

Вјежбе (недјеља фр. 8).

①

Линеарна нехомогена диференцијална једначина вишег реда

$$y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1 y' + a_0 y = b(x)$$

Решење: $y = y_h + y_p$ (хомогено + партикуларно)

1° Ако је $b(x) = P_m(x) \cdot e^{\lambda x}$ партикуларно решење тражимо у облику: $y_p = x^s \cdot Q_m(x) \cdot e^{\lambda x}$, где је s вишеструкост корена λ као коријена $P(\lambda)$.

2° Ако је $b(x) = e^{\alpha x} \cdot (P_{m_1}(x) \cos \beta x + P_{m_2}(x) \sin \beta x)$ партикуларно решење тражимо у облику: $y_p = x^s \cdot e^{\alpha x} (P_{m_1}(x) \cos \beta x + P_{m_2}(x) \sin \beta x)$, где је $m = \max\{m_1, m_2\}$, s -вишеструкост $\alpha + \beta i$ као коријена $P(\lambda)$.

$P(\lambda)$ - карактеристични полином хомогене једначине, тј:

$$\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_n = 0$$

P, Q, R су полиноми одговарајућих степена.

① $y''' - y'' = x \cdot e^x$

Решење:

Тражимо прву хомогену једначину:

$$y''' - y'' = 0$$

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 = 0$$

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

$$\lambda = 0; \lambda = 1$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \quad (\Delta_1 = 2)$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1 \quad (\Delta_1 = 1)$$

$$y_h = C_1 \cdot e^{0 \cdot x} + C_2 \cdot e^{0 \cdot x} \cdot x + C_3 \cdot e^x = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 e^x$$

$$b(x) = x \cdot e^x = p(x) \cdot e^{1 \cdot x}$$

Да ли је 1 решење карактеристичне ј-не?
Јесте. Једносирочно.

$$y_p = x^1 \cdot p(x) e^{1 \cdot x} = x \cdot (ax+b) \cdot e^x = (ax^2+bx) \cdot e^x$$

Уврштамо y_p у ДТЈ.

$$y_p''' - y_p'' = x \cdot e^x$$

Нађимо y_p'' , y_p''' .

$$y_p' = (2ax+b)e^x + (ax^2+bx) \cdot e^x = e^x(ax^2+2ax+bx+b)$$

$$y_p'' = e^x(ax^2+2ax+bx+b) + e^x(2ax+2a+b) = \\ = e^x(ax^2+4ax+bx+2b+2a)$$

$$y_p''' = e^x(ax^2+4ax+bx+2b+2a) + e^x(2ax+4a+b) = \\ = e^x(ax^2+6ax+bx+3b+6a)$$

$$\text{Сада, } e^x(ax^2+6ax+bx+3b+6a) - e^x(ax^2+4ax+bx+2b+2a) = x \cdot e^x$$

$$\cancel{ax^2} + 6ax + \cancel{bx} + 3b + 6a - \cancel{ax^2} - 4ax - \cancel{bx} - 2b - 2a = x$$

$$2ax + b + 4a = x$$

$$2a \cdot x + (4a+b) = x$$

$$\text{Одавде, } \left. \begin{array}{l} 2a=1 \\ 4a+b=0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = -4a = -4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -2 \end{array}$$

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

$$y = y_h + y_p = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 e^x + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x\right) e^x$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y''' + y' = x^4$$

$$y''' + y' = 0$$

$$p(\lambda) = \lambda^3 + \lambda = 0$$

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

$$\lambda = 0; \lambda^2 = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm i$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 0 \pm 1 \cdot i$$

$$(\Delta_1 = 1) \quad \alpha = 0; \beta = 1$$

$$(\Delta_2 = 1)$$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{0x} + e^{0x} \cdot (C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x) =$$

$$= C_1 + C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x$$

$$b(x) = x^4 = P_4(x) \cdot e^{0x}$$

Da li je 0 rješenje karakterističnog j-tre?

Je jeste. Jednakostruko.

$$y_p = e^{0x} \cdot x^1 \cdot Q_4(x) = x(a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4) =$$

$$= (a_0 x + a_2 x^3 + a_3 x^4 + a_4 x^5)$$

yp zadovoljava j-ny, tj. Δ_j , sa:

$$y_p''' + y_p' = x^4$$

$$y_p' = a_0 + 3a_2 x^2 + 4a_3 x^3 + 5a_4 x^4$$

$$y_p'' = 6a_2 x + 12a_3 x^2 + 20a_4 x^3$$

$$y_p''' = 6a_2 + 24a_3 x + 60a_4 x^2$$

Uvrstimo:

$$6a_2 + 24a_3 x + 60a_4 x^2 + a_0 + 3a_2 x^2 + 4a_3 x^3 + 5a_4 x^4 = x^4$$

$$a_0 + 6a_2 + (24a_3)x + (60a_4 + 3a_2)x^2 + 4a_3 x^3 + 5a_4 x^4 = x^4$$

Odgovore,

$$5a_4 = 1$$

$$a_4 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$4a_3 = 0 \Rightarrow a_3 = 0$$

$$60a_4 + 3a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 3a_2 = -12$$

$$a_2 = -4$$

$$a_0 + 6a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_0 = 24$$

$$24a_3 = 0 \Rightarrow a_3 = 0$$

$$y_p = (24x - 4x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5) = \frac{x^5}{5} - 4x^3 + 24x$$

$$y = y_h + y_p = c_1 + c_2 \cos x + c_3 \sin x + \frac{x^5}{5} - 4x^3 + 24x$$

$$\textcircled{3} y'' - y = x^2 + 1$$

$$b(x) = x^2 + 1.$$

Ријешимо хомогену ДЈ.

