

b) Determining the solution

$$\lambda = -1, 1 \quad \boxed{y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x}$$

$$1. \lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda + 4)(\lambda - 1) = 0$$

$$2. \lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 13 = 0$$

$$\frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 52}}{2}$$

$$\lambda = -3 + i\sqrt{3}, -3 - i\sqrt{3}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{-3+i\sqrt{3}x} + C_2 e^{-3-i\sqrt{3}x} \quad \text{with } C_2 = \bar{C}_1$$

$$3. \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \quad \lambda = -1 \quad y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 x e^{-x}$$

$$C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 1$$

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$$\boxed{y = e^{-x} + x e^{-x}}$$

$$4. \lambda^2 + 5\lambda = 0 \quad \lambda = 0, -5$$

$$\boxed{y = C_1 e^{0x} + C_2 e^{-5x}}$$

$$5. \lambda^2 - 16\lambda = 0 \quad \lambda = 0, 16$$

$$\boxed{y = C_1 e^{0x} + C_2 e^{16x}}$$

$$6. \lambda^2 + 16\lambda = 0 \quad \lambda = 0, -16$$

$$\boxed{y = C_1 e^{0x} + C_2 e^{-16x}}$$

$$e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i \sin(x)$$

$$\sqrt{3}$$