

PRŮKLAD 32

① $y'' + y = 0$

má řešení

řešení na \mathbb{R}

$y = \sin x: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ resp. $y = \cos x: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

② $y'' + y = 0 \Rightarrow$ položte $y = y_1, y' = y_2$

\Rightarrow

$y_1' = y_2$

$y_2' + y_1 = 0$

potom řeší:

$y = \sin x$ je řešení (A) na $\mathbb{R} \iff$ řešení (B) na \mathbb{R}^2 .
 ($\sin x, \cos x$) je řešení (B)

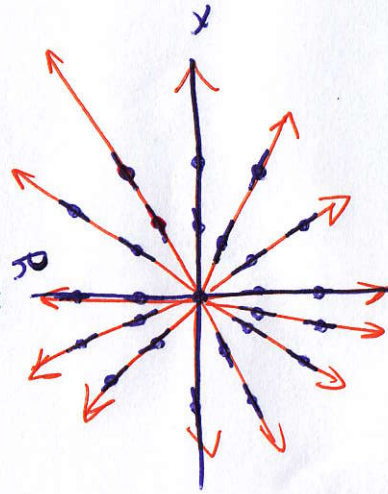
resp. $y = \cos x$ je řešení (A) na \mathbb{R}
 ($\cos x, -\sin x$) je řešení (B) na \mathbb{R}^2 .

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx}, x \neq 0, x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$f(x, y) = \frac{dy}{dx}$ je spojitá na $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \times \mathbb{R}$.

Na hľadanie lineárnych elementov polárne: $y' = c$, kde $c \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow y' = c = \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow dy = c dx \dots$ pekný výsledok
 z počítača (0,0)



Smerové pole
 PR: $y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$

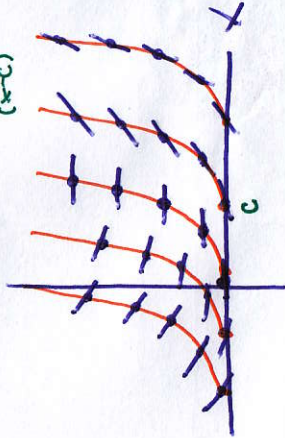
Kruž, v ktorých bodoch je daná PR daná v' isla
 bodoch $y' = c$ (t.j. rovnaké lineárne elementy)

sa nachádzajú **IZOKLINY**.

$$y' = x - \sqrt{y} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, y \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{y} = x - c, x \geq c \Rightarrow y = (x - c)^2 \dots$$

t.j. izokliny sú
 čiarky paraboly $y = (x - c)^2$, $x \geq c$
 kde $c \in \mathbb{R}$, ktoré sa dotýkajú
 Oč: x a ležia nad osou.



PRŮKAD 41

$$y' = (a+b)y, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

(56)

y je spojitá \Rightarrow Zohodí $\sigma(0)$ tedy, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$: $y(x) > 0$

(MSP)

separáční proměnných \Rightarrow

$$\frac{y'}{y} = ax + b \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{y'(t) dt}{y(t)} = \int_0^x [at+b] dt \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{subst:} \\ v = y(t) \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \int_1^x \frac{dv}{v} = \int_0^x [at+b] dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y(x) - \ln|y(0)| = \frac{ax^2}{2} + bx - 0 \Rightarrow \ln y(x) = \frac{ax^2}{2} + bx$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = e^{\frac{ax^2}{2} + bx}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}(0)$$

je řešení na $\sigma(0)$ jedine

Přísá uvažovat, že je to jediné řešení na celém \mathbb{R} .

PRŮKAD 42

$$y' = y^2, \quad y(0) = 0$$

Nepletí $y(0) \neq 0$, ale až teď používáme metodu MSP separáční proměnných s počáteční podmínkou $y(0) = y_0 \Rightarrow$

$$\int_0^x \frac{y'(t) dt}{y^2(t)} = \int_0^x dt \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{y(x)} + \frac{1}{y(0)} = x - 0 \Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{y_0}{1 - xy_0}$$

Ke poloze $y_0 = 0 \Rightarrow y(x) = 0$ je řešení.

He! Na řešení uvedené postupem menšíme trdit, že $y(x) = 0$ je jediné řešení dříve dříve řešení problému. I když s podmínkou se dá dohodnout, že to je jediné řešení dříve řešení.

