

$$\text{P.1 } y'' + y' = x^2 - x + 6e^{2x}$$

Zhomogenizovaná rovnice

$$\begin{cases} y'' + y' = 0 \rightarrow \lambda^2 + \lambda = \lambda(\lambda + 1) = 0 \\ \lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

ma více řešení $y(x) = C_1 e^{0x} + C_2 e^{-x}$
 $= C_1 + C_2 e^{-x}$

(i) $y_1'' + y_1' = x^2 - x \rightarrow$ part. vol. $y_1(x)$

(ii) $y_2'' + y_2' = 6e^{2x} \rightarrow$ - u - $y_2(x)$

$$(y_1 + y_2)'' + (y_1 + y_2)' = x^2 - x + 6e^{2x}$$

(i) $y_1'' + y_1' = x^2 - x \rightarrow$ je třeba
 obecně přinové
 strany
 $e^{\alpha x} (P_e(x) \cos \beta x + Q_e(x) \sin \beta x)$

$$\text{pro } \alpha = \beta = 0 \text{ a } P_e(x) = x^2 - x$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$y_1'(x) = 2ax + b$$

$$y_1''(x) = 2a$$

$$\hookrightarrow 2a + (2ax + b) = x^2 - x$$

→ nejde

protože 0 je

(jednomas.) kvadratick. char. pol.

Tedy správně $y_1(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx$

$$y_1'' + y_1' = x^2 - x$$

$$y_1'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$$

$$y_1''(x) = 6ax + 2b$$

$$\underline{6ax} + \underline{2b} + (3ax^2 + 2bx + c) = \underline{x^2} - \underline{x}$$

$$3a = 1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$b = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$6a + 2b = -1$$

$$\leadsto 2 + 2b = -1$$

$$2b + c = 0$$

$$c = 3$$

$$2b = -3$$

$$y_1(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 3x$$

$$(ii) y_2'' + y_2' = 6e^{2x} \quad \text{particular}$$

Ansatzformel

$$e^{\alpha x} (P_n(x) \cos \beta x + Q_n(x) \sin \beta x)$$

$$\text{mit } \alpha = 2, \beta = 0, P_n(x) = 6 \quad (n=0)$$

kein

char. pol

$$\Rightarrow y_2(x) = a e^{2x} \Rightarrow y_2'(x) = 2a e^{2x}$$

$$\rightarrow 4a e^{2x} + 2a e^{2x} = 6e^{2x} \quad y_2''(x) = 4a e^{2x}$$

$$a = 1$$

$$y_2(x) = e^{2x}$$

Lösung: $C_1 + C_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x + e^{2x}$

$$8.2 \quad y'' + 2y' + 2y = 2e^{-x} \cos x$$

z homogogo miševorazgovornica

$$y'' + 2y' + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 8}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm 2i}{2} = -1 \pm i$$

$$y(x) = C_1 e^{(-1-i)x} + C_2 e^{(-1+i)x}$$

$$= e^{-x-ix} = e^{-x} \cdot e^{-ix} =$$

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

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

source: $2e^{-x} \cos x$

vezolil: $-2i e^{-x} \sin x$

Záver: $e^{-x} \cos x$ & $e^{-x} \sin x$

generuje
prostor řešení

Řešení zhomogenní rovnice
je $D_1 e^{-x} \cos x + D_2 e^{-x} \sin x$, $D_1, D_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

Dále hledám part. řešení

$$y'' + 2y' + 2y = 3e^{-x} \cos x$$

je v obecném tvaru

$$e^{\alpha x} (P_\ell(x) \cos \beta x + Q_k(x) \sin \beta x)$$

$$\text{pro } \alpha = -1, \beta = 1, P_\ell(x) = 3, \ell = 0$$

$-1 + i$ je kořen charakter. pol.
 $Q_k(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x e^{-x} (a \cos x + b \sin x) = y(x)$$

$$y'(x) = e^{-x} [a \cos x + b \sin x - a x \cos x - b x \sin x - a x \sin x + b x \cos x]$$

