$$=$$
) $r^2 - 9 = 0$

$$(r-3)(r+3) = 0$$
 $r_1 = 3$ $r_2 = -3$ =) $y_1 = e^{r_1 x} = e^{3x}$
 $y_2 = e^{r_2 x} = e^{-3x}$
 $y_3 = e^{r_2 x} = e^{3x}$
 $y_4 = e^{r_2 x} = e^{3x}$
 $y_5 = e^{r_5 x} = e^{3x}$
 $y_6 = e^{r_5 x} = e^{r_5 x}$
 $y_7 = e^{r_5 x} = e^{r_5 x}$
 $y_8 = e^{r_5 x} = e^{r_5 x}$
 $y_8 = e^{r_5 x} = e^{r_5 x}$
 $y_9 = c_1 e^{r_5 x} = c_2 e^{r_5 x}$
 $y_9 = c_1 e^{r_5 x} = c_3 e^{r_5 x}$
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$$W(y_1, y_1)(x) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{3x} & e^{-3x} \\ 3e^{3x} & -3e^{3x} \end{vmatrix} = -3 - 3 = -6 \neq 0$$
old den y_1 ve y_2 linear baginsizedir.

("i) (5) derklemmn köklem kompleks Olsun.

Eger n=x+i3 seklende bir kompleks kók ise denklemn ketsoyilar, reel olduğundan nı in esleniği olan 2=x-i3 da karakteristik denklemin bir diger kökü olmalıdır.

- (i) maddesindeki gibi r= x+iz kompleks kókú i'ain
- (3) dif. derklennn $y_i = e^{ix} = e^{(\alpha + i\beta)x}$ Gózómő elde edilir. Ancok bu ifode kompleks Gózómdőr. Uygulanado Gogúnlukla reel Gózómlerin bulunması istenir. Euder formúls yordimiyla y_i Gózómő;

$$y_{1} = e = e \cdot e$$

$$= e^{\lambda x} \left(\cos(\beta x) + i\sin(\beta x) \right)$$

$$= e^{\lambda x} \left(\cos(\beta x) + ie^{\lambda x} \sin(\beta x) - - \cdot \cdot \cdot (6) \right)$$

(3) homojer (7) blamme yazılır. Buradan real kotsayılı hen reel Inec derkleminn kompleks Gózumlerinin hende sonal kisimlari alinarak,

$$y_1 = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x)$$
, $y_2 = e^{-\sin(\beta x)}$ --- (7)

reel gôzinlers elde edilr.

Kolayca gösterilebilir ki korakteristik derklemin 12=d-iB eslenk kompletes kókó ign elde edilen, y = e = e kompleks gózvminun reel ve sanal kisimleri da (7) deks y, ve y2 reel gózimlerinin bir linear kombinasyonudur. Yanı y2=e (7) deki Gözümlerden forklı reel gózimler vermez.

Sonuy olarak karakteristik denklemin 1 = 4+1,3, 12=4-i3 kompleks kök gift ign (3) dif. derkleminin (7) 'de veriler y, y2 reel Gôtimler elle edilla

$$W(y_1, y_2)(x) = \begin{cases} e^{dx} (\cos \beta x) & e^{dx} (\sin \beta x) \\ e^{dx} (\cos \beta x - \beta \sin \beta x) & e^{dx} (\cos \beta x + \beta \cos \beta x) \end{cases}$$

$$= e^{2dx} \left(2 \cos \beta x \sin \beta x + \beta \cdot \cos^2 \beta x \right) - e^{2dx} \left(2 \sin \beta x \cdot \cos \beta x - \beta \cdot \sin^2 \beta x \right)$$

$$= e^{2dx} \left(3 \cos^2 \beta x + \beta \cdot \sin^2 \beta x \right) = \beta \cdot e^{2dx} \neq 0 \text{ obliganden}$$