(57)

PRÍKLAD 43

$y' = \sqrt[3]{y^2}, y(0) = 0$

57

opäť nepetí $y(y_0) \neq 0$, takže aplikujeme MSP na $y(0) = y_0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{y'}{\sqrt[3]{y^2}} = 1 \Rightarrow \int_{y_0}^x \frac{y^{\frac{2}{3}}(t) \cdot y'(t) dt}{y^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \int_{y_0}^x dt \quad [\text{subst. } n = y(t)] \Rightarrow$

$\int_{y_0}^x t^{-\frac{2}{3}} dt = \int_{y_0}^x 3y^{\frac{1}{3}} - 3y_0^{\frac{1}{3}} = x - 0 \Rightarrow y(x) = \left(\frac{x}{3} + \sqrt[3]{y_0}\right)^3$

$y_0 = 0 \Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{x^3}{27}, x \in \mathbb{R}$

je riešenie (dosadením ľahko overíme)

Toto riešenie ale NIEJE JEDINE, máme aj

$y(x) = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$, resp. $y(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 1 \\ \frac{(x-1)^3}{27}, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$

PRÍKLAD 44

$y' = 1 + y^2, y(0) = 1$

MSP: $\frac{y'}{1+y^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \int_1^x \frac{dv}{1+v^2} = \int_0^x dt \Rightarrow \arctan y - \arctan 1 = x$

$\Rightarrow \arctan y = x + \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow y(x) = \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right), x \in \left(-\frac{3}{4}\pi, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < x + \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{4}\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$y(x) = \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ je jediné riešenie na $\left(-\frac{3}{4}\pi, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$. Novšie -
ne ho však predlžít na kváke také intervaly.

Funkcia $y = \tan x$ je periodická s periodou π, t, j .

môžeme mať riešenie na INON MIERUMER, napr:

$y(x) = \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right), x \in \left(-\frac{7}{4}\pi, -\frac{3}{4}\pi\right)$

! Ale! $0 \notin \left(-\frac{7}{4}\pi, -\frac{3}{4}\pi\right)$

t.j. neploch' $y(0) = 1$

Průběh 45

$$y' = \frac{a}{x} (1 + b \frac{a}{x}) \quad | \quad x \neq 0$$

$$u = \frac{a}{x} \Leftrightarrow y = u \cdot x; \quad y' = u'x + u \Rightarrow u'x + u = u'(1 + b \frac{a}{x}) \Rightarrow u'x + u = u(1 + b \frac{a}{x})$$

$$u'x = u b \frac{a}{x} \quad (*)$$

(I) $u = 1, x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ je řešení DR (A) \Rightarrow

$y = x, x \neq 0$ je řešení původní DR

Skontroluj

$$y' = [x]' = 1$$

$$y^{t \cdot j \cdot a} = x^4$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (1 + b \frac{a}{x}) = \frac{x}{x} (1 + b \frac{a}{x}) = 1 + b \frac{a}{x} = 1$$

(59)

Průběh 45 - pokračování

(II) MSP $\frac{u'}{u b \frac{a}{x}} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \int \frac{du}{u b \frac{a}{x}} = \int \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow$

$$\int \frac{du}{u b \frac{a}{x}} = \left[\frac{t = b \frac{a}{x}}{dt = \frac{du}{u}} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln t + c_1 = \ln (b \frac{a}{x}) + c_1; \quad \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln x + c_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln (b \frac{a}{x}) = \ln x + c = \ln (k x), \quad c \in \mathbb{R}, c = \ln k, k > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln u = k x \Rightarrow u = e^{kx} \quad x \neq 0, k > 0 \text{ je řešení (A)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x \cdot e^{kx} \quad x \neq 0, k > 0 \text{ je řešení původní DR}$$

AR položíme $k=0 \Rightarrow y = x \cdot e^0 = x, t.j. (I)$

Pelaksanaan 16

$$y' = (x+y)^2$$

metode 44

(60)

$z = x + y \Rightarrow y = z - x, y' = z' - 1 \Rightarrow z'^2 - 1 = z'^2 - 2z'z + z^2 \Leftrightarrow z' = 1 + z^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{z'}{1+z^2} = 1$

HSP $\int \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \int dw \Rightarrow \arctan z = x + c \Rightarrow z = \tan(x+c), x+c \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$\Rightarrow y = \tan(x+c) - x; x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

Kesimpulan $1+z^2 \geq 1$ t.j. $1+z^2 \neq 0$ pu $\forall z \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ Druas' daf'ori' m'is'eni.

