

Ex 1

$$y' - 0,3y = 0 \quad (E)$$

$$1. \quad y_0(x) = K e^{-\frac{(-0,3)}{1}x} = K e^{0,3x} \quad \text{avec } K \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2. \quad f(x) = K e^{0,3x} \quad f(0) = 20$$

$$f(0) = K e^0 = K \Rightarrow K = 20$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = 20 e^{0,3x}$$

Ex 2

$$y' - 2y = 2x + 1 \quad (E)$$

$$y' - 2y = 0 \quad (H)$$

$$1. \quad y_0(x) = K e^{2x} \quad \text{avec } K \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2. \quad f_0(x) = ax + b \quad \text{est solution de (E)}$$

$$\text{si } f_0' - 2f_0 = 2x + 1$$

$$\text{Donc } a - 2(ax + b) = 2x + 1$$

$$a - 2ax - 2b = 2x + 1$$

$$-2ax + a - 2b = 2x + 1$$

$$-2a = 2 \quad \text{et} \quad a - 2b = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a = -1 \quad -2b = 2 \Rightarrow b = -1$$

Donc $f_0(x) = -x-1$ est bien solution de (E).

3. $y_{\tilde{E}}(x) = K e^{2x} - x - 1$

4. $f(x) = K e^{2x} - x - 1$ $f(0) = 1$

$$f(0) = K e^0 - 0 - 1 = K - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow K - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow K = 2$$

Donc $f(x) = 2e^{2x} - x - 1$

Ex 3

$$y' - 2y = -2x^2 - 2x \quad (E)$$

$$y' - 2y = 0 \quad (H)$$

1. $y_0(x) = K e^{2x}$ avec $K \in \mathbb{R}$

2. $h(x) = (x+1)^2$ est solution de (E)

si $h' - 2h = -2x^2 - 2x$

$$h'(x) = 2(x+1) \times 1 = 2(x+1) \quad \longleftrightarrow$$

f	f'
u^n	$n u^{n-1} u'$

$$h(x) = (x+1)^2 = x^2 + 2x + 1 \quad \longleftrightarrow \left[(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + 2 - 2(x^2 + 2x + 1) =$$

$$= 2x + \cancel{2} - 2x^2 - 4x - \cancel{2} =$$

$$= -2x^2 - 2x$$

Donc $h(x)$ est bien solution de (E).

$$3. \quad y_E(x) = K e^{2x} + (x+1)^2$$

$$4. \quad f(x) = K e^{2x} + (x+1)^2 \quad f(1) = 1$$

$$f(1) = K e^2 + (1+1)^2 =$$

$$= K e^2 + 4 \Rightarrow K e^2 + 4 = 1$$

$$K e^2 = -3$$

$$K = -\frac{3}{e^2} = -3e^{-2}$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = -3e^{-2} e^{2x} + (x+1)^2$$

$$= -3e^{2x-2} + (x+1)^2$$

Ex 4

$$y' + 2y = -\frac{5}{3} e^{-3x} \quad (E)$$

$$1. \quad y_a(x) = K e^{-2x} \quad \text{avec } K \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2. \quad g(x) = \frac{5}{3} e^{-3x} \quad \text{est solution de (E)}$$

$$\text{si } g' + 2g = -\frac{5}{3} e^{-3x}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{5}{3} (-3) e^{-3x} = -5 e^{-3x}$$

$$g' + 2g = -5 e^{-3x} + 2 \frac{5}{3} e^{-3x} =$$

$$= -5 e^{-3x} + \frac{10}{3} e^{-3x} =$$

$$= e^{-3x} \left(-5 + \frac{10}{3} \right) = e^{-3x} \left(\frac{-15+10}{3} \right) = -\frac{5}{3} e^{-3x}$$

Donc $g(x)$ est bien solution de (E).

$$3. \quad y_E(x) = K e^{-2x} + \frac{5}{3} e^{-3x}$$

$$4. \quad f(x) = K e^{-2x} + \frac{5}{3} e^{-3x} \quad f(0) = -\frac{5}{6}$$

$$f(0) = K e^0 + \frac{5}{3} e^0 = K + \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow K + \frac{5}{3} = -\frac{5}{6} \Rightarrow K = -\frac{5}{6} - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{-5-10}{6} = -\frac{15}{6} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = -\frac{5}{2} e^{-2x} + \frac{5}{3} e^{-3x} =$$

$$= 5 e^{-2x} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} e^{-x} \right)$$