

РИКАТМЕВА ЈЕДНАЧИНА

$$y' + p(x)y = q(x) + r(x)y^2, \quad q(x), r(x) \neq 0$$

СМЈЕНА: $y = y_1 + \frac{1}{z}, \quad z = z(x), \quad y_1 - \text{ПАРТИКУЛАРНО РЕШЕЊЕ}$

ЗАДА: НАЋИ ОПШТИ ИНТЕГРАЛ ЈЕДНАЧИНЕ

$$y'(1 - \sin x \cos x) + y^2 \cos x - y + \sin x = 0$$

АКО ЈЕ ЋЕБ ПАРТИКУЛАРНИ ИНТЕГРАЛ $y_1 = \cos x$.

РЕШЕЊЕ:

СМЈЕНА: $y = \cos x + \frac{1}{z}$

$$y' = -\sin x - \frac{z'}{z^2}$$

$$(-\sin x - \frac{z'}{z^2})(1 - \sin x \cos x) + (\cos x + \frac{1}{z})^2 \cos x - \cos x - \frac{1}{z} + \sin x = 0$$

$$-\sin x + \sin^2 x \cos x - \frac{z'}{z^2} + \sin x \cos x \frac{z'}{z^2} + (\cos^2 x + \frac{2\cos x}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2}) \cos x - \cos x - \frac{1}{z} + \sin x = 0$$

$$-\cos x - \frac{1}{z} + \sin x = 0$$

$$(1 - \cos^2 x) \cos x - \frac{z'}{z^2} + \sin x \cos x \cdot \frac{z'}{z^2} + \cos^3 x + \frac{2\cos^2 x}{z} + \frac{\cos x}{z^2} - \cos x = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{z} = 0$$

$$-\frac{z'}{z^2} + \sin x \cos x \cdot \frac{z'}{z^2} + \frac{2\cos^2 x}{z} + \frac{\cos x}{z^2} - \frac{1}{z} = 0 \quad | \cdot (-z^2)$$

$$z'(1 - \sin x \cos x) + z(1 - 2\cos^2 x) - \cos x = 0$$

$$z' + \frac{1 - 2\cos^2 x}{1 - \sin x \cos x} \cdot z = \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x \cos x}$$

ЛИНЕАРНА
АУФ. ЈЕД.

$$y(x) = e^{-\int \frac{1-2\cos^2 x}{1-\sin x \cos x} dx} \left(C + \int \frac{\cos x}{1-\sin x \cos x} e^{\int \frac{1-2\cos^2 x}{1-\sin x \cos x} dx} dx \right)$$

$$\left[\int \frac{1-2\cos^2 x}{1-\sin x \cos x} dx = -2 \int \frac{\cos 2x}{2-\sin 2x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin 2x = t \\ 2\cos 2x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = -\int \frac{dt}{2-t} \right]$$

$$= \ln|2-t| = \ln|2-\sin 2x|$$

$$y(x) = e^{-\ln(2-\sin 2x)} \left(C + \int \frac{\cos x}{1-\sin x \cos x} e^{\ln(2-\sin 2x)} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2-\sin 2x} \left(C + \int \frac{\cos x}{1-\sin x \cos x} \cdot (2-\sin 2x) dx \right)$$

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

$$y(x) = \frac{C + 2\sin x}{2-\sin 2x}$$

$$y(x) = \cos x + \frac{2-\sin 2x}{C+2\sin x} = \frac{2+C\cos x}{C+2\sin x}$$

Ув. АИФ.
ЗАДА: ПРАТА ЈЕ ЈЕДНАЧИНА

$$y' - \frac{1}{1-x^3} y^2 + \frac{x^2}{1-x^3} y + \frac{2x}{1-x^3} = 0.$$

ОПРЕДИТИ КОНСТАНТУ a ТАКО ДА ФУНКЦИЈА $y = ax^2$ БУДЕ
ПАРТИКУЛАРНИ ИНТЕГРАЛ ДАТЕ АИФЕРЕНЦИЈАЛНЕ ЈЕДНАЧИНЕ,
А ЗАТИМ НАћи ОПШТИ ИНТЕГРАЛ.

РЕШЕЊЕ:

$$y' = 2ax$$

$$2ax - \frac{a^2 x^4}{1-x^3} + \frac{ax^4}{1-x^3} + \frac{2x}{1-x^3} = 0 \quad / \cdot (1-x^3)$$

$$2ax(1-x^3) - a^2 x^4 + ax^4 + 2x = 0$$

$$-x^4(a^2 + a) + 2(a+1)x = 0$$

$$-a(a+1)x^4 + 2(a+1)x = 0, \quad \text{А ТО ЋЕ БИТИ ЈЕДНАКО
НУЛИ ЗА } a = -1$$

$$y_p = -x^2$$

АИФЕРЕНЦИЈАЛНА ЈЕДНАЧИНА ЈЕ РИКАТИЈЕВА ПА УВОДИМО

СМЈЕНУ $y = -x^2 + \frac{1}{z}$

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

$$-2x - \frac{z'}{z^2} - \frac{1}{1-x^3} \left(-x^2 + \frac{1}{z}\right)^2 + \frac{x^2}{1-x^3} \left(-x^2 + \frac{1}{z}\right) + \frac{2x}{1-x^3} = 0$$