Pelaksanaan 17

$y' = \frac{(y+x)^2 + 2}{2y+2x-1}, y(x_0) = y_0$ | $2y+2x-1 \neq 0$

$z = y + x \Rightarrow y = z - x, y' = z' - 1 \Rightarrow z'^2 - 1 = \frac{z^2 + 2}{2z - 1} \Leftrightarrow z' = \frac{z^2 + 2 + 2z - 1}{2z - 1}$

$\frac{z'(2z-1)}{(z-1)^2} = 1$

HSP $\int_{z_0}^z \frac{2v-1}{(v+1)^2} dv = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{1}{dt} \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{z+1}{z_0+1}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{z+1} - \frac{3}{z_0+1} = x - x_0$

$\int \frac{2v-1}{(v+1)^2} dv = \int \frac{2v+2-3}{v^2+2v+1} dv = \int \frac{2v+2}{v^2+2v+1} dv - 3 \int \frac{dv}{(v+1)^2} = \ln(v^2+2v+1) - \frac{3}{v+1} = \ln(v+1)^2 + \frac{3}{v+1}$

daripada sine transcedenkan' n'aricun

$\ln(z+1)^2 - \ln(z_0+1)^2 + \frac{3}{z+1} - \frac{3}{z_0+1} = x - x_0$

t.j. $\ln(z+1)^2 + \frac{3}{z+1} = x - x_0 + \underbrace{\ln(z_0+1)^2 + \frac{3}{z_0+1}}_{\text{dikala}}$

Itulah model penyelesaian masalah' p'roses' dan' m'as'alah' f'isik.

4.11, 2008

Probkard 48

$$y' = \frac{y-2x}{2y-3x}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = -3 + 4 = 1 \neq 0$$

$$y' = \frac{M}{N} = \frac{y-2}{2\frac{y}{x}-3}$$

$$M = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$y' = M'x + M$$

$$M'x + M = \frac{y-2}{2y-3}$$

\Rightarrow

$$M'x = \frac{y-2}{2y-3} - M = \frac{y-2-2M^2+3M}{2y-3} = \frac{-2M^2+4M-2}{2y-3} = -2 \frac{M^2-2M+1}{2y-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(2y-3)M'}{(y-1)^2} = \frac{-2}{x} \Rightarrow \int \frac{(2y-3)du}{(y-1)^2} = -2 \int \frac{du}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{2u-3}{(u-1)^2} du = \int \frac{2u-2}{(u-1)^2} du - \int \frac{du}{(u-1)^2} = 2 \ln |u-1| + 1 - \frac{(u-1)^{-1}}{-1} = 2 \ln |u-1| + \frac{1}{u-1} = 2 \ln |u-1| + \frac{1}{u-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{2 \ln |u-1| + \frac{1}{u-1} = -2 \ln |x| + C} \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \ln \left| \frac{y}{x} - 1 \right| + \frac{1}{\frac{y}{x} - 1} = -2 \ln |x| + C$$

$\rightarrow 2 \ln |y-x| - 2 \ln |x|$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \ln \left| \frac{y-x}{x} \right| + \frac{x}{y-x} = -2 \ln |x| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{2 \ln |y-x| + \frac{x}{y-x} = C}$$

das ist die Lösung
in impliziter Form.

PRŮKADA 99

(63)

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 + 1 = 2 \neq 0$$

t.j. řešení: $\begin{cases} m-m-1=0 \\ m+m+3=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2m-1=0 \\ 2m+3=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m=-1 \\ m=-2 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow v^1 = \frac{m-1-v+2-1}{m-1+v-2+3} = \frac{m-v}{m+v} = \frac{1-\frac{v}{m}}{1+\frac{v}{m}} \Rightarrow$$

substituce: $\begin{cases} x=m-1 \\ m=x+1 \end{cases}; \begin{cases} y=v-2 \\ v=y+2 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow v = 2u, v^1 = 2(u+z) \Rightarrow z(u+z) = \frac{1-z}{1+z}$$

substituce: $z = \frac{v}{u} = \frac{y+2}{x+1}$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{(1+2)z^1}{z^2+2z-1} = \frac{1}{u}, \quad u \neq 0, z^2+2z-1 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z'u = \frac{1-z}{1+z} - z = \frac{1-2z-z^2}{1+z}$$

MSP $-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2z+2}{z^2+2z-1} dz = \int \frac{du}{u} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \ln|z^2+2z-1| = \ln|u| + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$

ustavíme $k > 0$ tak, že $C = \ln k \quad (k \cdot j \cdot k = e^C) \Rightarrow \ln|z^2+2z-1| = -2 \ln|ku| = \ln \frac{1}{k^2 u^2} \Rightarrow$

$$|z^2+2z-1| = \frac{1}{k^2 u^2} \Rightarrow |z^2+2z-1| u^2 = \frac{1}{k^2} \Rightarrow (z^2+2z-1) u^2 = \pm \frac{1}{k^2} =: d$$