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$$= e^{2dx} \left(3 \cos^2 \beta x + \beta \cdot \sin^2 \beta x \right) = \beta \cdot e^{2dx} \neq 0 \text{ obliganden}$$

$$\Rightarrow (D^2 - 4D + 13)y = 0$$

$$(\underbrace{r^2 - 4r + 13}) \underbrace{e^{rx}}_{\neq 0} = 0$$

$$y''=r^2e^{rx}$$

$$=16-4.13 = 16-52 = -36$$

$$\Gamma_1 = \frac{-b+1}{2a} = \frac{4+\sqrt{-36}}{2} = \frac{4+6i}{2} = 2+3i$$

$$y_1 = e^{-ix} = e^{(2+3i)x} = e^{-2x} (\cos 3x + i \sin 3x)$$

$$= e \cdot \cos 3x + i \cdot e \cdot \sin 3x$$

=>
$$y_1 = e^{2x} \cos 3x$$
 ve $y_2 = e^{2x} \sin 3x$

$$y = c_1 \cdot y_1 + c_2 \cdot y_2$$

 $y = c_1 \cdot e^{2x} \cdot \cos 3x + c_2 \cdot e^{2x} \cdot \sin 3x$ garel GÓZÜMÜ

bulunur.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z}$$
: $y'' + 16y = 0$, $y(0) = 2$, $y'(0) = -2$ baslongian deger probleminin assument bulunuz.

$$= \sum_{r=-16}^{2} r^{2} + 16 = 0 = \sum_{r=-16}^{2} korokteristik denklen$$

$$y_i = e^{rix} = e^{i4x} = cos4x + isrn4x$$

$$= y_1 = \cos 4x$$

$$y_2 = \sin 4x$$

$$y_3 = \sin 4x$$

$$W(y_1, y_2)(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos hx & \sin hx \\ -4 \sin hx & 4 \cos hx \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cos^2 hx + 4 \sin^2 hx$$

$$= 4 \neq 0 \text{ old day}$$

y=c, cosux +cr. sinux) deckienin genel Gozimudor. Simdi

baslongia sartlorini yerine koyarak denklenin özel gözemini

bulunv2

$$= \int y = 2\cos 4x - \frac{\sin 4x}{2}$$

$$-2 = 4c_2 =) | c_2 = -1/2 |$$

(iii) (5) derkleninin kökleri Gakisik olsun.

Eger (, , (5) derkleminin agkisik med kókó ise (5)

Karakteristik denklen! as (r-ri) = 0 olur. Dologisiyla

(3) dif. derkler $90(D-1)^2y=0$ bigiminde yazılabir.

y, = e ifadesinin (3) denkleminin bir 4520m2 olduğu akıktır. Buroden y2 = x.e "x olarak elde edilir. Diğer

taraptan $\forall x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ icin;

 $w(y_1, y_2)(x) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{it} & xe^{it} \\ e^{it} & e^{it} \end{vmatrix} = e^{it} (1 + it)$ $= e^{it} (1 + it)$ $= xi e^{2it}$

older y, ve yz lneer bagimsizedir. O halde genel

y = Ge + C2 x e $y = c_1 \cdot y_1 + c_2 \cdot y_2 = 3$

y=enx (c,+ c2.x) reklinde elde edilir.

dif. derkleminin genel ciózomini 50=: y"+2y'+1=0 P010407 -

 \Rightarrow $r^2 + 2r + 1 = 0 =$ borokteristik obuk

 $(\Gamma+1)^2=0$ =) $\Gamma_1=\Gamma_2=-1$ gokisik kók vordir.

 $|y_1 = e^{x} = e^{-x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{-x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{-x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{-x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{-x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{-x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{-x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$ $|y_2 = x \cdot e^{x} = x \cdot e^{x}$

CamScanner ile tarandı

$$\frac{\partial 2}{\partial 2}$$
: $y'' - 2y' + 1 = 0$, $y(0) = 5$, $y'(0) = 10$ baslangis
deger problemini Gózsnöz.

$$=$$
 $\int_{-2r+1}^{2} = 0$ $=$ karakteristik denk.

$$(r-1)^2=0$$
 =) $(r=r_2=1)$ Gokisik kök vordin.

$$y = c_1 \cdot y_1 + c_2 \cdot y_2 =$$
 $y = c_1 e^{x} + c_2 x e^{x} =$ genel cozem

$$y(0) = 5 \Rightarrow 5 = c_1 e^0 + c_2 \cdot 0.e^0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 5$$

$$y'(0) = 10 =$$
 $y' = c, e^{x} + c_{1}e^{x} + c_{2}xe^{x}$
 $10 = 4e^{0} + c_{1}e^{0} + c_{2}e^{0}$
 $10 = 5 + c_{2} =$ $(c_{2} = 5)$

$$y = 5e^{x} + 5xe^{x} =$$
 $y = 5e^{x}(x+1)$ => ôzel cozon olur.

SDEV SOLULAR

2)
$$y'' - 6y' + 13y = 0$$