

$$5/4 \quad y'' - 3y' + 2y = \sin x$$

Charakter. polynom:  $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$

Teil Char. system je:  $e^x, e^{2x}$

Wegen 'denn nur 'speziell' hier: ± i wenn 'keine' Parallelität des Polynoms  
gibt. 'keine' 'reine' 'keine' 'keine'

$$g(x) = A \sin x + B \cos x \quad 1.2$$

$$g'(x) = A \cos x + (-B) \sin x \quad 1.(-3)$$

$$g''(x) = -A \sin x - B \cos x \quad 1.1$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'' - 3g' + 2g &= A(2 \sin x - 3 \cos x - \sin x) + B(2 \cos x + 3 \sin x - 2 \cos) \\ &= A(\sin x - 3 \cos x) + B(\cos x + 3 \sin x) \\ &= \sin x (A + 3B) + \cos x (B - 3A) \end{aligned}$$

so nur normal =  $\sin x$

Teil  $A + 3B = 1 \quad 1.3$

$$-3A + B = 0 \quad 1.(-3)$$

$$10B = 3 \Rightarrow B = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$10A = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{10}$$

Wegen 'reine':  $g(x) = \frac{1}{10} \sin x + \frac{3}{10} \cos x + \alpha e^x + \beta e^{2x}$  in  $\mathbb{R}$

per methoden  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ .

4/8

$$y'' - 2y' + y = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

$$x \neq 0!$$

Charakteristisches Polynom:  $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = 1$

Charakteristisches System:  $e^x, x e^x$

Wort Stammansatz:  $\Rightarrow$  reines Produkt.

$$y(x) := A(x) e^x + B(x) x e^x$$

$$y'(x) = \underbrace{A'(x) \cdot e^x + B'(x) \cdot x e^x + A(x) (e^x)' + B(x) (x e^x)'}_{\text{polo} = 0}$$

$$y''(x) = \underbrace{A'(x) (e^x)'' + B'(x) (x e^x)''}_{\text{polo} = 0} + \underbrace{A(x) (e^x)'' + B(x) (x e^x)''}_{\text{polo} = 0}$$

Perdominanzansatz  
minimales  $e^x$  oder  $x e^x$  ansatz  
E1) reines  $e^x$  ansatz

$$A'(x) \cdot e^x + B'(x) x e^x = 0$$

$$A'(x) e^x + B'(x) e^x (1+x) = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

$$B'(x) e^x (1+x-x) = \frac{e^x}{x} \Rightarrow B'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

2. ansatz:  $A'(x) e^x = -x e^x$   $B'(x) = -e^x \Rightarrow A'(x) = -1$

$$\Rightarrow B(x) = \ln|x|; A(x) = -x$$

Teilweise reines:  $-x e^x + \ln|x| x e^x + x e^x + \ln|x| x e^x$

Ma  $(-\infty, 0)$   $\&$   $a$  oder  $m$   $(0, +\infty)$

per  $\ln|x|$   $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ .

4/13

$$x y'' + 2y' - x y = 0 \quad \bullet \text{ jehes isien' } y = \frac{e^x}{x} = g_0(x)$$

ip kr gunda isien' ?  $(g_0)' = e^x \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \frac{e^x}{x} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)$

$$g_0'' = e^x \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right) + 2 \frac{1}{x^3} \right) = \frac{e^x}{x} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} \right)$$

Gundel' isien' Hledans ne hrom:  $g(x) = \underbrace{w(x) \cdot g_0(x)}$

AKO ✓

$$g'(x) = w' g_0 + w g_0'$$

Prdskamen' dr mrie

$$g''(x) = w'' g_0 + 2w' g_0' + w g_0''$$

amin' gundel'  $g_0$  j isien'

$$w''(x g_0) + 2x w' g_0' + 2w g_0 = 0$$

$$w''(e^x) + w'(2x g_0' + 2g_0) = 0$$

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

$$w'' + 2w' = 0 \quad \text{gundel' } e^x > 0.$$

indag. gundel' j  $e^{2x}$

$$(w' e^{2x})' = w'' e^{2x} + w' 2e^{2x} = 0$$

$$w' = C e^{-2x} \Rightarrow w = D e^{-2x}$$

Hledans' gundel' isien' j:  $\frac{e^{-x}}{x} = g_1$

ZP:

$$g_1' = e^{-x} \left( -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$g_1'' = e^{-x} \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} \right)$$

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

Hledans' isien' j hof:  $\frac{1}{x} (x e^{-x} + \beta e^x)$  m n  $(0, +\infty)$  nakt m n

$(-\infty, 0)$

gundel'  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

Wie hoch werden 'problem' für  $\bar{m}$  0?

$$\text{Für } \bar{m} \text{ gilt: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} A(1+x+\sigma(x)) + B(1-x+\sigma(x)) \cdot \frac{1}{x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{A+B}{x} + A-B + \sigma(x) \quad \text{oder } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{A+B}{x} =$$

problem!  $A = -B$ .

Für  $A = -B$

$$g(x) = A \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x} = A \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} x^n \left( \frac{1}{n!} - (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!} \right) \cdot x.$$

Jetzt  $g$  via 'n' Potenzreihe & 'n' Taylorentwicklung; geht

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} A \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 2A & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{ist } \bar{m} \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \quad \forall A \in \mathbb{R}$$

problem! an allen  $\mathbb{R}$  messig?