Řešení pomocí PR psaném splněno:

$$(z = \frac{y+2}{x+1}, \text{ resp. } y = z(x+1) - 2)$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{y+2}{x+1} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{y+2}{x+1} \right) - 1 \right] (x+1)^2 = (y+2)^2 + 2(y+2)(x+1) - (x+1)^2 = d$$

AK $d=0 \Rightarrow z^2+2z-1=0, \quad t.j. \quad z = -1 \neq \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow$

$y = (-1 \pm \sqrt{2})(x+1) - 2 = x(-1 \pm \sqrt{2}) - 3 \pm \sqrt{2}$, kde je množina pomocí PR

skláška (dosazením): $y^1 = [x(-1 \pm \sqrt{2}) - 3 \pm \sqrt{2}]$

$$\frac{x-y-1}{x+y+3} = \frac{x - x(-1 \pm \sqrt{2}) + 3 \mp \sqrt{2} - 1}{x + x(-1 \pm \sqrt{2}) - 3 \pm \sqrt{2} + 3} = \frac{x(2 \mp \sqrt{2}) + 2 \mp \sqrt{2}}{x(\pm \sqrt{2}) \pm \sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)(2 \mp \sqrt{2})}{\pm \sqrt{2}(x+1)} = \frac{2 \mp \sqrt{2}}{\pm \sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\pm \sqrt{2}}{\pm \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pm \sqrt{2} \cdot 2 - 2}{2} = \pm \sqrt{2} - 1$$

99

Prinzipio

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

substitució

$$y = z\sqrt{x}, x \geq 0$$

(64)

$$\Rightarrow z'\sqrt{x} + z \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{z^2 x}{x} + \frac{z\sqrt{x}}{2x} + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$z'\sqrt{x} = z^2 + 1$$

separació de variables

$$\int \frac{dz}{z^2+1} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \arctan z = 2\sqrt{x} + c = 2\sqrt{x} + 2k, \quad c = 2k \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \tan(2\sqrt{x} + 2k), \quad 2\sqrt{x} + 2k \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}), \quad \therefore \sqrt{x} \in (-\frac{\pi}{4} - k, \frac{\pi}{4} - k) \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} - k \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x} \cdot \tan(2\sqrt{x} + 2k), \quad x \in (-\frac{\pi}{4} - k)^2, (\frac{\pi}{4} - k)^2, \quad k \leq -\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ i } \text{àrea } \mathbb{R}$$

$$y' + \frac{xy}{1+x^2} = 0, y(0) = y_0$$

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

$$\text{NPD} \int \frac{dy}{y} = -\int \frac{x dx}{1+x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x dx}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow \ln|y| = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|1+x^2| + \ln k = \ln \frac{k}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{k}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

vypočítame k: $y(0) = \frac{k}{\sqrt{1+0}} = k = y_0$

$$y(x) = \frac{y_0}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

t.j. množina PR je fúzia

Príp. PR.11110

$$\text{NPD} \int_{y_0 \neq 0}^y \frac{dy}{y} = -\int_0^x \frac{t dt}{1+t^2} \Rightarrow \ln|y| - \ln|y_0| = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|1+x^2| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+0|$$

$$\ln\left|\frac{y}{y_0}\right| = \ln\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

vyberieme
liber + y_0

$$\Rightarrow |y| = \frac{|y_0|}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad \text{t.j. } y = \pm \frac{y_0}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad [y(0) = \pm \frac{y_0}{\sqrt{1+0}} = \pm y_0]$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{y_0}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

je množina danej úlohy

Pre $y_0 = 0$ je množina fúzia

$$y(x) = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

9

PRÍKLA D 52

$$x^{-1}y' = 3 - x^2y, y(2) = 3 \quad x \neq 0$$

(nehomogénna lineárna DR)

$$\Rightarrow y' = 3x - \frac{y}{x} \quad \text{t.j.} \quad y' + \frac{y}{x} = 3x$$