$$-2x - \frac{z'}{z^2} - \frac{1}{1-x^3} \left(x^4 - \frac{2x^2}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2}\right) - \frac{x^4}{1-x^3} + \frac{x^2}{1-x^3} \cdot \frac{1}{z} + \frac{2x}{1-x^3} = 0 \quad / \cdot z^2$$

$$-2x(1-x^3) \cdot z^2 - z'(1-x^3) - x^4 z^2 + 2x^2 z - 1 - x^4 z^2 + x^2 z + 2x z^2 = 0$$

$$-2x z^2 + 2x^4 z^2 - z'(1-x^3) - x^4 z^2 + 2x^2 z - 1 - x^4 z^2 + x^2 z + 2x z^2 = 0$$

$$-z'(1-x^3) + 3x^2 z - 1 = 0$$

$$y' - \frac{3x^2}{1-x^3} y = - \frac{1}{1-x^3} \quad \text{ЛНН. АНФ. СЕА.}$$

$$y(x) = e^{\int \frac{3x^2}{1-x^3} dx} \left(C - \int \frac{1}{1-x^3} \cdot e^{-\int \frac{3x^2}{1-x^3} dx} dx \right)$$

$$y(x) = e^{-\ln|1-x^3|} \left(C - \int \frac{1}{1-x^3} e^{\ln|1-x^3|} dx \right)$$

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^3} (C - \int dx) = \frac{C-x}{1-x^3}$$

$$y = -x^2 + \frac{1-x^3}{C-x} = \frac{1-Cx^2}{C-x}$$

ТОТАЛНИ ДИФЕРЕНЦИЈАЛ

$$P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \exists u(x,y) \text{ ТАКВО ДА } u = \int Pdx + Qdy$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P \Rightarrow u = \int Pdx + \varphi(y), \text{ А ИЗ } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q \text{ НАЛАЗИМО } \varphi(y)$$

$$\text{ИЛИ} \\ u = \int Qdy + \varphi(x), \text{ А ИЗ } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P \text{ НАЛАЗИМО } \varphi(x)$$

ЗАДА: НАЋИ ОПШТИ ИНТЕГРАЛ ЈЕДНАЧИНЕ

$$(y^2 e^{xy^2} + 4x^3)dx + (2xy e^{xy^2} - 3y^2)dy = 0$$

РЕШЕЊЕ:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2y e^{xy^2} + y^2 e^{xy^2} \cdot 2xy = 2y e^{xy^2} + 2xy^3 e^{xy^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2y e^{xy^2} + 2xy e^{xy^2} \cdot y^2 = 2y e^{xy^2} + 2xy^3 e^{xy^2}$$

$$\text{ЗНАЧИ } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$u(x,y) = \int (e^{xy^2} y^2 + 4x^3)dx + \varphi(y) = e^{xy^2} + x^4 + \varphi(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2xy e^{xy^2} + \varphi'(y)$$

$$2xy e^{xy^2} + \varphi'(y) = 2xy e^{xy^2} - 3y^2 \Rightarrow \varphi(y) = -3 \int y^2 dy + C$$

$$\varphi(y) = -y^3 + C$$

ОПШТЕ РЕШЕЊЕ:

$$\underline{e^{xy^2} + x^4 - y^3 = C}$$

ЗАДАЧА: НАЙТИ ОПШТИ ИНТЕГРАЛ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНОГО УРАВНЕНИЯ

$$(xy^2 - y^3)dx + (1 - xy^2)dy = 0$$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2xy - 3y^2, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

ПРАЖИМО ИНТЕГРАЦИОННЫ ФАКТОР (МНОЖИТЕЛЬ) λ

$$\frac{\frac{d\lambda}{dx}}{\lambda} = \frac{\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}}{Q} \quad (\lambda = \lambda(x))$$

или

$$\frac{\frac{d\lambda}{dy}}{\lambda} = \frac{\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}}{P} \quad (\lambda = \lambda(y))$$

$$\frac{\frac{d\lambda}{dy}}{\lambda} = \frac{-y^2 - 2xy + 3y^2}{xy^2 - y^3} = -\frac{2}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} = -\frac{2}{y} dy$$

$$\ln \lambda = -2 \ln |y|$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{y^2} (xy^2 - y^3)dx + \frac{1}{y^2} (1 - xy^2)dy = 0$$

$$(x - y)dx + \left(\frac{1}{y^2} - x\right)dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -1$$

$$u(x, y) = \int (x - y)dx + \varphi(y) = \frac{x^2}{2} - xy + \varphi(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q \Rightarrow -x + \varphi'(y) = \frac{1}{y^2} - x \Rightarrow \varphi'(y) = \frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$\varphi(y) = \int \frac{dy}{y^2} = -\frac{1}{y} + C$$

ОПШТИ РЕШЕНИЕ:

$$\left| \frac{x^2}{2} - xy - \frac{1}{y} = C \right|$$

ЗАДАЧА! ПОКАЗАТИ ЧАА ЈЕАНАУИНА

$(x-y)dx + (x+y)dy = 0$ ИМА ИНТЕГРАЦИОНИ ФАКТОР
ОБЛИКА $\lambda = \lambda(x^2+y^2)$ И НАЋИ ЋЕН ОПШТИ ИНТЕГРАЛ.

