

Exo 1:

$$1. 7y' + 2y = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 4x - 1$$

Solution homogène :

$$7y' + 2y = 0$$

$$y' = -\frac{2}{7}y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2}{7}y$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{2}{7}dx$$

$$\ln(|y|) = -\frac{2}{7}x + C$$

$$|y| = e^{-\frac{2}{7}x} e^C$$

$$y = \lambda e^{-\frac{2}{7}x}$$

Solution particulière :

Par identification, $y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$

$$7y' + 2y = (21a)x^2 + 14bx + 7c$$

$$+ (2a)x^3 + 2bx^2 + 2cx + 2d$$

$$= 2ax^3 + (21a + 2b)x^2 + (14b + 2c)x + (7c + 2d)$$

$$= 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 4x - 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a = 2 \\ 21a + 2b = -5 \\ 14b + 2c = 4 \\ 7c + 2d = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -13 \\ c = 93 \\ d = -326 \end{cases}$$

$$y = x^3 - 13x^2 + 93x - 326$$

Solution générale :

$$y = y_h + y_p = \lambda e^{-\frac{2}{7}x} + x^3 - 13x^2 + 93x - 326$$

$$2. x y' + y = x \sin(x)$$

Cas $x = 0$:

$$y = 0$$

Cas $x \neq 0$:

$$y' + \frac{y}{x} = \sin(x)$$

Solution homogène :

$$y' + \frac{y}{x} = 0$$

$$y' = -\frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln(|y|) = -\ln(|x|) + C$$

$$\ln(|y|) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{|x|}\right) + C$$

$$|y| = \frac{e^C}{|x|}$$

Cas $x < 0$:

$$|y| = \frac{e^C}{-x}$$

$$y = \frac{\lambda_1}{x}$$

Cas $x > 0$:

$$|y| = \frac{e^C}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{\lambda_2}{x}$$

Solution particulière :

Cas $x < 0$:

$$y = \frac{\lambda_1}{x}$$

Par variation de la constante :

$$y' + \frac{y}{x} = \sin(x)$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1'}{x} - \frac{\lambda_1}{x^2} + \frac{\lambda_1}{x^2} = \frac{\lambda_1'}{x} = \sin(x)$$

$$\lambda_1' = x \sin(x)$$

$$\lambda_1 = \int x \sin(x) dx$$

$$= -x \cos(x) + \int \cos(x) dx$$

$$= -x \cos(x) + \sin(x)$$

$$y = \frac{\lambda_1}{x} = \frac{-x \cos(x) + \sin(x)}{x}$$

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

Cas $x > 0$:

$$y = \frac{\lambda_2}{x}$$

De la même manière que pour $x < 0$, on trouve

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

$$= -\cos(x) + \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$$

Solution générale :

$$y = y_h + y_p$$

$$y = \begin{cases} -\cos(x) + \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2}, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -\cos(x) + \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3. y' = \cos(x) \sin(x) / y$$

$$dy = \cos(x) \sin(x) dx$$

$$y$$

$$h(y) = \int \sin(x) \cos(x) dx$$

$$= \sin^2(x) - \int \sin(x) \cos(x) dx$$

$$= \sin^2(x) - h(y) + C$$

$$2h(y) = \sin^2(x)$$

$$h(y) = \frac{\sin^2(x)}{2} + C$$

$$|y| = e^{\frac{\sin^2(x)}{2}} e^{\frac{C}{2}}$$

$$y = \lambda e^{\frac{\sin^2(x)}{2}}$$

Exo 2:

$$y'' - 2y' + y = \sin^2(x)$$

Solution homogène :

$$\Delta = 4 - 4 = 0$$

$$r = -\frac{b}{2a} = 1$$

$$y_h = C_1 + C_2 x e^x$$

Solution particulière :

$$\sin^2(x) = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2} \quad (\text{formule d'Euler})$$

$$\sin^2(x) = \left(\frac{e^{-ix} - e^{ix}}{2i} \right)^2 = \frac{e^{-2ix} + e^{2ix} - 2}{-4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{-2ix} + e^{2ix}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

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

On utilise le principe de superposition :

$$y_{p1}'' - 2y_{p1}' + y_{p1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Par identification, $y_{p1} = \alpha$

$$y_{p1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_{p2}'' - 2y_{p2}' + y_{p2} = -\frac{\cos(2x)}{2}$$

Par identification, $y_{p2} = \alpha \sin(2x) + \beta \cos(2x)$

$$y_{p2}' = 2\alpha \cos(2x) - 2\beta \sin(2x)$$

$$y_{p2}'' = -4\alpha \sin(2x) - 4\beta \cos(2x)$$

$$y_{p2}'' - 2y_{p2}' + y_{p2} = (-4\alpha - 3\alpha) \sin(2x) + (2\alpha - 3\beta) \cos(2x)$$

$$\begin{cases} 4\alpha - 3\alpha = 0 & (1) \\ -4\alpha - 3\beta = -\frac{1}{2} & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$3(1) + (2)$$

$$-25\alpha = -2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2}{25} \quad (1) \quad \beta = \frac{3}{4} \quad \alpha = \frac{3}{50}$$

$$y_{p2} = \frac{2}{25} \sin(2x) + \frac{3}{50} \cos(2x)$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{25} \sin(2x) + \frac{3}{50} \cos(2x)$$

Solution générale :

$$y = y_h + y_p = C_1 + C_2 x e^x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{25} \sin(2x) + \frac{3}{50} \cos(2x)$$