Homogénna DR

$$y' + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{MSP} \int \frac{dw}{w} = -\int \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \ln|y| - \ln 3 = -\ln|x| + \ln 2 \Rightarrow \ln|y| = \ln \frac{6}{|x|}$$

$$\Rightarrow |y| = \frac{6}{|x|} \quad \text{t.j.} \quad y = \pm \frac{6}{x}, x \neq 0$$

$$y(x) = \frac{6}{x}, x \in (0, \infty)$$

Kedže $y(2) = 3$, riešenie nie je dané

Nehomogénna DR

$$\text{LVK} \quad y'(x) = \frac{c(x)}{x} \Rightarrow y'(x) = \frac{d(x)}{x} - \frac{c(x)}{x^2} \Rightarrow \text{podstaviť:}$$

$$\frac{d(x)}{x} - \frac{c(x)}{x^2} + \frac{c(x)}{x^2} = 3x \Rightarrow d'(x) = 3x^2 \Rightarrow c(x) = \int 3x^2 dx + c_0 = x^3 - 8 + c_0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{x^3 - 8 + c_0}{x}, x \in (0, \infty)$$

riešenie daného úlohy:

$$\text{Kedže} \quad y(2) = \frac{8 - 8 + c_0}{2} = \frac{c_0}{2} = 3 \quad \text{t.j.} \quad c_0 = 6$$

$$y(x) = \frac{x^3 - 2}{x}, x \in (0, \infty)$$

PRÍKLA D 52 - POKENČOVANIE

68

keď riešenie $y'x + y = 3x^2$, t.j. $|y(x)| = 3x^2$

$$\Rightarrow \int (yx)' dx = \int 3x^2 dx \Rightarrow yx = x^3 + c, c \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x^3 + c}{x}, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(2) = \frac{8 + c}{2} = 3 \Leftrightarrow c = -2 \quad \text{t.j.} \quad \text{riešenie:} \quad y(x) = \frac{x^3 - 2}{x}, x \in (0, \infty)$$

PRÍKLA P 53

$$y' = \frac{u}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \quad \text{t.j.} \quad y' \cdot y - \frac{y}{x} = y^{-1} \Leftrightarrow 2y' - \frac{2y}{x} = 2$$

$$\text{substitúcia: } u = y^{1-(1)} = y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow u' = 2yy' \Rightarrow u' - \frac{2u}{x} = 2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad u' - \frac{2u}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{u'}{u} = \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow \text{MSP} \int \frac{du}{u} = 2 \int \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\ln|u| = 2 \ln|x| + \ln k = \ln(kx^2), \quad c_1 = \ln k \in \mathbb{R}, k > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$|u| = kx^2 \Rightarrow u = \pm kx^2 \quad [u = y^2] \Rightarrow \boxed{u = kx^2, x \neq 0, k > 0}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad u' - \frac{2u}{x} = 2 \quad \text{LVK} \quad u = c(x) \cdot x^2 \Rightarrow u' = c'(x)x^2 + 2xc(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$c'(x)x^2 + 2xc(x) - \frac{2c(x) \cdot x^2}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow c'(x) = \frac{2}{x^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$c(x) = \int \frac{2dx}{x^2} + c = -\frac{2}{x} + c \Rightarrow \boxed{u(x) = \left(-\frac{2}{x} + c\right)x^2 = cx^2 - 2x} \quad x \neq 0$$

PRÍKLA P 53 - POKRACOVANIE

$$u = y^2 \Rightarrow \textcircled{69}$$

Riešenie metódou: $y(x) = \pm \sqrt{cx^2 - 2x}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq 0$.

Jeho definičný obor: $[c=0]: -2x > 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x \in (-\infty, 0)}$

$[c \neq 0]: cx^2 - 2x = cx(x - \frac{2}{c}) > 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 0, x \neq \frac{2}{c}$

$$\boxed{c > 0}: x(x - \frac{2}{c}) > 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (\frac{2}{c}, \infty)}$$

$$\boxed{c < 0}: x(x - \frac{2}{c}) < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{c} < 0, \boxed{x \in (\frac{2}{c}, 0)}$$

Punkt 59

$$y = (y')^2(x+1), \quad t.j.: y = p^2(x+1)$$

t.j. $S(x|P) = p^2(x+1)$
spojite na R^2

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{Sx - P}{Sp} = -\frac{p^2 - p}{2p(x+1)} = -\frac{p-1}{2(x+1)} \Rightarrow -2 \frac{dp}{p-1} = \frac{dx}{x+1} \quad (\text{MSP})$$

$$\Rightarrow -2 \int \frac{dp}{p-1} = \int \frac{dx}{x+1} \Rightarrow -2 \ln|p-1| = \ln|x+1| + \ln k, \quad k > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \frac{1}{(p-1)^2} = \ln k|x+1| \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(p-1)^2} = k|x+1| \Rightarrow (p-1)^2 = \frac{1}{k|x+1|}$$

$$\Rightarrow p-1 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x+1|}} \quad \left[\text{omezi } \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} = d \right] \Rightarrow p = \frac{d}{\sqrt{|x+1|}} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = p^2(x+1) = \left(\frac{d + \sqrt{|x+1|}}{\sqrt{|x+1|}} \right)^2 (x+1) = \frac{x+1}{|x+1|} \cdot (d + \sqrt{|x+1|})^2, \quad d \in R, d \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (d + \sqrt{|x+1|})^2 \quad x \in (-1, \infty), \text{ nesp.} \quad y = -(d + \sqrt{-x-1})^2 \quad x \in (-\infty, -1)$$