РЕШЕЊЕ:

$$\underbrace{\lambda(x^2+y^2)(x-y)}_P dx + \underbrace{\lambda(x^2+y^2)(x+y)}_Q dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$\lambda'(x^2+y^2) \cdot 2y(x-y) + \lambda(x^2+y^2)(-1) = \lambda'(x^2+y^2) \cdot 2x \cdot (x+y) + \lambda(x^2+y^2) \cdot 1$$

$$\lambda'(x^2+y^2)(2xy - 2y^2 - 2x^2 - 2xy) = 2\lambda(x^2+y^2)$$

$$-2(x^2+y^2) \cdot \lambda'(x^2+y^2) = 2\lambda(x^2+y^2)$$

$$-\frac{d\lambda(x^2+y^2)}{d(x^2+y^2)} = \frac{\lambda(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow -\frac{d\lambda(x^2+y^2)}{\lambda(x^2+y^2)} = \frac{d(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2} \int$$

$$-\ln \lambda(x^2+y^2) = \ln(x^2+y^2) \Rightarrow \lambda(x^2+y^2) = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-x^2-2xy+y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{-x^2-2xy+y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$u(x,y) = \int \frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2} dx + \varphi(y) = \underbrace{\int \frac{x dx}{x^2+y^2}}_{I_1} - y \underbrace{\int \frac{dx}{x^2+y^2}}_{I_2} + \varphi(y)$$

$$I_1 = \left| \begin{matrix} x^2+y^2 = t \\ x dx = \frac{dt}{2} \end{matrix} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+y^2)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{y^2} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 + 1} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{y} = t \\ \frac{dx}{y} = dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{y} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{y} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{y}$$

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{y} + \varphi(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{-\frac{x}{y}}{\frac{x^2}{y^2} + 1} + \varphi'(y)$$

$$\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} + \varphi'(y) = \frac{x + y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\varphi'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(y) = C$$

ОПШТЕ РЕШЕНИЕ :

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) \overset{??}{-} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{y} = C$$

ДИФЕРЕНЦИАЛНЕ ЈЕДНАЧИНЕ ВИШЕГ РЕДА

ПР1:

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

ОПШЕРА $y = e^{\lambda x}$, $y' = \lambda e^{\lambda x}$, $y'' = \lambda^2 e^{\lambda x}$, $y''' = \lambda^3 e^{\lambda x}$

КАРАКТЕРИСТИЧНА ЈЕДНАЧИНА

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

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + 1) = 0, \quad \lambda_1 = 1, \quad \lambda_{2,3} = \pm i$$

$$y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x} + c_3 e^{\lambda_3 x} = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{ix} + c_3 e^{-ix}$$

$$\underline{y = c_1 e^x + c_2 \cos x + c_3 \sin x}$$

ПР2:

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

КАРАКТЕРИСТИЧНА ЈЕДНАЧИНА

$$r^3 - 3r^2 + 3r - 1 = 0$$

$$(r - 1)^3 = 0$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + c_3 x^2 e^x = e^x (c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2)$$

ПР3:

$$y^{IV} + 2y'' + y = 0$$

КАРАКТЕРИСТИЧНА ЈЕДНАЧИНА

$$r^4 + 2r^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(r^2 + 1)^2 = 0$$

$$r_{1,2} = \pm i, \quad r_{3,4} = \pm i$$

$$y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + x(c_3 \cos x + c_4 \sin x)$$

ЗАДАЧА: МЕТОДОМ НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫХ КОЭФИЦИЕНТОВ
РЕШИТИ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНУЮ УРАВНЕНИЕ

$$y'' + y' + y = x^2 + 3x + 5 \quad (1)$$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

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

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$y_H = e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \left(C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x \right)$$

ОБЩЕЕ РЕШЕНИЕ JE $y_{o.p.} = y_H + y_P$

ПАРТИКУЛЯРНО РЕШЕНИЕ y_P ТРАЖИМО В ОБЛИКУ

$$y_P = Ax^2 + Bx + C$$

$$y_P' = 2Ax + B, \quad y_P'' = 2A$$

УВОДСТИМО В УРАВНЕНИЕ (1)

$$2A + 2Ax + B + Ax^2 + Bx + C = x^2 + 3x + 5$$

$$A = 1$$

$$A = 1$$

$$2A + B = 3$$

$$B = 1$$

$$2A + B + C = 5$$

$$C = 2$$

$$y_P = x^2 + x + 2$$

$$y_{o.p.} = e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \left(C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x \right) + x^2 + x + 2$$

ЗАДАЧА 2: МЕТОДОМ НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫХ КОЭФИЦИЕНТОВ
РЕШИТИ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНУЮ УРАВНЕНИЕ

$$y''' - y'' = x + 7$$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИЧНОЕ УРАВНЕНИЕ $\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 = 0$
 $\lambda^2(\lambda - 1) = 0$
 $\lambda_{1,2} = 0, \lambda_3 = 1$

$$y_H = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 e^x$$

$y_P = (x^2)(Ax + B)$, ПЕРВЫЙ КОРЕНЬ $\lambda = 0$ ДВОЙНОЙ
ХАРАКТЕРИСТИЧНОЕ УРАВНЕНИЕ

$$y_P = Ax^3 + Bx^2$$

$$y_P' = 3Ax^2 + 2Bx, \quad y_P'' = 6Ax + 2B, \quad y_P''' = 6A$$

$$6A - 6Ax - 2B = x + 7$$

$$-6A = 1, \quad A = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$6A - 2B = 7, \quad -1 - 2B = 7, \quad B = -4$$

$$y_P = -\frac{x^3}{6} - 4x^2$$

$$y_{o.p} = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 e^x - \frac{x^3}{6} - 4x^2$$

