John Pittoracyle | 252885 | mool (85,4) = 3 | MUD-LABO3 4x+13x+3x=2m 1° dla n lt)=1, x(0)=0,x(0)=2 Romigranie mobodne: hourisconie vognumere. 4xu+13xw+3xw=12u=2·1=2 4xx+13xx+3x=0  $\lambda_{5} = A e^{2t}$ mbrausususa 2;2'=0 ks = 2Aezt xu= C1.2+C2.0=2C1  $\ddot{x}_{5} = 2^{2}Ae^{2t}$ xu= 0 422Ae2+132Ae2+3Ae2+=0/3Ae2+ х̂w=0 4.0+13.0+3.2C1=2 422+132+3=0  $x_{w} = 2C_{1} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$   $C_{1} = \frac{1}{3}$ 1=168-48=121 VOI = 11 honrigranie apolne:  $x = xw + x_0 = A_1 e^{-\frac{1}{4}t} + A_2 e^{-\frac{3t}{3}t} + \frac{2}{3}$  $12_{1} = \frac{-13+11}{2.4} = \frac{-2}{8} = -\frac{1}{4}$  $12z = -\frac{13-11}{1.4} = -\frac{24}{8} = -3$ honiorane ruegolne: 1 > s1 = A1e-4t  $\dot{x} = -\frac{1}{4}A_{e}e^{-\frac{1}{4}t} - 3A_{e}e^{-3t} + 0$  $|x > a = A_0 e^{-3t}$  $\dot{x} = -\frac{1}{4}A_1e^{-\frac{3}{4}t} - 3A_2e^{-3t}$  $(x(0) = 2 = A_1e^0 + A_2e^0 + \frac{2}{3}$  $x_0 = x_{01} + x_{02}$ 12(0)=0 = -4, A1e - 3Aze  $xs = A_e^{-\frac{4}{5}t} + A_1e^{-3t}$ 4 2=A1+A2+3=> == A1+A=1/.3 0 = -4 A1-3 Az #1 4= A1+A2  $\begin{cases} 4 = 3A_1 + 3A_2 \\ 0 = -\frac{1}{3}A_1 - 3A_2 \end{cases} +$ 4 = 16 + AZ h = 11 A1 A2 = 44 - 16 16 = 11 A1  $A_2 = \frac{44}{33} - \frac{48}{33}$  $A_1 = \frac{16}{11}$  $x(t) = \frac{16}{11}e^{-\frac{1}{5}t} - \frac{1}{33}e^{-3t} + \frac{2}{3}$ A2 = -4