

$$1) y''(x) - 2y'(x) + y(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

Otrácné $F(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}$, $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$,

hľadáme riešenie def. na $(-\infty, 0)$, $(0, \infty)$

Riešime homogennú rovnicu, char. pol. je

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = (\lambda - 1)^2$$

Dostáváme FS $\{e^x, xe^x\}$.

$\frac{e^x}{x}$ není speciální pravá strana. Použijeme

variaci konstant.

Hledáme řešení tvaru

$$y(x) = C_1(x) e^x + C_2(x) x e^x.$$

Přič

$$y'(x) = \underbrace{C_1'(x)e^x + C_2'(x)xe^x}_{\text{razón} = 0} + C_1(x)e^x + C_2(x)e^x(x+1)$$

$$y''(x) = C_1'(x)e^x + C_2'(x)e^x(x+1) + C_1(x)e^x + C_2(x)e^x(x+2)$$

Para tener la ración de los términos

$$\underline{C_1'(x)e^x + C_2'(x)e^x(x+1) = \frac{e^x}{x}}$$

Dostívan soustavu

$$C_1'(x) e^x + C_2'(x) x e^x = 0$$

$$C_1'(x) e^x + C_2'(x) e^x (x+1) = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

$$C_2'(x) e^x = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

$$C_2'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$C_1'(x) = -1$$

Tedy $c_2(x) = \log|x|$, $c_1(x) = -x$.

Obracni' wzory! je:

$$y(x) = c_1(x) e^x + c_2(x) x e^x + D_1 e^x + D_2 x e^x,$$

$$D_1, D_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= -x e^x + \log|x| x e^x + D_1 e^x + D_2 x e^x,$$

$x \in (0, \infty), (-\infty, 0).$

$$2) \quad y''(x) + y(x) = \frac{1}{\sin(x)}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sin(x)}, \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

Hledáme $\vec{r} \in \mathbb{C}^2$ def. na $(k\pi, (k+1)\pi)$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Chr. pol. homogenní rovnice je

$$\lambda^2 + 1 = (\lambda + i)(\lambda - i)$$

Dostáváme FS $\{ \sin(x), \cos(x) \}$

$\frac{1}{\sin(x)}$ nem. ve spec. tvaru, hledáme

Fešeni' tvaru

$$y(x) = C_1(x) \sin(x) + C_2(x) \cos(x)$$

Pak

$$y'(x) = \underbrace{C_1'(x) \sin(x) + C_2'(x) \cos(x)}_{=0} + C_1(x) \cos(x) - C_2(x) \sin(x)$$

$$y''(x) = \underbrace{C_1'(x) \cos(x) - C_2'(x) \sin(x)}_{= \frac{1}{\sin(x)}} - C_1(x) \sin(x) - C_2(x) \cos(x)$$

Dogti v' an son shu VL

Nemasi bogh
ekvivalenti.

$$C_1'(x) \sin(x) + C_2'(x) \cos(x) = 0$$

$$C_1'(x) \cos(x) - C_2'(x) \sin(x) = \frac{1}{\sin(x)}$$

$$\left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} \right)$$

$$C_1'(x) \left(-\sin(x) - \frac{\cos^2(x)}{\sin(x)} \right) = \frac{1}{\sin(x)}$$

$$C_2'(x) \left(-\frac{1}{\sin(x)} \right) = \frac{1}{\sin(x)}$$

$$C_2'(x) = -1$$

$$C_1'(x) \sin(x) - \cos(x) = 0$$

$$C_1'(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}$$

Then $C_2(x) = -x$, $C_1(x) = \int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sin(x) \\ dt = \cos(x) dx \end{array} \right|$

$$= \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \log |\sin(x)|$$

Obecné řešení: ∇_x je třeba udělat zkusbu!

$$y(x) = \log |\sin(x)| \sin(x) - x \cos(x) + D_1 \sin(x) + D_2 \cos(x),$$

$$D_1, D_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \in (k\pi, (k+1)\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$3) \quad y''(x) + 2y'(x) + y(x) = 3e^{-x} \sqrt{x+1}.$$

$$f(x) = 3e^{-x} \sqrt{x+1}, \quad D_f = (-1, \infty)$$

Char. pol. homogen. rovnice:

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = (\lambda + 1)^2$$

Dostáváme FS $\{e^{-x}, xe^{-x}\}$

$3e^{-x}\sqrt{x+1}$ není ve speciální formě.

