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EXS TD3 Analyse II.
            1. Y'' + 4Y = x e^x.
                2. Y'' + 2Y' = 2x^2.
                3. Y'' + 2Y' + Y = e^{-x}.
  (E): y"+4y = xe
    Solution de leg Homogene
  y'' + 4y = 0 E_c: \Sigma + 4 = 0

\Delta = -16 < 0 S = 4i

S = -4i = -2i = 0

S = -4i = -2i = 0
                     \mathcal{D}_{\lambda} = \underbrace{4i}_{2} = \lambda i = 0 + \lambda i
        & ou Les polutions de l'équation Homogène

y (x) = A e x (Os (DX) + B e x sin 2x
          MH CS) = A CODEX + BJ8M 2X A, BEP.
solution part Cullere
    d(x) = xe = P(x) \cdot e^{1 \cdot x}
P(x) = x \longrightarrow Leg(p) = x
 10=1 m'est par solution' de Ec on prendra alors y(s) = Q(x)e^{c} ovec dyQ = dyP = 1
 C.ad yp(x) = (xx+\beta)e^{x} + yp(x) = xe + (ax+\beta)e^{x} = (x+\beta+ax)e^{x}
ypex-pol = (x+\beta+ax)e^{x}
ypex-pol = (x+\beta+ax)e^{x}
ypex-pol = (x+\beta+ax)e^{x}
     (2x+3+4x)e^{x}+4(xx+3)e^{x}=xe^{x}
(5xx+2x+5\beta)e^{x}=xe^{x}
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par in : 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 5\% = 1 \\ 2\% + 5\beta = 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{25}$$

Doin upp (s) =  $(\frac{1}{5}x - \frac{2}{25}) \cdot e^{3}$  extrama solution point.

Les polutions de E, sont

Les polutions point de E, sont

Les politics politics point de E, sont

Les politics p

Mpert sol Le Ez =  $4 \int_{0}^{1} (x) + 2y = 2x^{2}$ (a)  $6xx+2B+2\sqrt{2}x+2Bx+8y=2x^{2}$ (b)  $6xx^{2}+(6x+4B)x+2B+28=2x^{2}$ (6) = 2 (8) = 2 (8) = 4 (8) = 4 (8) = 4 (8) = 4 (8) = 4 (8) = 4 (8) = 4 (8) = 4 (8) = 4 (8) = 4 (8) = 4 (8) = 4 (9) = 4 (1) = 4 (1) = 4 (1) = 4 (2) = 4 (3) = 4 (4) = 4 (8) = 4 (8) = 4 (8) = 4 (9) = 4 (9) = 4 (1) = 4 (1) = 4 (1) = 4 (1) = 4 (2) = 4 (3) = 4 (4) = 4 (8)Les polutions' de (E) sont; MG(X) = 4+Be + 3x-1x+1x A, BER