ЗАДАЧА: РИШЕТИ АИФ. ЈЕДНАЧИНУ

$$y''' - 4y' = xe^{2x} + \ln x + x$$

РЕШЕЊЕ:

$$\lambda^3 - 4\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda(\lambda^2 - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_{2,3} = \pm 2$$

$$y_H = C_1 + C_2 e^{2x} + C_3 e^{-2x}$$

$$y_P = y_{P1} + y_{P2} + y_{P3}$$

$$y_{P1} = x(Ax + B)e^{2x} = (Ax^2 + Bx)e^{2x}$$

↑
ЈЕР ЈЕ 2 КОРЕН КАРАКТЕРИСТИЧНЕ ЈЕДНАЧИНЕ ВИШЕСТРУКОСТИ 1.

$$y_{P2} = C \cos x \text{ (ЈЕР } \lambda = \pm i \text{ НИЈЕ КОРЕН КАРАКТЕРИСТИЧНЕ ЈЕДНАЧИНЕ А У ЈЕДНАЧИНИ ФИГУРИШУ } y' \text{ И } y'' \text{)}$$

$$y_{P3} = (Dx + E) \cdot x \rightarrow x=0 \text{ ЈЕ ЈЕДНОСТРУКИ КАРАКТЕРИСТИЧНИ КОРЕН}$$

$$= Dx^2 + Ex$$

$$y_{P1}' = (2Ax + B)e^{2x} + 2(Ax^2 + Bx)e^{2x} = e^{2x}(2Ax^2 + 2Ax + 2Bx + B)$$

$$y_{P1}'' = 2e^{2x}(2Ax^2 + 2Ax + 2Bx + B) + e^{2x}(4Ax + 2A + 2B)$$

$$= e^{2x}(4Ax^2 + 8Ax + 4Bx + 4B + 2A)$$

$$y_{P1}''' = 2e^{2x}(4Ax^2 + 8Ax + 4Bx + 4B + 2A) + e^{2x}(8Ax + 8A + 4B)$$

$$= e^{2x}(8Ax^2 + 24Ax + 8Bx + 12B + 12A)$$

$$8Ax^2 + 24Ax + 8Bx + 12B + 12A - 8Ax^2 - 8Ax - 8Bx - 4B = x$$

$$16A = 1, \quad \boxed{A = \frac{1}{16}} \quad 12B + 12A - 4B = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{B = -\frac{3}{32}}$$

$$y_{p1} = x \left(\frac{1}{16}x - \frac{3}{32} \right) e^{2x}$$

$$y_{p2}' = -C \sin x, \quad y_{p2}'' = -C \cos x, \quad y_{p2}''' = C \sin x$$

$$C \sin x + 4C \sin x = \sin x \quad \Rightarrow 5C = 1 \quad \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$y_{p2} = \frac{1}{5} \cos x$$

$$y_{p3}' = 2Dx + E, \quad y_{p3}'' = 2D, \quad y_{p3}''' = 0$$

$$-8Dx - 4E = x \quad \Rightarrow \quad -8D = 1 \quad \Rightarrow D = -\frac{1}{8}, \quad E = 0$$

$$y_{p3} = -\frac{1}{8}x^2$$

OMITE VERGEBE!

$$y = y_H + y_{p1} + y_{p2} + y_{p3}$$

$$y = C_1 + C_2 e^{2x} + C_3 e^{-2x} + \left(\frac{1}{16}x^2 - \frac{3}{32}x \right) e^{2x} + \frac{1}{5} \cos x - \frac{1}{8}x^2$$

11.3. РЕШИТИ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНУ УРАВНЕНИЕ

$$y''' + y' = \operatorname{tg} x \quad \text{и найти его ПАРТИКУЛЯРНО РЕШЕНИЕ}$$

ЗА КОТОРОЕ

$$y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 2, \quad y''(0) = 3$$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

$$\lambda^3 + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda(\lambda^2 + 1) = 0, \quad \lambda_1 = 0, \quad \lambda_{2,3} = \pm i$$

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

МЕТОД ВАРЬИРУЕМЫХ КОНСТАНТ

$$y_H = C_1(x) + C_2(x) \cdot \cos x + C_3(x) \sin x$$

$$C_1'(x) + C_2'(x) \cdot \cos x + C_3'(x) \sin x = 0$$

$$-C_2'(x) \sin x + C_3'(x) \cos x = 0 \quad / \cdot \sin x$$

$$-C_2'(x) \cos x - C_3'(x) \sin x = \operatorname{tg} x \quad / \cdot \cos x$$

$$C_1'(x) + C_2'(x) \cos x + C_3'(x) \sin x = 0$$

$$-C_2'(x) \sin^2 x + C_3'(x) \sin x \cos x = 0$$

$$-C_2'(x) \cos^2 x - C_3'(x) \sin x \cos x = \sin x \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} +$$

$$C_1'(x) + C_2'(x) \cdot \cos x + C_3'(x) \sin x = 0$$

$$-C_2'(x) (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \sin x \Rightarrow \underline{C_2'(x) = -\sin x}$$

$$C_2(x) = -\int \sin x dx + C_2 = \cos x + C_2$$

$$\boxed{C_2(x) = \cos x + C_2}$$

$$\sin^2 x + C_3'(x) \cdot \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow C_3'(x) = -\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x}$$

