

$$xy'' - 6y' = 0$$

$$F(x, y, y', y'') = 0$$

2. ř.

$$u = y'; \quad xu' - 6u = 0$$

$$xu' = 6u,$$

$$u' = \frac{6}{x}u \quad \text{lin. r. 1. ř.}$$

$$\int \frac{6}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$u = C e^{6 \ln|x|} = C x^6$$

$$y' = C x^6, \quad y = C \int x^6 dx = C \frac{x^7}{7} + D$$

$$= C_1 x^7 + C_2$$

$C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$y'' - 4y' = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$y' \text{ exponenc.}$$

$$u = y' \quad \int u' = 4u$$

$$u = C e^{4x}$$

$$y = e^{\lambda x}, \quad \lambda = ?$$

$$y' = \lambda e^{\lambda x}, \quad y'' = \lambda^2 e^{\lambda x}$$

$$\lambda^2 e^{\lambda x} - 4 \cdot \lambda e^{\lambda x} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda = 0, \quad \lambda \cdot (\lambda - 4) = 0$$

$$y = C_1 + C_2 e^{4x} \quad \text{obecné řeš.}$$

$C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lambda = 0 \quad \lambda = 4$$

$$e^{0x} = 1 \quad e^{4x}$$

$$C_1 \cdot 1 + C_2 \cdot e^{4x}$$

$$y'' + a_1 y' + a_2 y = 0$$

$$y = e^{\lambda x}$$

$$\lambda^2 + a_1 \lambda + a_2 = 0, \quad \lambda = \dots$$

charakteristická rovnice

$$y'' + y' - 2y = 0$$

$$\boxed{\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0} \quad \text{— ch. rovn.}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lambda = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ -2 \end{array}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \quad \lambda_2 = -2$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$e^{\lambda_1 x} = e^x$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$e^{\lambda_2 x} = e^{-2x}$$

$$\boxed{y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x}, \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\nexists A: e^{-2x} = A \cdot e^x$$

\downarrow
lin. nez.

$$y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)y = 0$$

y_1, y_2 — lineárně nezávislá řešení

\Rightarrow obecní řeš. má tvar

$$y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$$

$\{y_1, y_2\}$, l. rez. — fundamentální soustava řešeního m. z.

$$y'' - 2y' + 10y = 0$$

$$\text{Char. eq.: } \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 10 = 0$$

$$\swarrow y = e^{\lambda x}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 40}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-36}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 6i}{2} = 1 \pm 3i$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 + 3i, \quad \lambda_2 = 1 - 3i.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \downarrow y = e^{(\pm 3i)x} &= e^{x \pm 3ix} = e^x \cdot e^{\pm 3ix} = \\ &= e^x \cdot (\cos 3x \pm i \sin 3x) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^x \cdot (\cos 3x \pm i \sin 3x) =$$

$$= \underbrace{e^x \cos 3x} \pm i \cdot \underbrace{e^x \sin 3x}$$

$$y_1 = e^x \cos 3x, \quad y_2 = e^x \sin 3x$$

$$\boxed{y = C_1 e^x \cos 3x + C_2 e^x \sin 3x}$$

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0$$

Char. rovnice: $\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0$

$$\lambda = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4 \cdot 9}}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$(\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 3 \text{ (1-násobný kořen)})$

$y_1 = e^{3x}$

$y_2 = ?$
 $y_2 = x \cdot e^{3x}$

$\int y = x e^{3x}, \quad y' = e^{3x} + x \cdot 3e^{3x},$
 $y'' = 3e^{3x} + 3e^{3x} + x \cdot 9e^{3x}$

$y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0:$

~~$6x^{3x} + 9x e^{3x} - 6e^{3x} - 6x \cdot 3e^{3x} + 9x e^{3x} = 0$~~

Pozn. vyšší řád/násobnost:

$y_2 = x e^{3x}, \quad y_3 = x^2 e^{3x}, \dots$

Obecné řešení: $y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x}$

$$5y'' + 6y' + 5y = 0$$

Char. rovnice: $5\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 5 = 0$

$$\lambda = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 100}}{10} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{-64}}{10} = \frac{-6 \pm 8i}{10} = -\frac{3 \pm 4i}{5} = -\frac{3}{5} \pm \frac{4}{5}i$$

