particular).

1.
$$(D^2 - D - 2)y = e^{-x} \operatorname{sen}(x)$$

$$R: y_p = -\frac{1}{10}e^{-x}sen(x) + \frac{3}{10}e^{-x}cos(x)$$

2.
$$(4D^2 + 4D + 1)y = xe^{-\frac{x}{2}}\operatorname{sen}(x)$$

R:
$$y_p = -e^{-\frac{x}{2}} (\frac{1}{2}\cos(x) + \frac{1}{4}x \operatorname{sen}(x))$$

3.
$$(D^2 + 8D + 12)y = e^{-2x}$$

$$R: y_p = \frac{1}{16}e^{-2x}(4x - 1)$$

4.
$$(D^2+4)y=\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$$

$$R: y_p = \frac{1}{16}e^{2x}$$

5.
$$(4D^2 - 8D + 5)y = e^x \operatorname{tg}(\frac{x}{2})$$

$$R: y_p = e^x \cos(\frac{x}{2}) \ln[\sec(\frac{x}{2}) - \operatorname{tg}(\frac{x}{2})]$$

6.
$$(D^2+1)y = \sec(x)$$

$$R: y_p = x sen(x) + cos(x) ln(cos(x))$$

7.
$$(D^2 + 9)y = 9\csc(3x)$$

$$R: y_p = -3x\cos(3x) + \sin(3x)\ln(\sin(3x))$$

8.
$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = \operatorname{sen}(e^{-x})$$

$$R: y_p = -e^{2x} \operatorname{sen}(e^{-x})$$

$$9. \quad x^2y'' - 6xy' + 10y = x^3$$

$$R: y_p = -\frac{1}{2}x^3$$

 $R: y_p = -4\sqrt{x}$

10.
$$x^2y'' - xy' - 3y = 15\sqrt{x}$$

$$R: y_p = \frac{1}{2}x^3 \ln(x) - \frac{3}{4}x^3$$

11.
$$x^2y'' - 2xy' + 2y = x^3\ln(x)$$

$$R: y_p = \frac{8}{65}\cos(\ln(x)) - \frac{1}{65}\sin(\ln(x))$$

12.
$$4x^2y'' - 4xy' + 3y = \operatorname{sen}(\ln(x))$$

13. $xy'' - (1 + 2x^2)y' = x^5e^{x^2}$

$$R: y_p = \frac{1}{8}x^2e^{x^2}(x^2 - 2)$$

14.
$$sen(4x)y'' - 4(cos^2(2x))y' = sen(2x)sen(4x)$$

$$R: y_p = \frac{\sin(2x)}{4} - \frac{x\cos(2x)}{2}$$

(En los ejercicios 15-19 considere una primera solución de la ec. homogénea de la forma

 $y_1(x) = ax + b$, debe hallar a y b)

15.
$$(2x+1)y''-4(x+1)y'+4y=-2$$

$$R: y_p = \frac{x}{2}$$

16.
$$(1+x^2)y'' + xy' - y = -1$$

$$R:y_p=1$$

17.
$$xy'' - y' = \frac{3}{x^2}$$

$$R: y_p = \frac{1}{x}$$

18.
$$(x^2 - 4x)y'' - (2x - 4)y' + 2y = \frac{x-2}{x^2}$$

$$R: y_p = \frac{1}{6x}$$

19.
$$(6x^2 - x)y'' + (6x - 2)y' - 6y = 3x^2 - x$$

$$R: y_p = \frac{x^2}{6}$$

20. Considere una solución considere una primera solución de la ec. homogénea de la forma $y_1(x) = e^{ax}$ debe encontrar $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$(2x^{2} - x)y'' + 2(x - 1)y' - (2x^{2} - 3x + 2)y = 3 - 2x$$

$$R: y_p = \frac{1}{x}$$