$$C_3(x) = -\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \\ dx = \frac{dt}{\cos x} \end{array} \right| = -\int \frac{t^2 dt}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= -\int \frac{t^2 dt}{1-t^2} = \int dt + \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1} = \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right| + C_3$$

$$C_3(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right| + C_3$$

$$C_1'(x) = \sin x \cos x - \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} \cdot \sin x = 0$$

$$C_1'(x) = \sin x \cos x + \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$C_1(x) = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C_1$$

$$y_{o.p.} = -\ln |\cos x| + C_1 + (\cos x + C_2) \cdot \cos x + \left(\sin x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right| + C_3 \right) \sin x$$

$$y_{o.p.} = -\ln |\cos x| + C_1 + C_2 \cdot \cos x + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right| \cdot \sin x + C_3 \sin x$$

$$y(0) = C_1 + C_2 + 1 \Rightarrow C_1 + C_2 + 1 = 1$$

$$y'_{o.p.} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin x + 1}{\sin x - 1} \cdot \left(\frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right)' \cdot \sin x$$

$$+ \frac{\cos x}{2} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right| + C_3 \cos x$$

$$y'_{0.R} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin x + 1}{\sin x - 1} \cdot \frac{\cos x (\sin x + 1) - \cos x (\sin x - 1)}{(\sin x + 1)^2} \cdot \sin x$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cos x \cdot \ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right| + C_3 \cos x$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\underbrace{\sin^2 x - 1}_{-\cos^2 x}} + \frac{1}{2} \cos x \cdot \ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right| + C_3 \cos x$$

$$y'(0) = C_3 \Rightarrow \boxed{C_3 = 2}$$

$$y'_{0.R} = \frac{\sin x}{\cancel{\cos x}} - C_2 \sin x - \frac{\sin x}{\cancel{\cos x}} + \frac{1}{2} \cos x \cdot \ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right| + C_3 \cos x$$

$$y''_{0.R} = -C_2 \cos x - C_3 \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \cdot \ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right|$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cos x \cdot \frac{\sin x + 1}{\sin x - 1} \cdot \frac{2 \cos x}{(\sin x + 1)^2}$$

$$= -C_2 \cos x - C_3 \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \cdot \ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right| + \frac{\cos^2 x}{-\cos^2 x}$$

$$y''(0) = -C_2 - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{-C_2 - 1 = 3}{\Rightarrow \boxed{C_2 = -4}}$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{C_1 = 4}$$

ПЛА JE ПАРТИКУЛАРНО РЕШЕНИЕ

$$y_p = -\ln|\cos x| + 4 - 4 \cos x + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right| \cdot \sin x + 2 \sin x$$

$$= -\ln|\cos x| - 4 \cos x + 2 \sin x + \frac{\sin x}{2} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1} \right| + 5$$

ЗАДАЧА: НАЙТИ ОПШТЕ РЕШЕНИЕ ДИФЕРЕНЦИАЛНЕ ЈЕДНАЧИНЕ

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = \frac{1}{1+e^{2x}}$$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

КАРАКТЕРИСТИЧНА ЈЕДНАЧИНА

$$\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = -2$$

$$y_H = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

МЕТОДА ВАРУЈАЊЕ КОНСТАНТИ

$$y_H = C_1(x) e^{-3x} + C_2(x) e^{-2x}$$

$$C_1'(x) e^{-3x} + C_2'(x) e^{-2x} = 0$$

$$-3C_1'(x) e^{-3x} - 2C_2'(x) e^{-2x} = \frac{1}{1+e^{2x}}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-3x} & e^{-2x} \\ -3e^{-3x} & -2e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{-5x}, \quad C_1'(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & e^{-2x} \\ \frac{1}{1+e^{2x}} & -2e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-e^{-2x}}{1+e^{2x}}$$

$$D_{C_2'(x)} = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-3x} & 0 \\ -3e^{-3x} & \frac{1}{1+e^{2x}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{e^{-3x}}{1+e^{2x}}$$

$$C_1'(x) = \frac{-\frac{e^{-2x}}{1+e^{2x}}}{e^{-5x}} = -\frac{e^{3x}}{1+e^{2x}}$$

$$C_2'(x) = \frac{\frac{e^{-3x}}{1+e^{2x}}}{e^{-5x}} = \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^{2x}}$$

$$C_1(x) = -\int \frac{e^{3x} dx}{1+e^{2x}} = \left| \begin{matrix} e^x = t \\ e^x dx = dt \end{matrix} \right| = -\int \frac{t^2 dt}{1+t^2} = -t + \arctg t + C_1$$

$$C_1(x) = -e^x + \arctg e^x + C_1$$

$$C_2(x) = \int \frac{e^{2x} dx}{1+e^{2x}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+e^{2x}) + C_2$$

$$y = (-e^x + \arctg e^x + C_1) e^{-3x} + \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+e^{2x}) + C_2 \right] \cdot e^{-2x}$$

И.З.1. НАЙТИ ОНУ ИНТЕГРАЛНУ КРИВУ АИФЕРЕНЦИЈАЛНЕ
 ЈЕДНАЧИНЕ $y' = \cos x (\sin x - y)$ КОЈА ПРОЛАЗИ
 КРОЗ КООРДИНАТНИ ПОЧЕТАК.

