$$\frac{E \times 1}{2y' + 3y} = 0 \qquad (ay' + by = 0)$$

$$a = 2 \qquad b = 3$$

$$les \quad solutions \quad sont \quad y_a(x) = Ke^{-\frac{3}{2}x}$$

$$Donc \qquad y_a(x) = Ke^{-\frac{3}{2}x}$$

$$y' + 2y = 0 \qquad (ay' + by = 0)$$

$$a_i = 1 \qquad b = 2$$

$$y' + 2y = 0$$
 $(ay' + by = 0)$
 $\alpha = 1$ $b = 2$
 $Danc$ $y_{\alpha}(x) = Ke^{2x}$

$$\frac{E \times 2}{4y' + 5y = 0} \Rightarrow y_0(x) = Ke^{-\frac{5}{4}x}$$

$$2y' - 3y = 0 \qquad (ay' + by = 0)$$

$$a = 2 \qquad b = -3$$

$$2x = 2 \qquad 2x = Ke^{\frac{3}{2}x}$$

$$2x = 2 \qquad 2x = Ke^{\frac{3}{2}x}$$

$$\frac{E \times 3}{y' + 2y = 6}$$

$$f(x) = 3$$

$$f'(x) = 4$$

$$f'(x) = 3$$

$$f'(x)$$

1)
$$y' + 2y = 0$$

=> $y_0(x) = Ke^{-2x}$

2)
$$f(x) = 3$$
 est une solution de (E)
car $f' + 2f = 6$.

3) Les solutions de l'équation (E) sont $\frac{1}{\sqrt{E(x)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{E(x)}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{E(x)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{E(x)}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{E(x)}}$

Déterminer la fonction
$$g(x)$$
 solution de IE)
tels que $g(o) = 0$

$$g(x) = Ke^{-2x} + 3 = g(0) = Ke^{0} + 3 = K + 3$$

$$g(0) = 0 \Rightarrow K+3=0 \Rightarrow K=-3$$

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

$$\frac{E \times 4}{y'-y=x}$$

$$f(x) = -x - 1$$
Si $f(x)$ est solution, alors $f'-f=x$

$$f'=-1$$

$$f=-x-1 = -1 - (-x-1) = -1 + x + x = x$$

Danc f(x)=-x-1 est bien solution.

$$\frac{E \times 5}{2y' + y = e^{x}}$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{3}e^{x}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{3}e^{x}$$

$$2f' + f = \frac{2}{3}e^{x} + \frac{1}{3}e^{x} = \frac{2+1}{3}e^{x} = \frac{3}{3}e^{x} = e^{x}$$

Denc $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}e^{x}$ est bien solution.