Prešim i ti je fleva $y=0 \quad x \in R.$

Príkaz 55

$$x = y^1 + \ln y, \quad t.j. \quad x = p + \ln p$$

$$t.j. \quad S(p) = p + \ln p$$

$$\frac{dp}{dy} = \frac{1}{p(1 + \frac{1}{p})} = \frac{1}{p+1}$$

$$(NSP) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}p^2 + p + c = y, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

\Rightarrow parametrická rovnice pøvedejte $x = y + \ln y$:

$$x = p + \ln p, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}p^2 + p + c, \quad p > 0, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

POZNÁMKA 17

V praxi se pøiledy $S(p)$ (a pø. doloží) používají tak, že se implicitně rovnice $F(x, y, p) = 0$ derivují mianem podle x , resp. y .

Príkuv 54 $y = (y')^2(x+1) = p^2(x+1)$

$y = y(x)$, $y' = p$, $y'' = p'$... DERIVUJEME podle $x \dots$ tj. $p' = \frac{dp}{dx}$

$\Rightarrow p = y' = 2pp'(x+1) + p^2(1+x)$ $\Rightarrow p = 2pp'(x+1) + p^2$

$1 = 2p'(x+1) + p \Rightarrow \frac{2p'}{1-p} = \frac{1}{x+1}$
Poneme' ako príklad 54.
ďalší postup je identický!

Príkuv 55 $x = y' + \ln y' = p + \ln p$

$\frac{dx}{dy} = y' = p \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{p} \dots$ DERIVUJEME podľa $y \dots$ tj. $p' = \frac{dp}{dy}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} = \frac{dx}{dy} = p + \frac{1}{p} \cdot p' \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} = p + \frac{p \cdot p'}{p} \xrightarrow{p \neq 0} 1 = (p+1)p'$

koname' ako príklad 55, ďalší postup identický!

Príkuv 56

$y = (y')^2 + 3 = p^2 + 3, y(0) = 4$

Derivujeme podle $x \Rightarrow p = y' = 2pp' \xrightarrow{p \neq 0} 1 = 2p'$

$\Rightarrow \int dx = 2 \int dp + c \Rightarrow x = 2p + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$

keďže sú parametrické rovnice:

$x = 2p + c \Rightarrow p = \frac{x-c}{2} \Rightarrow$ explicitný tvar:
 $y = p^2 + 3 = \left(\frac{x-c}{2}\right)^2 + 3, x \in \mathbb{R}$

Este rovnice môžeme hľadať c:

$y(0) = 4 \Rightarrow$ parametrický tvar: $0 = 2p + c \Rightarrow c = -2p$
 $4 = p^2 + 3 \Rightarrow p = \pm 1 \Rightarrow c = \pm 2$

explicitný tvar: $4 = \left(\frac{0-c}{2}\right)^2 + 3 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{c^2}{4} \Rightarrow$

\Rightarrow hľadáme si také funkcie:

$x = 2p \pm 2, p \in \mathbb{R}$ (parametrický tvar), resp. $y = \frac{(x \pm 2)^2}{4} + 3, x \in \mathbb{R}$ (explicitný tvar)

Prilika D 57

$y = 2y'x + (y')^2 = 2px + p^2$ derivirane problè x, $p' = \frac{dp}{dx}$ (75)

$p = y' = 2px + 2p \Rightarrow p'(2x + 2p) = -p \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dx} = p' = -\frac{p}{2x + 2p} \Rightarrow$

$\frac{dx}{dp} = -\frac{2x + 2p}{p} \Rightarrow$

linearna nehomogena DR

Homogena $\frac{dx}{dp} + \frac{2x}{p} = 0 \Rightarrow$ MSP $\frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{2dp}{p} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x} = -2 \int \frac{dp}{p} + c_1, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow \ln|x| = -2 \ln|p| + \ln k, c_1 = \ln k, k > 0 \Rightarrow \ln|x| = \ln \frac{k}{p^2}$

$\Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{k}{p^2} \Rightarrow$ rešenja $x = \frac{c_1}{p^2}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ (mitare $c=0$).