РЕШЕЊЕ:

$$y' = \cos x \sin x - \cos x y$$

$$y' + \cos x \cdot y = \cos x \cdot \sin x \quad \text{— л.ч. а.ч. јед.}$$

$$y(x) = e^{-\int \cos x dx} \left(C + \int \cos x \sin x \cdot e^{\int \cos x dx} dx \right)$$

$$y(x) = e^{-\sin x} \left(C + \underbrace{\int \cos x \sin x \cdot e^{\sin x} dx}_I \right)$$

$$I = \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int t e^t dt = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = t \\ du = dt \end{array} \right| \quad \begin{array}{l} dv = e^t dt \\ v = e^t \end{array}$$

$$= t e^t - \int e^t dt = t e^t - e^t = \sin x \cdot e^{\sin x} - e^{\sin x}$$

$$y(x) = e^{-\sin x} (C + \sin x \cdot e^{\sin x} - e^{\sin x})$$

$$y(x) = C \cdot e^{-\sin x} + \sin x - 1$$

ПРОЛАЗИ КРОЗ КООРДИНАТНИ ПОЧЕТАК, $x=0$, $y=0$

$$C - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$\boxed{y = e^{-\sin x} + \sin x - 1}$$

ОЛЕРОВА АИФ. ЈЕДНАЧИНА

ЗАДА: НАЋИ ОПШТЕ РЕШЕЊЕ ОЛЕРОВЕ ЈЕДНАЧИНЕ

$$x^2 y'' + 3xy' + y = 0$$

РЕШЕЊЕ:

ОМЈЕНА $|x| = e^t$, $x \neq 0$

$$t = \ln |x|$$

$$y'_x = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = y'_t \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y''_x = \frac{d(y'_t \cdot \frac{1}{x})}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = y''_t \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} - y'_t \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} (y''_t - y'_t)$$

КАДА ТО УВРСТИМО У ЈЕДНАЧИНУ ДОБИЈАМО

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

$$y''_t + 2y'_t + y = 0$$

КАРАКТЕРИСТИЧНА ЈЕДНАЧИНА ЈЕ $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1$$

$y_H = e^{-t} (C_1 + C_2 t)$, ВРАЋАЊЕМ ОМЈЕНЕ ДОБИЈАМО

$$y = \frac{1}{|x|} (C_1 + C_2 \ln |x|), \quad x \neq 0$$

ЗАДАЧА: НАЙТИ ОПШЕ РЕШЕНИЕ ^{Анф.} ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНОГО УРАВНЕНИЯ

- 10' -

$$(1+x)^2 y'' + (1+x)y' + y = 4 \cos \ln|1+x|$$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

ТО ЕСТЬ ОБЩЕЕ РЕШЕНИЕ ДИФ. УРАВН. НА УБЫТОМ СМЕНИ

$$|1+x| = e^t, \quad t = \ln|1+x|$$

$$y'_x = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = y'_t \cdot \frac{1}{1+x}$$

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

$$y''_t - y'_t + y'_t + y = 4 \cos t$$

$$y''_t + y = 4 \cos t \quad (*)$$

$$\lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \pm i$$

$$y_H = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t, \quad y_{O.R} = y_H + y_P$$

$$y_P = t(A \cos t + B \sin t) = At \cos t + Bt \sin t$$

$$y'_P = A \cos t - At \sin t + B \sin t + Bt \cos t$$

$$y''_P = -A \sin t - A \sin t - At \cos t + B \cos t + B \cos t - Bt \sin t$$

$$= -2A \sin t - At \cos t + 2B \cos t - Bt \sin t$$

УБЫТОМ У ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНОГО УРАВНЕНИЯ (*)

$$-2A \sin t - At \cos t + 2B \cos t - Bt \sin t + At \cos t + Bt \sin t = 4 \cos t$$

$$-2A = 0, \quad A = 0$$

$$2B = 4, \quad B = 2$$

$$y_P = 2t \sin t, \quad y_{O.R} = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t + 2t \sin t$$

$$y_{O.R} = C_1 \cos(\ln|1+x|) + C_2 \sin(\ln|1+x|) + 2 \ln|1+x| \cdot \sin(\ln|1+x|)$$

ЗАДАЧА: ОПРЕДЕЛИТИ ОБЩИЕ РЕШЕНИЯ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНЫХ УРАВНЕНИЙ

$y'' + 2xy' + (x^2 + 1)y = 0$, АКО ДА ПОЗНАТО ЧТО ОНА ИМА ПАРТИКУЛЯРНО РЕШЕНИЕ ОБЛИКА $y = e^{ax^2}$ (a - константа)

РЕШЕНИЕ:

$$y_1' = 2ax e^{ax^2}, \quad y_1'' = 2a e^{ax^2} + 4a^2 x^2 e^{ax^2}$$

$$(2a + 4a^2 x^2) e^{ax^2} + 2x \cdot 2ax e^{ax^2} + (x^2 + 1) e^{ax^2} = 0 \quad | : e^{ax^2}$$

$$2a + 4a^2 x^2 + 4ax^2 + x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(4a^2 + 4a + 1)x^2 + 2a + 1 = 0$$

$$(2a + 1)^2 x^2 + 2a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 2a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{y_1 = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}$$

Сделаем $\boxed{y = y_1 \cdot z} = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot z, \quad z = z(x)$

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

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

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

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

$$(z'' - 2xz' - z + x^2 z) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + 2x(-xz + z') e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + (x^2 + 1) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot z = 0 \quad | : e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$z'' - 2xz' - z + x^2 z - 2xz + 2z' + x^2 z + z = 0$$

$$z'' = 0 \Rightarrow z' = C_1 \Rightarrow z = C_1 x + C_2$$

$$\boxed{y = (C_1 x + C_2) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}$$

ЗАДАЧА: НАЙТИ ОПШТЕ РЕШЕНИЕ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНОЕ УРАВНЕНИЕ

$$(x-x^3)y'' + (2x^2-1)y' + (2-4x)y = 0 \quad \text{АКО СЕ ЗНАЕ ДА ЈЕ}$$

ПАРТИКУЛАРНО РЕШЕНИЕ ПОЛИНОМ ПРВОГО СТЕПЕНА.