$$y'' - y = 0$$

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1; \lambda = -1$$

Рјешења: $\lambda_1 = 1; \lambda_2 = -1$

$$\underline{y_h = c_1 \cdot e^x + c_2 \cdot e^{-x}}$$

$$b(x) = x^2 + 1 = e^{0 \cdot x} \cdot P_2(x)$$

Да ли је 0 рјешење карактер. ј-не?

Нуп. ($s=0$)

$$y_p = e^{0 \cdot x} \cdot Q_2(x) = e^{0 \cdot x} (ax^2 + bx + c) = ax^2 + bx + c.$$

$$y_p'' - y_p = x^2 + 1$$

$$y_p' = 2ax + b$$

$$y_p'' = 2a$$

Сага,

$$2a - (ax^2 + bx + c) = x^2 + 1$$

$$-ax^2 - bx + 2a - c = x^2 + 1$$

$$-a = 1$$

$$-b = 0$$

$$2a - c = 1$$

$$a = -1$$

$$b = 0$$

$$-2 - c = 1$$

$$a = -1$$

$$b = 0$$

$$c = -3$$

$$\underline{y_p = -x^2 - 3}$$

$$y = y_h + y_p = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} - x^2 - 3$$

$$④ \quad y'' + y = \sin x$$

Решение:

$$y'' + y = 0$$

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm i = 0 \pm 1 \cdot i \quad (\alpha = 0, \beta = 1)$$

$$y_h = e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x) = e^{0 \cdot x} (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x) = \\ = \underline{C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x}$$

$$b(x) = \sin x = e^{0 \cdot x} (0 \cdot \cos x + 1 \cdot \sin x) = e^{0 \cdot x} (P_0(x) \cos x + Q_0(x) \sin x)$$

$$\alpha = 0, \beta = 1, \quad m = \max\{0, 0\} = 0$$

За ли је $0 \pm 1 \cdot i$ решење карактеристичне ј-не?
Јесте.

$$y_p = x^1 \cdot e^{0 \cdot x} (R_0(x) \cos x + S_0 \sin x) = \\ x \cdot (a \cos x + b \sin x)$$

$$y_p'' + y_p = \sin x$$

$$y_p' = a \cos x + b \sin x + x(-a \sin x + b \cos x)$$

$$y_p'' = -a \sin x + b \cos x + (-a \sin x + b \cos x) + x(-a \cos x - b \sin x) \\ = -2a \sin x + 2b \cos x - xa \cos x - xb \sin x.$$

Оага,

$$-2a \sin x + 2b \cos x - xa \cos x - xb \sin x + xa \cos x + xb \sin x = \sin x$$

$$-2a \sin x + 2b \cos x = \sin x$$

$$(-2a - 1) \sin x + 2b \cos x = 0.$$

Огабаје,

$$-2a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0$$

$$y_p = x(-\frac{1}{2} \cos x + 0 \cdot \sin x) = -\frac{x}{2} \cos x$$

$$y = y_h + y_p = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x - \frac{1}{2} x \cos x$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad y'' - 2y' + y = e^x + \sin^2 x$$

Решение:

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

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

$$\lambda = 1 \quad (\lambda = 2)$$

$$y_h = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x$$

$$b(x) = e^x + \sin^2 x = e^x + \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = e^x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{b_1} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{b_2} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{b_3}$

Решим сначала ПД:

$$y'' - 2y' + y = e^x = e^{1 \cdot x} \cdot 1 = e^{1 \cdot x} \cdot P_0(x)$$

За m же 1 решение характеристического j -не?

Даже (2-кратное, $m_j = 2$).

$$y_{p1} = e^{1 \cdot x} \cdot x^2 \cdot P_0(x) = x^2 e^x \cdot a$$

$$y_{p1}'' - 2y_{p1}' + y_{p1} = e^x$$

$$y_{p1}' = a(2x e^x + x^2 e^x)$$

$$y_{p1}'' = a(2e^x + 2x e^x + 2x e^x + x^2 e^x) = a(x^2 e^x + 4x e^x + 2e^x)$$

Отсюда,

$$a(x^2 e^x + 4x e^x + 2e^x) - 2a(2x e^x + x^2 e^x) + a x^2 e^x = e^x$$

$$\cancel{a x^2 e^x} + \cancel{4a x e^x} + 2a e^x - \cancel{4a x e^x} - \cancel{2a x^2 e^x} + \cancel{a x^2 e^x} = e^x \quad \therefore e^x$$

$$2a = 1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_{p1} = \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^x$$