Nehomogena $\frac{dx}{dp} + \frac{2x}{p} = -2 \Rightarrow$ LVK $x = \frac{c(p)}{p^2} \Rightarrow \frac{c'(p) - 2 \frac{c(p)}{p^2} + 2 \frac{c(p)}{p^2}}{p^2} = -2$

$\Rightarrow c'(p) = -2p^2 \Rightarrow c(p) = -\int 2p^2 dp = -\frac{2}{3}p^3 + d, d \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x = \frac{d}{p^2} - \frac{2}{3}p$

Tj. parametricki tvar privedaj DR:

$x = \frac{d}{p^2} - \frac{2}{3}p$; $y = 2p(\frac{d}{p^2} - \frac{2}{3}p) + p^2 = \frac{2d}{p} - \frac{4}{3}p^2, p > 0$

$k \neq p = 0 \Rightarrow$ rešenja $y = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$k \neq d = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3}p, y = -\frac{1}{3}p^2 \Rightarrow p = -\frac{2}{3}x, y = -\frac{1}{3}(-\frac{2}{3}x)^2 \Rightarrow$

rešenja $y = -\frac{2}{3}x^2, x \in \mathbb{R}$

Prilika D 58

$y' = xy' + a\sqrt{1+(y')^2} = xp + a\sqrt{1+p^2}$ a $\in \mathbb{R}$ konstanta

$\textcircled{I} a = 0 \Rightarrow y = xy', \text{ tj. } g(p) = 0$

\Rightarrow (vid 10) rešenja su $y = cx + g(c) = cx, x \in \mathbb{R}$

Reop. y po x-om MSP: $\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{dx}{x} + \text{konst.} \Rightarrow$

$\ln|y| = \ln|x| + \ln k, k > 0 \Rightarrow \ln|y| = \ln k|x| \Rightarrow |y| = k|x|$

$\Rightarrow y = \pm kx, k > 0 \Rightarrow y = cx, c \in \mathbb{R}$ (mitare $c=0$)

I $\alpha \neq 0$

$y = xp + a\sqrt{1+p^2}$ i t.j. $g(p) = a\sqrt{1+p^2} = a(1+p^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 derivacija podle x i t.j. $p' = \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow$

$p = y' = p + xp' + \frac{a}{2}(1+p^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2pp' = p + xp' + \frac{app'}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} \Rightarrow 0 = xp' + \frac{app'}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} = p'(x + \frac{ap}{\sqrt{1+p^2}})$

$\mathbb{R} \quad p' = 0 \Rightarrow p = c, c \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow y = cx + a\sqrt{1+c^2}, x \in \mathbb{R}$ CER je nálezni DR

$\mathbb{K} \quad x + \frac{ap}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow$

nálezni DR n parametricka forma je:

$x = -\frac{ap}{\sqrt{1+p^2}}, y = -\frac{ap^2}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} + a\sqrt{1+p^2} = \frac{-ap^2 - a(1+p^2)}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} = \frac{-a}{\sqrt{1+p^2}}, p \in \mathbb{R}$

Explicitni tvar | pred: $x = -py_1 + j$; $p = -\frac{x}{y}$ i t.j. $p \in \mathbb{R} : y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} \neq 0$

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

$x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow$

$\mathbb{R} \quad \alpha > 0$

$y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, x \in (-a, a)$ je nálezni

$\mathbb{R} \quad \alpha < 0$

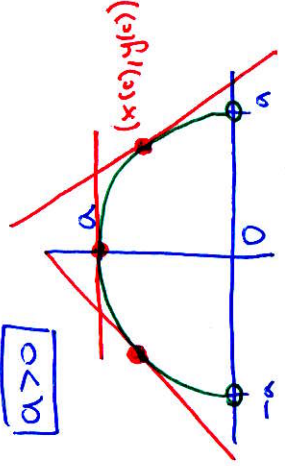
$y = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, x \in (a, -a)$ je nálezni

Graficky predstavní prirody $y = cx + a\sqrt{1+c^2}, x \in \mathbb{R}$ dotyčnice

ku pufon nálezni $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, x \in (-a, a), a > 0$ v.p.

