$$y'-2y = -2x^2-2x$$
 (E)  
 $y'-2y = 0$  (H)

1. Les solutions de (H)

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

$$h'(x) = 2(x+1) = 2x+2$$

$$h'-2h = 2x+2-2(x+1)^{2} =$$

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

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

$$= -2x^{2}-2x$$

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

3. Les solutions de (E) sent:

$$y_{\epsilon}(x) = K e^{2x} + (x+1)^{2}$$

$$f(1) = 1 = f(1) = Ke^{2} + (1+1)^{2}$$

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

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

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

1. Les solutions de (Ea) sont:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ponc q(x) est solution de (E).

3. Les soltions de (E) sont:  

$$Y_E(x) = Ke^{-2x} + \frac{5}{3}e^{-3x}$$

4. 
$$f(x)$$
 est solution de (E) denc  

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

$$f(0) = -\frac{5}{6} \Rightarrow f(0) = Ke^{0} + \frac{5}{3}e^{0}$$

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

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

$$y' + y = 2xe^{-x}$$
 (E)

1. 
$$g(x) = ax^2 e^{-x}$$
 est solution de (E) si  $g' + g = 2x e^{-x}$  (\*)

$$g(x) = ax^2e^{-x} = uv$$
  $u = ax^2$   $v = e^{-x}$   $u' = Lax$   $v' = -e^{-x}$ 

$$g'(x) = u'v + uv' = 2\alpha \times e^{-x} + \alpha \times^{2}(-e^{-x}) =$$

$$= 2\alpha \times e^{-x} - \alpha \times^{2}e^{-x}$$

Dorc (\*): 
$$2a \times e^{-x} = 2 \times e^{-x}$$

$$\boxed{a = 1}$$

2. les solutions de (Fo) sont:

3. Les solutions de (E) sent:

4. f(x) est solution de (E) denc

$$f(x) = Ke^{-x} + x^2e^{-x}$$

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