Obecní řešení je:

$$y = c_1 e^{-\frac{3}{5}x} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{4}{5}x\right) + c_2 e^{-\frac{3}{5}x} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{4}{5}x\right)$$

$$c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^{(-\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5}i)x} = e^{-\frac{3}{5}x} \cdot e^{\frac{4}{5}ix} = e^{-\frac{3}{5}x} \cdot \underbrace{e^{\frac{4}{5}ix}}$$

Ne homogenní rovnice 2. ř.

(*)

$$y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)y = b(x)$$

y_1, y_2 - lin. nez. řešení hom. rovn.

↳ obecní řešení nehom. rovn. je

$$y = \underbrace{c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2}_{\text{obecní řešení hom. rovn.}} + \underbrace{\tilde{y}}_{\text{partikulární řešení nehom. z.}}$$

Pozn.

$y' + a_1(x)y = b(x)$ lze vždy vyřešit.
 (*) však nikoliv!

$$y'' + y = \sin x \quad \text{lin. nehom. rovn.}$$

$$\text{hom. rovn. : } y'' + y = 0$$

Necht $y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$ je obecné řeš. hom. rovnice.

$$\begin{aligned} y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)y &= b(x) \\ y'' + \tilde{a}_1(x)y' + \tilde{a}_2(x)y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Pak hledáme part. řešení \tilde{y} nehom. z. ve tvaru

$$y = C_1(x) y_1 + C_2(x) y_2$$

Dosazení:

$$y' = C_1'(x) y_1 + C_2'(x) y_2 + C_1(x) y_1' + C_2(x) y_2'$$

$$y'' = C_1'(x) y_1' + C_2'(x) y_2' + C_1(x) y_1'' + C_2(x) y_2''$$

$$C_1'(x) y_1' + C_2'(x) y_2' + C_1(x) y_1'' + C_2(x) y_2'' +$$

$$+ a_1(x) (C_1(x) y_1' + C_2(x) y_2') + a_2(x) (C_1(x) y_1 + C_2(x) y_2) = b(x)$$

y_1, y_2 : řešením hom. rovn.

$$y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)y = 0$$

$$C_1'(x) y_1' + C_2'(x) y_2' = b(x)$$

Systém pro C_1, C_2 :

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1'(x) y_1 + C_2'(x) y_2 = 0 \\ C_1'(x) y_1' + C_2'(x) y_2' = b(x) \end{cases}$$

↳ výpočet $C_1(x), C_2(x)$.

$$y'' + y = \sin x$$

Hom. $y'' + y = 0$, ch. r.: $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$
 $\lambda = \pm i$

Obecní r.: $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$

hledáme par. řeš. nehom. r.:

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

$$e^{\pm i x} = \cos x \pm i \sin x$$

(...) soustava pro C_1, C_2 :

$$\begin{cases} C_1'(x) \cos x + C_2'(x) \sin x = 0 \\ C_1'(x) \cdot (-\sin x) + C_2'(x) \cdot \cos x = \sin x \end{cases}$$

• $\sin x$
• $\cos x$

$$C_2'(x) = \sin x \cos x$$

$$C_2(x) = \int \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x$$

• $\cos x$
• $(-\sin x)$

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

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$C_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx - \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{x}{2}$$

$$y = \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{x}{2} \right)}_{C_1(x)} \cos x + \underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \right)}_{C_2(x)} \sin x =$$

part. řeš.