РЕШЕНИЕ:

$$y_p = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$y_p' = 2ax + b, \quad y_p'' = 2a$$

$$(x-x^3) \cdot 2a + (2x^2-1)(2ax+b) + (2-4x)(ax^2+bx+c) = 0$$

$$\cancel{2ax} - \cancel{2ax^3} + \cancel{4ax^3} + \cancel{2bx^2} - \cancel{2ax} - b + \cancel{2ax^2} + 2bx + 2c - \cancel{4ax^3} - \cancel{4bx^2} - 4cx = 0$$

$$-2bx^2 + 2bx - 4cx + 2c - b = 0$$

$$-2bx^2 + 2x(b-2c) + 2c - b = 0$$

$$\boxed{b=0} \quad b-2c=0 \quad 1 \quad 2c-b=0$$

$$\boxed{c=0}$$

а-произвольна

$$y_p = ax^2, \quad \text{узмимо } \underline{a=1}$$

$$y_1 = x^2$$

$$\underline{\text{I НАЧИН}} \quad y = x^2 \cdot z$$

II НАЧИН користењем ЛИУВИЛОВЕ ФОРМУЛЕ

$$p(x)y'' + q(x)y' + r(x)y = 0$$

$$\text{познато } y_1, \quad \boxed{y_2 = y_1 \cdot \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{-\int \frac{q(x)}{p(x)} dx} dx}$$

$$y_{o.p.} = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$$

$$y_2 = x^2 \int \frac{1}{x^4} e^{-\int \frac{2x^2-1}{x-x^3} dx} dx = x^2 \int \frac{1}{x^4} \cdot e^{\int (2 + \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x}) dx} dx$$

$$y_2 = x^2 \int \frac{1}{x^4} e^{2x + \ln|x^2 - x|} dx = x^2 \int \frac{1}{x^4} e^{2x} \cdot (x^2 - x) dx$$

$$y_2 = x^2 \int \frac{e^{2x} (x-1)}{x^3} dx = x^2 \left(\int \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2} dx - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{x^3} dx \right)$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} u = e^{2x} \\ du = 2e^{2x} dx \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} dv = \frac{dx}{x^3} \\ v = -\frac{1}{2x^2} \end{array} \right. \quad \left| = x^2 \left(\int \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2} dx + \frac{e^{2x}}{2x^2} - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2} dx \right) \right.$$

$$y_2 = x^2 \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2x^2} = \frac{e^{2x}}{2}$$

ОПШТЕ РЕШЕНИЕ:

$$y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 = C_1 x^2 + C_2 \frac{e^{2x}}{2}$$

3. АЗЗ: АТА је АИФ. ЈЕА. $y'' + y' - 2y = (3 - 4x)e^x$

а) ОДРЕДИТИ ОПШТЕ РЕШЕЊЕ

б) НАЋИ ПАРТИКУЛАРНО РЕШЕЊЕ ЗА $y(0) = 1$ И $y'(0) = 3$.

РЕШЕЊЕ:

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

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -2$$

$$y_H = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$$

$$y_P = X(A + Bx) e^x = (Ax + Bx^2) e^x$$

$$y_P' = (A + 2Bx) e^x + (Ax + Bx^2) e^x = (A + 2Bx + Ax + Bx^2) e^x$$

$$y_P'' = (2B + A + 2Bx) e^x + (A + 2Bx + Ax + Bx^2) e^x$$

$$y_P'' = (2B + 2A + 4Bx + Ax + Bx^2) e^x$$

$$2B + 2A + 4Bx + Ax + Bx^2 + A + 2Bx + Ax + Bx^2 - 2Ax - 2Bx^2 = 3 - 4x$$

$$2B + 3A = 3$$

$$6B = -4 \Rightarrow \boxed{B = -\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$-\frac{4}{3} + 3A = 3 \quad | \cdot 3$$

$$9A = 9 + 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{A = \frac{13}{9}}$$

$$y_P = \left(\frac{13}{9}x - \frac{2}{3}x^2 \right) e^x$$

$$y_{O.P} = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x} + \left(\frac{13}{9}x - \frac{2}{3}x^2 \right) e^x$$

$$\delta) y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 + C_2 = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$y'(x) = C_1 e^x - 2C_2 e^{-2x} + \left(\frac{13}{9} - \frac{4}{3}x \right) e^x + \left(\frac{13}{9}x - \frac{2}{3}x^2 \right) e^x$$

$$y'(0) = 3 \Rightarrow C_1 - 2C_2 + \frac{13}{9} = 3 \Rightarrow \underline{C_1 - 2C_2 = \frac{14}{9}} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{из (1) и (2)} \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{32}{27}, C_2 = -\frac{5}{27}$$

$$\boxed{y_P = \frac{32}{27} e^x + \frac{10}{27} e^{-2x} + \left(\frac{13}{9}x - \frac{2}{3}x^2 \right) e^x}$$

ЗАДАЧА: Дана је диференцијална једначина

$$(e^x + 1)y'' - 2y' - e^x y = 0.$$

а) Показати да даје једначину име партикуларно решење облика $y_1 = e^x + a$.

