Exercice 1:

Soit l'équation différentielle 
$$E:(1+e^{-x})Y'-Y=(1+2x)e^x+(1+x)e^{2x}$$

- 1. Trouver la forme générale des solutions de l'équation homogène associée à E.
- 2. Chercher une solution de E de la forme  $Y(x)=\alpha xe^{2x}$  où  $\alpha$  est une constante réelle à déterminer.
  - 3. Donner alors la forme générale des solutions de E

1) 
$$y_{h}(x) = \lambda e^{6(x)}$$
,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ 

et 
$$G(x) = \int_{1+\bar{e}^{x}}^{-1} dx = -\int_{1+\frac{1}{2x}}^{1} dx$$

et 
$$G(x) = \int \frac{1}{1+e^{x}} dx = -\int \frac{1}{1+e^{x}} dx$$

$$u = e^{x} + 1$$

$$u' = -\int \frac{e^{x}}{1+e^{x}} dx = -\ln(e^{x} + 1)$$

$$\iint_{h} (x) = \lambda e$$

$$\iint_{h} (x) = \lambda (e^{x} + 1) ; \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \quad y_{h}(x) = \lambda e$$

$$2) \quad y_{h}(x) = \lambda x e^{2x} \quad \text{polution particulties}$$

$$E: (1 + e^{-x})Y' - Y = (1 + 2x)e^{x} + (1 + x)e^{2x}$$

$$y_{h}(x) = \lambda e^{x} \quad \text{polution particulties}$$

$$E: (1 + e^{-x})Y' - Y = (1 + 2x)e^{x} + (1 + x)e^{2x}$$

$$y_{h}(x) = \lambda e^{x} \quad \text{polution particulties}$$

$$y_{h}(x) = \lambda e^{x} \quad \text{polution particul$$

## Exercice 2:

On considère l'équation différentielle

$$E: (x+1)(x^2+1)Y' + 2xY = \frac{(x+1)^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}, \quad x \in ]-1, +\infty[.$$

- ightharpoonup 1. Trouver la forme générale des solutions de l'équation homogène associée à E.
- $\rightarrow$  2. Déterminer une solution particulière de E.
- $\rightarrow$  3. Donner alors la forme générale des solutions de E.
- $\rightarrow$  4. Déterminer <u>la</u> solution  $Y_1$  de E telle que  $Y_1(0) = 1$ .

$$a(x) = (x+1)(x+1) ; b(x) = 2x C(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$x \in ]-1, +\infty[.$$

$$-6(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)}$$
 of  $x$ 

$$\frac{\partial x}{(x+n)(x^2+n)} = \frac{\alpha}{x+n} + \frac{bx+c}{x^2+1}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha(x+n) + (bx+c)(x+n)}{(x+n)(x^2+n)}$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha+b)x^2 + (b+c)c + \alpha+c}{(x+n)(x^2+n)}$$

(x+1)(x+1)par id

(a) a+b=0(b) a+c=2(b) a+c=0 a+3-1(c) a+c=0 a+3-1 $G(x) = \left| \frac{\partial x}{(x+n)(x^2+n)} dx \right| = \left( \frac{-1}{x+n} + \frac{x+1}{x^2+n} \right) dx$ 

W

$$G(\vec{x}) = -\ln|x+1| + \int \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} dx \quad \ln(x) = \alpha \ln x$$

$$x \in ]-1+\infty[\quad \epsilon] \quad x > -1 \quad \epsilon = x+1 > 0$$

$$G(\vec{x}) = -\ln(x+1) + \int \frac{xx}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$G(\vec{x}) = -\ln(x+1) + \int \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + \alpha \cot(x) + \int \frac{1}{2} \ln(x+1) + \int \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + \alpha \cot(x)$$

$$= \ln(x+1) - \ln(x^2+1) - \alpha \cot(x)$$

$$= \ln(x+1) - \alpha \cot(x)$$

$$= \ln(x+1) - \ln(x^2+1) - \alpha \cot(x)$$

$$= \ln(x+1) - \alpha \cot(x)$$

$$= \ln(x+1)$$

parid 
$$|x+2\alpha x| = 1+2x$$
  
 $|x+2\alpha x| = 1+x$   
 $|x+$ 

porid

If 
$$y_p(x) = xe^{2x}$$
 St une Politin' particulier sle E  
3) Les Politins de (E) jont :  
 $y_b(x) = y_b(x) + y_p(x) = \lambda(e^2 + 1) + xe$   
 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ 

Notution de 
$$(E)$$
 joint :  
 $(X) = (1, (Y) + (1, (Y)) = (2, (X)) + (2, (Y)) = (2, (Y)) + (2, (Y)) + (2, (Y)) = (2, (Y)) + (2, (Y)) + (2, (Y)) = (2, (Y)) + (2, (Y)) + (2, (Y)) + (2, (Y)) = (2, (Y)) + (2, (Y)) +$ 

$$y) = 4(x) + 40(x) = \lambda(2+1) + xe$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) =$$

 $\frac{\chi+1}{\sqrt{2x^2+n}} = \frac{\varphi(x)}{\sqrt{2x^2+n}} = \frac{\varphi(x)}{$ 

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} e^{-x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x) = \frac{\text{carctom } (x)}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2+1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\text{carctom } x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x) = \frac{2+1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2+1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

3) Il Zes polutions de (E) pont :

If 
$$(x) = \lambda \left[ \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} e^{-\alpha x \operatorname{chan} x} \right] + \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$
;  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ .

4) La solution ob (E) pénfrom (-  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ) +  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 1  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 1  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 2  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 3  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 4  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 4

$$\frac{\lambda}{\lambda}(0) = 1 \quad \text{(a)} \quad \lambda + 1 = 1$$

$$\lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$