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2} x \cos x \right) + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \cos x - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \sin x =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x \cos x + \frac{1}{4} [\sin 2x \cos x - \cos 2x \sin x] - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \sin x$$

$$\left(\sin a \cos b = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)] \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x \cos x + \frac{1}{4} [\sin 3x + \sin x - \sin x - \sin 3x] \dots \text{atd}$$

(pracnější výpočet)

$$y'' + a_1 y' + a_2 y = b(x)$$

Metoda neurčitých koeficientů pro speciální typy funkcí $b(x)$

$$b(x) = e^{\alpha x} \cdot (p(x) \cos \beta x + q(x) \sin \beta x)$$

part. ř.ř.

$$y = x^s \cdot e^{\alpha x} (\tilde{p}(x) \cos \beta x + \tilde{q}(x) \sin \beta x)$$

$s =$ násobnost $\alpha \pm i\beta$ jako kořene charakt. rovnice

$$p(x)=0 \quad q(x)=1$$

$$y'' + y = \sin x$$

$$\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm i$$

$$\sin x = e^{0x} (0 \cdot \cos x + 1 \cdot \sin x)$$

$$\alpha = 0, \beta = 1$$

$$\gamma = 0 + i \cdot 1 = \pm i$$

$$\tilde{y} = x \cdot (A \cos x + B \sin x)$$

$$y = A x \cos x + B x \sin x \rightarrow \text{dosadit}$$

$$y' = A \cos x + B \sin x + A x (-\sin x) + B x \cos x$$

$$y'' = -A \sin x + B \cos x + A(-\sin x) + B \cos x + A x (-\cos x) + B x \cdot \sin x =$$

$$= -2A \sin x + 2B \cos x - A x \cos x + B x \sin x$$

$$-2A \sin x + 2B \cos x - A x \cos x + B x \sin x +$$

$$y'' + \underbrace{A x \cos x + B x \sin x}_y = \sin x$$

$$\text{sinu: } -2A = 1, A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$B = 0$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2} x \cos x$$

part. ř.ř.

$$y'' - 7y' + 12y = 3e^{4x}$$

$$3e^{4x} = e^{4x} \cdot [3 \cdot \cos 0x + 0 \cdot \sin 0x]$$

$\alpha = 4 \quad \beta = 0$

Char. rovnice:

$$\gamma = \alpha \pm i\beta = 4$$

$$x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 48}}{2} = \frac{7 \pm 1}{2}$$

4 → e^{4x}
3 → e^{3x}

Uděláme $y = x \cdot A e^{4x}$

$$y' = A e^{4x} + A x \cdot 4e^{4x}$$

$$y'' = 4A e^{4x} + 4A e^{4x} + 4x \cdot 4e^{4x} = 8A e^{4x} + 16x e^{4x}$$

$$\underbrace{8A e^{4x} + 16x e^{4x}}_{y''} - 7 \underbrace{A e^{4x} + 4A x e^{4x}}_{y'} + 12 \underbrace{x A e^{4x}}_y = 3e^{4x}$$

$$8A - 7A = 3 \quad A = 3$$

$$y = 3x e^{4x}$$

Obecné řešení je:

$$y = \underbrace{3x e^{4x}}_{\text{part.}} + C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{4x}$$

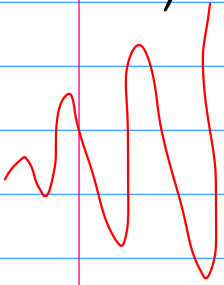
nehom.

$$C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Obecné řešení:

$$y = \frac{1}{2} a \omega |x| + C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

↑
part.



$$y'' + y = \sin x$$

$$u'' + \omega_0^2 u = \overbrace{F_0 \sin \omega t}^{\text{externí síly}}$$

harmonická oscilace

$$u'' + \omega_0^2 u = 0$$

$$u = C_1 \cos(\omega_0 t) + C_2 \sin(\omega_0 t) + \tilde{y}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0$$

$$y'' - 5y' = 3x^2 + \sin 5x$$

$$\sin 5x = e^{0x} [0 \cdot \cos 5x + 1 \cdot \sin 5x]$$

$$3x^2 = e^{0x} [3x^2 \cdot \cos 0x + 0 \cdot \sin 0x]$$

principle superposition:

$$y'' - 5y' = b(x)$$

$$b(x) = b_1(x) + b_2(x)$$

$$\downarrow \begin{cases} y_1: & y_1'' - 5y_1' = b_1(x) \\ + & y_2: & y_2'' - 5y_2' = b_2(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\downarrow y = y_1 + y_2 \quad \text{bude}$$

$$\text{rückwärts} \quad y'' - 5y' = b(x)$$