

## Ex 6

$$y' + 3y = 5 \quad (E)$$

1.  $f(x) = a$  soit solution de (E).

$f$  est solution de (E) si  $f' + 3f = 5$

$$f' = 0 \Rightarrow 0 + 3a = 5 \Rightarrow a = \frac{5}{3}$$

2. I)  $y' + 3y = 0$

$$y_0(x) = K e^{-3x}$$

II)  $f(x) = \frac{5}{3}$  est solution de (E)

III) Les solutions de (E) sont

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

## Ex 7

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

I) Les solutions sont:  $y_0(x) = K e^{-\frac{-2}{1}x} = K e^{2x}$

II)  $f(x)$  est solution  $\Rightarrow f(x) = K e^{2x}$

$$f(0) = K e^0 = K \Rightarrow K = 2$$

$$\text{Donc } f(x) = 2 e^{2x}$$

Ex 8

$$y' + y = 0$$

$$f(-1) = 3$$

I) Les solutions sont:  $y_0(x) = K e^{-x}$

$$\text{II) } f(x) = K e^{-x} \Rightarrow f(-1) = K e^{-(-1)} = K e$$

$$\Rightarrow K e = 3 \Rightarrow K = \frac{3}{e} = 3 e^{-1}$$

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