Решим еще:

$$y'' - 2y' + y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Zaime, } y_{p3} = \frac{2}{25} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{50} \cos 2x$$

Решење:

$$y = y_h + y_{p1} + y_{p2} + y_{p3} = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{25} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{50} \cos 2x$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad y'' + 2y' - 3y = 2x e^{-3x} + (x+1) \cdot e^x$$

$$y'' + 2y' - 3y = 0$$

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

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

$$\lambda_1 = -3; \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$\underline{y_h = c_1 e^{-3x} + c_2 e^x}$$

$$b(x) = \underbrace{2x \cdot e^{-3x}}_{b_1(x)} + \underbrace{(x+1)e^x}_{b_2(x)}$$

$$b_1(x) = 2x e^{-3x} = p_1(x) e^{-3x}$$

Da li je -3 решење карактер. јне?

Јесте ($\lambda_1 = -3$).

$$y_{p1} = e^{-3x} \cdot x^1 \cdot \theta_1(x) = e^{-3x} \cdot x (ax + b) = \underline{e^{-3x} (ax^2 + bx)}$$

~~Da li je~~

$$b_2(x) = (x+1)e^x = p_2(x) \cdot e^{1 \cdot x}$$

Da li je 1 решење карактер. јне?

Јесте ($\lambda_2 = 1$).

$$y_{p2} = e^{1 \cdot x} \cdot x^1 \cdot \theta_2(x) = e^x \cdot x (cx + d) = e^x (cx^2 + dx)$$

Нађимо да парцикуларна решења.

$$b_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} = e^{0x} \cdot P_0(x)$$

Da li je 0 rješewe karakteristične j-če?

Ne. ($s=0$).

$$y_{p2} = e^{0x} \cdot x^0 \cdot Q_0(x) = b$$

$$y_{p2}' = 0$$

$$y_{p2}'' = 0$$

Сага:

$$b = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ријешимо:

$$y'' - 2y' + y = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x = b_3$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x = b_3 = e^{0x} \cdot (P_0 \sin 2x + (-\frac{1}{2}) \cos 2x)$$

Da li je $0+i2$ rješewe karakteristične j-če?

Није. ($s=0$). $\max\{0, 0\} = 0$

$$y_{p3} = e^{0x} \cdot x^0 \cdot (P_0(x) \sin 2x + S_0(x) \cdot \cos 2x) =$$
$$= (c \sin 2x + d \cos 2x)$$

$$y_{p3}' = 2c \cos 2x - 2d \sin 2x$$

$$y_{p3}'' = -4c \sin 2x - 4d \cos 2x$$

$$y_{p3}'' - 2y_{p3}' + y_{p3} = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$$

$$-4c \sin 2x - 4d \cos 2x - 4c \cos 2x + 4d \sin 2x + c \sin 2x + d \cos 2x = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$$

$$\sin 2x(-4c + 4d + c) + \cos 2x(-4d - 4c + d + \frac{1}{2}) = 0$$

Ugabarje,

$$4d - 3c = 0 \quad | \cdot 3$$

$$-3d - 4c = -\frac{1}{2} \quad | \cdot 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$-9c - 16c = -2$$

$$c = \frac{2}{25}$$

$$4d = 3 \cdot \frac{2}{25} = \frac{6}{25}$$

$$d = \frac{6}{25 \cdot 4} = \frac{3}{50}$$

$$y_{p1}'' + 2y_{p1}' - 3y_{p1} = 2xe^{-3x}$$

$$y_{p1}' = -3e^{-3x}(ax^2+bx) + e^{-3x}(2ax+b)$$

$$= e^{-3x}(-3ax^2-3bx+2ax+b)$$

$$y_{p1}'' = -3e^{-3x}(-3ax^2-3bx+2ax+b) + e^{-3x}(-6ax-3b+2a)$$

$$= e^{-3x}(9ax^2+9bx-6ax-3b-6ax-3b+2a)$$

$$= e^{-3x}(9ax^2+9bx-12ax-6b+2a)$$

Caga,

$$e^{-3x}(9ax^2+9bx-12ax-6b+2a) + e^{-3x}(-6ax^2-6bx+4ax+2b)$$

$$+ e^{-3x}(-3ax^2-3bx) = 2xe^{-3x} \quad | : e^{-3x}$$

$$\cancel{9ax^2} + \cancel{9bx} - 12ax - 6b + 2a - \cancel{6ax^2} - \cancel{6bx} + 4ax + 2b - \cancel{3ax^2} - \cancel{3bx} = 2x$$

$$-8ax - 4b + 2a = 2 \cdot x$$

$$-8a = 2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$-4b + 2a = 0 \quad \Rightarrow -4b - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad ; \quad -4b = \frac{1}{2} ; b = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$y_{p1} = e^{-3x} \left(-\frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x \right)$$

Katun y_{p2} (generatu)

Jenere: $y = y_h + y_{p1} + y_{p2}$