

Example : $y'' + y = x + 1.$

I part. (Hom. case)

We are starting with char. eq. for homogeneous part:

$$y'' + y = 0 \quad \lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = i \text{ or } \lambda = -i.$$

Let us take $\lambda = i$. Then

$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$. Taking a linear combination of real and imaginary part of $(*)$ we are getting homogeneous sol.:

$$y_0(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

II part: Let us write a "special" number which is taken from $r(x) = x + 1$.

$r(x) = x + 1 = (x + 1) \cdot e^{0x}$. Hence $\lambda = \alpha + i\beta = 0 + i0 = 0$
0 is not a root for char. eq. so

$$y_p(x) = Ax + B \quad (r(x) \text{ is a polynomial of degree of 1})$$

Now, we need to find A, B .

$$y_p'(x) = A \quad y_p'' = 0$$

Let us put everything into our diff. eq.:

$$0 + Ax + B = x + 1$$

$$1 + Ax + B = x + 1.$$

$$B = 1 \quad A = 1.$$

Ans: $y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x + 1.$