Hledám řešení ve formě

$$y(x) = C_1(x)e^{-x} + C_2(x)xe^{-x}$$

P₂

$$y'(x) = \underbrace{C_1'(x)e^{-x} + C_2'(x)xe^{-x}}_{=0} - C_1(x)e^{-x} + C_2(x)e^{-x}(1-x)$$

$$y''(x) = -\underbrace{(C_1'(x)e^{-x} + C_2'(x)xe^{-x})}_{= 3e^{-x}\sqrt{x+1}} + C_1(x)e^{-x} + C_2(x)e^{-x}(x-2)$$

Dostávám soustavu:

$$C_1'(x) e^{-x} + C_2'(x) x e^{-x} = 0$$

$$-C_1'(x) e^{+x} + C_2'(x) e^{-x} (1-x) = 3e^{-x} \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$C_2'(x) e^{-x} = 3e^{-x} \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$C_2'(x) = 3 \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$C_1'(x) = -3x \sqrt{x+1}$$

Try $C_2(x) = 2(x+1)^{3/2}$

$$C_1(x) \stackrel{c}{=} \int -3x\sqrt{x+1} \, dx \stackrel{p.p.}{=} -3x \cdot \frac{2}{5}(x+1)^{5/2} -$$

$$\int -2(x+1)^{3/2} \, dx \stackrel{c}{=} 2 \cdot (x+1)^{5/2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} - 2x(x+1)^{3/2}$$

Obecné řešení je

$$y(x) = \left(\frac{4}{5}(x+1)^{5/2} - 2x(x+1)^{3/2} \right) e^{-x} + 2(x+1)^{3/2} x e^{-x} \\ + D_0 e^{-x} + D_1 x e^{-x}$$

$$D_1, D_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad x \in (-1, \infty)$$

$$4) \quad y''(x) + y(x) = \sin^2(x)$$

$$f(x) = \sin^2(x), \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

Char. pol. homog. rovnice je

$$\lambda^2 + 1 = (\lambda + i)(\lambda - i),$$

Dostáváme FS $\{ \sin(x), \cos(x) \}$

$\sin^2(x)$ není spec. tvar.

Hledáme řešení tvaru

$$y(x) = C_1(x) \sin(x) + C_2(x) \cos(x)$$

$$y'(x) = \underbrace{C_1'(x) \sin(x) + C_2'(x) \cos(x)}_{\text{položime} = 0} + C_1(x) \cos(x) - C_2(x) \sin(x)$$

$$y''(x) = \underbrace{C_1'(x) \cos(x) - C_2'(x) \sin(x)}_{\text{z rovnice} = \sin^2(x)} - C_1(x) \sin(x) - C_2(x) \cos(x)$$

Dostáváme soustavu:

$$C_1'(x) \sin(x) + C_2'(x) \cos(x) = 0$$

$$C_1'(x) \cos(x) - C_2'(x) \sin(x) = \sin^2(x)$$

$$C_2'(x) \left(-\sin(x) - \frac{\cos^2(x)}{\sin(x)} \right) = \sin^2(x)$$



$$C_2'(x) = -\sin^3(x)$$



$$C_1'(x) = \sin^2(x) \cos(x)$$

$$\left(\frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} \right)$$



Není třeba
determinanta

$$C_1(x) \stackrel{c}{=} \int \sin^2(x) \cos(x) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sin(x) \\ dt = \cos(x) dx \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \int t^2 dt \stackrel{c}{=} \frac{1}{3} \sin^3(x)$$

$$C_2(x) \stackrel{c}{=} \int -\sin^3(x) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \cos(x) \\ dt = -\sin(x) dx \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \int 1 - t^2 dt \stackrel{c}{=} \cos(x) - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3(x)$$

Dastavizān kandi dā'itā mā partī kalā'atā'ī fāsānā'ī

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin^4(x)}{3} + \cos^2(x) - \frac{\cos^4(x)}{3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4}{3} \sin^3(x) \cos(x) - 2 \cos(x) \sin(x) + \frac{4}{3} \cos^3(x) \sin(x)$$

$$f''(x) = 4 \sin^2(x) \cos^2(x) - \frac{4}{3} \sin^4(x) + 2 \sin^2(x) - 2 \cos^2(x) - 4 \cos^2(x) \sin^2(x) + \frac{4}{3} \cos^4(x)$$

Dosadím do rovnice:

$$\sin^2(x) \stackrel{2}{=} -\frac{4}{3} \sin^4(x) + 2 \sin^2(x) - 2 \cos^2(x) + \frac{4}{3} \cos^4(x)$$
$$\frac{1}{3} \sin^4(x) + \cos^2(x) - \frac{\cos^4(x)}{3} =$$

$$= \cos^4(x) - \sin^4(x) - \cos^2(x) + 2 \sin^2(x) =$$

$$= (\cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x))(\underbrace{\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x)}_{=1}) - \cos^2(x) + 2 \sin^2(x)$$
$$= \sin^2(x) \checkmark$$

Dostáváme obecné řešení

$$y(x) = \frac{\sin^4(x)}{3} + \cos^2(x) - \frac{\cos^4(x)}{3} + D_1 \sin(x) + D_2 \cos(x)$$

$$D_1, D_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$