$$= e^{-x} [(a - a x + b x) \cos x + (b - b x - a x) \sin x]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y''(x) &= \left[-(\underline{a - ax + bx}) \underline{\cos x} - (\underline{b - bx - ax}) \underline{\sin x} \right. \\
 &\quad + (-a + b) \underline{\cos x} + (-b - a) \underline{\sin x} \\
 &\quad \left. - (\underline{a - ax + bx}) \underline{\sin x} + (\underline{b - bx - ax}) \underline{\cos x} \right] \\
 &= e^{-x} \left[(-2bx - 2a + 2b) \cos x + (2ax - 2a - 2b) \sin x \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y'' + 2y' + 2y &= \\
 &= e^{-x} \left[(-2bx - 2a + 2b) \cos x + (2ax - 2a - 2b) \sin x \right. \\
 &\quad + 2 \left((\underline{a - ax + bx}) \cos x + (\underline{b - bx - ax}) \sin x \right) \\
 &\quad \left. + 2 \left(\underline{ax} \cos x + \underline{bx} \sin x \right) \right] \\
 &= e^{-x} \left[2b \cos x - 2a \sin x \right] = 3e^{-x} \cos x \\
 &\quad \hookrightarrow a = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2b = 3 \Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{part. v. ad un. v. e } y = \frac{3}{2} x e^{-x} \sin x$$

$$\underline{\text{Z. allg. l.}}: y(x) = D_1 e^{-x} \cos x + D_2 e^{-x} \sin x + \frac{3}{2} x e^{-x} \sin x$$

$$\text{P. 3 } y^{(5)} + y^{(3)} = x^2 - 1$$

Homogenní rovnice:

$$y^{(5)} + y^{(3)} = 0 \rightarrow \lambda^5 + \lambda^3 = 0$$

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

koruny $\lambda_1 = 0$ + uvojnásobky -

$$\lambda_2 = i$$

$$\lambda_3 = -i$$

} jednocnásobné -

$$y(x) = C_1 e^{0x} + C_2 x e^{0x} + C_3 x^2 e^{0x} +$$

$$+ C_4 e^{ix} + C_5 e^{-ix}$$

$$\cos x + i \sin x$$

$$\cos x - i \sin x$$

$$y(x) = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2 + D_1 \sin x + D_2 \cos x$$

Partikulární řešení

$$y^{(5)} + y^{(3)} = x^2 - 1 \quad \int \text{ a } \int \text{ a } \int \text{ a } \int \text{ a } \int \text{ a}$$

$$e^{\alpha x} (P_0(x) \cos \beta x + Q_k(x) \sin \beta x)$$

$$P_0 = 0, \beta = 0, P(x) = x^2 - 1, \ell = 2$$

0 je koeficient clasti. paod. stepimo 3

$$\rightarrow y(x) = x^3 (ax^2 + bx + c)$$

$$= ax^5 + bx^4 + cx^3$$

$$y'(x) = 5ax^4 + 4bx^3 + 3cx^2$$

$$y''(x) = 20ax^3 + 12bx^2 + 6cx$$

$$y^{(3)}(x) = 60ax^2 + 24bx + 6c$$

$$y^{(4)}(x) = 120ax + 24b$$

$$y^{(5)}(x) = 120a$$

$$y^{(5)} + y^{(3)} = 120a + (60ax^2 + 24bx + 6c) = x^2 - 1$$

$$60ax^2 + 24bx + (120a + 6c) = x^2 - 1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{60}$$

$$b = 0$$

$$120a + 6c = -1$$

$$2 + 6c = -1$$

$$+6c = -3$$

$$c = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y(x) = x^3 \left(\frac{1}{60}x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Záver: Obecné řešení je

$$y(x) = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2 + D_1 \sin x + D_2 \cos x + x^3 \left(\frac{1}{60} x^2 - \frac{1}{10} \right)$$

8.4 $x^2 y'' - 2x y' + 2y = x^2 + 2$
 lineárním DR s nekonzstantními koeficienty

→ triviální substituce

neznamené funkci $y(x)$

Převodíme na funkci

$$h(r) = y(e^r)$$

$$\boxed{\text{subs. } x = e^r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dh}{dr} &= y'(x) \cdot \underbrace{e^r}_x = x \cdot y'(x) \\ &= e^r \cdot y'(e^r) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d^2 h}{dr^2} = e^r \cdot y'(e^r) + e^r (y''(e^r) \cdot e^r)$$

$$= x \cdot y'(x) + \underbrace{e^{2x}}_{x^2} \cdot y''(x)$$

$$\frac{d^2 h}{dx^2} = x^2 \cdot y'' + x y' \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{d^2 h}{dx^2} \\ \frac{dh}{dx} \end{array} \right\} \frac{dh}{dx} = x^2 y''$$

$$\frac{dh}{dx} = x y'$$

\Rightarrow periodisch $\forall \omega$

$$x^2 y'' - 2x y' + 2y = x^2 + 2$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} h' = \frac{dh}{dx} \\ h'' = \frac{d^2 h}{dx^2} \end{array}}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} y' = \frac{dy}{dx} \\ y'' = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \end{array}}$$

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

$$\boxed{h'' - 3h' + 2h = e^{2x} + 2}$$

linearen DLR s konstanten
koeffizienten y a nur sinu-
funkt. f(x) $\forall \dots$