б) Наћи опште решење даје једначине

Решење:

$$y_1' = e^x, \quad y_1'' = e^x$$

$$(e^x + 1) \cdot e^x - 2e^x - e^x(e^x + a) = 0 \quad / : e^x$$

$$\cancel{e^x} + 1 - 2 - \cancel{e^x} - a = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -1}$$

$$\boxed{y_1 = e^x - 1}$$

КА ОДОВУ ЛИЧВИЛОВЕ ФОРМУЛЕ

$$py'' + qy' + r = 0$$

$$y_2 = (e^x - 1) \int \frac{1}{(e^x - 1)^2} e^{\int \frac{2dx}{e^x + 1}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{e^x + 1} = \int \frac{dt}{(t-1)t} = \int \frac{dt}{t-1} - \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t-1| - \ln|t|$$

$$= \ln\left|\frac{t-1}{t}\right| = \ln\left|\frac{e^{x+1}-1}{e^{x+1}}\right| = \ln\left|\frac{e^x}{e^{x+1}}\right|$$

$$y_2 = (e^x - 1) \int \frac{1}{(e^x - 1)^2} e^{2\ln\frac{e^x}{e^{x+1}}} dx = (e^x - 1) \int \frac{1}{(e^x - 1)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{e^x}{e^{x+1}}\right)^2 dx$$

$$y_2 = (e^x - 1) \int \frac{e^{2x}}{(e^{2x} - 1)^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} e^{2x} - 1 = t \\ 2e^{2x} dx = dt \end{array} \right|$$

$$y_2 = (e^x - 1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2(e^{2x} - 1)}\right) = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2(e^x + 1)}}$$

$$\boxed{y_{\text{огр.}} = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 = C_1 (e^x - 1) - \frac{C_2}{2(e^x + 1)}}$$

к.з. (25.01.2012) К

Найти общее решение дифференциального уравнения

$$y'' - y = 4\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}$$

Решение: $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$, $\lambda_{1,2} = \pm 1$

$$y_H = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} = c_1(x) e^x + c_2(x) e^{-x}$$

$$c_1'(x) e^x + c_2'(x) e^{-x} = 0$$

$$c_1'(x) e^x - c_2'(x) e^{-x} = 4\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} \quad \left. \vphantom{c_1'(x) e^x - c_2'(x) e^{-x} = 4\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}} \right\} +$$

$$2c_1'(x) e^x = 4\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \boxed{c_1'(x) = 2\sqrt{x} e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{-x}}{x\sqrt{x}}}$$

$$c_2'(x) e^{-x} = -c_1'(x) e^x \Rightarrow \boxed{c_2'(x) = -c_1'(x) e^{2x}}$$

$$\boxed{c_2'(x) = -\left(2\sqrt{x} e^x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^x}{x\sqrt{x}}\right)}$$

$$c_1(x) = 2 \underbrace{\int x^{1/2} e^{-x} dx}_{I_1} + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\int x^{-3/2} e^{-x} dx}_{I_2}$$

$$I_1 = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x^{1/2} \\ du = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} dx \\ v = -e^{-x} \end{array} \right| = -x^{1/2} e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} \int x^{-1/2} e^{-x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x^{-1/2} \\ du = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-3/2} dx \\ v = -e^{-x} \end{array} \right|$$

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

$$c_1(x) = -2x^{1/2} e^{-x} - x^{-1/2} e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \int x^{-3/2} e^{-x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int x^{-3/2} e^{-x} dx$$

$$c_1(x) = e^{-x} \left(-2\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) + c_1$$

$$c_2(x) = -2 \int x^{1/2} e^x dx - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\int x^{-3/2} e^x dx}_{I_2}$$

$$I_2 = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = e^x, dy = e^x dx \\ v = \frac{x^{-1/2}}{-1/2} = -2x^{-1/2} \end{array} \right| = -2e^x \cdot x^{-1/2} + 2 \int e^x \cdot x^{-1/2} dx$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = e^x \\ v = 2x^{1/2} \end{array} \right| = -2e^x \cdot x^{-1/2} + 2(2e^x \cdot x^{1/2} - 2 \int e^x \cdot x^{1/2} dx)$$

$$C_2(x) = -2 \int x^{1/2} e^x dx - \frac{1}{2} (-2e^x \cdot x^{-1/2} + 4e^x x^{1/2} - 4 \int e^x \cdot x^{1/2} dx)$$

$$C_2(x) = -2 \int x^{1/2} e^x dx + e^x \cdot x^{-1/2} - 2e^x \cdot x^{1/2} + 2 \int e^x x^{1/2} dx + C_2$$

$$C_2(x) = e^x \cdot x^{-1/2} - 2e^x \cdot x^{1/2} + C_2$$

$$y_{o.p.} = -2\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + C_1 e^x + x^{-1/2} - 2x^{1/2} + C_2 e^{-x}$$

$$\boxed{y_{o.p.} = -4\sqrt{x} + C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}}$$