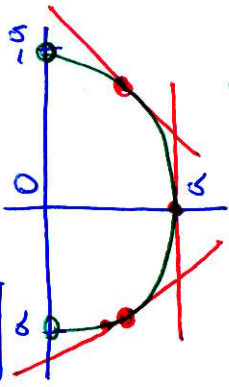
$y = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, x \in (a, -a), \alpha < 0$ v bode $(x(c), y(c)) = (-\frac{ac}{\sqrt{1+c^2}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{1+c^2}})$

$\alpha > 0$



$y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$

$\alpha < 0$



$y = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$

PRÍKLADE 59

$$y'' - \frac{y'}{\sin x} = 0, \quad x \in (0, \pi)$$

Uštedíme si práci a nebudeme hľadať: $y(x) = c_1 \cdot u_1(x) + c_2 \cdot u_2(x)$, $x \in (0, \pi)$, $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$
Funkcie u_1, u_2 budeme hľadať ako nesešup s počítateľnými podmienkami v bode $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y'' - \frac{y'}{\sin x} = 0, \quad y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1, \quad y'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\text{Substitúcia} \quad \boxed{y' = z} \Rightarrow \boxed{z' - \frac{z}{\sin x} = 0, \quad z\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0}$$

rovnosť nesešup nesešup, vede $z = 0$, $x \in (0, \pi)$

$$\Rightarrow y = \text{konšt.}, \quad x \in (0, \pi), \quad \text{ale } y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1, \quad x \in (0, \pi)$$

t.j. prvá bodička nesešup: $\boxed{u_1(x) = 1, \quad x \in (0, \pi)}$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y'' - \frac{y'}{\sin x} = 0, \quad y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0, \quad y'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$\text{Substitúcia} \quad \boxed{y' = z} \Rightarrow \boxed{z' - \frac{z}{\sin x} = 0, \quad z\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1}$$

$$\int \frac{dw}{w} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C$$

MSP: $z' = \frac{z}{\sin x} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{dx}{\sin x} \Rightarrow$

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

$$\Rightarrow \ln |z| - \ln 1 = \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x} \right| \Rightarrow \ln |z| = \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \cdot \frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln |z| = \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| \Rightarrow z = \pm \frac{1+x}{1-x} ; z \in \mathbb{R}, |z| > 1 \Rightarrow z = \frac{1+x}{1-x}, x \in (0, \pi)$$

$$y' = z \Rightarrow y = \int z(x) dx = \int \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = -2 \int \frac{1+\cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx = -2 \ln |\cos \frac{x}{2}| - 2 \ln k = -2 \ln (k \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}), x \in (0, \pi)$$

$$k > 0 \Rightarrow \ln k \in \mathbb{R}, x \in (0, \pi) \Rightarrow \cos \frac{x}{2} \in (0, 1)$$

$$0 = y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -2 \ln (k \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4}) = -2 \ln \frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \text{duhá báňová mäsť}$$

$$u_2(x) = -2 \ln(\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}), x \in (0, \pi)$$

resp.

$$y = z, y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

$$y = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$$

$$= -2 \ln |\cos \frac{x}{2}| + 2 \ln |\cos \frac{\pi}{4}| = -2 \ln \cos \frac{x}{2} + 2 \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$= -2 \ln \cos \frac{x}{2} - 2 \ln \sqrt{2} = -2 \ln(\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}), x \in (0, \pi)$$

\Rightarrow výsledková mäsťová práca: $y'' - \frac{y'}{\sin x} = 0, x \in (0, \pi)$

má tvar: $y(x) = C_1 \cdot 1 + C_2 \cdot (-2 \ln(\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{x}{2})) =$

$$C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R} = C_1 - 2C_2 \ln(\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}), x \in (0, \pi)$$

t.j.: $y(x) = C_1 + C_2 \ln(\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}), x \in (0, \pi)$

$$y''' + (1-x)y'' - (1-x)y' - y = 0$$

$$y = e^x \quad y' \text{ n\u00e9r\u00f9v\u00e9tejs\u00f3 PR} \Rightarrow \boxed{y_1(x) = e^x \int z(x) dx} \quad \text{m\u00f9n\u00e9id PR}$$

$$y'(x) = e^x \int z(x) dx + e^x \cdot z(x)$$

$$y''(x) = e^x \int z(x) dx + 2e^x \cdot z(x) + e^x \cdot z'(x)$$

$$y'''(x) = e^x \int z(x) dx + 3e^x \cdot z(x) + 3e^x \cdot z'(x) + e^x \cdot z''(x)$$

Dasad\u00edma dro psnod\u00f3j PR $\Rightarrow y_1''' + (1-x)y_1'' - (1-x)y_1' - y_1 =$

$$= \left(e^x \int z(x) dx + 3e^x z + 3e^x z' + e^x z'' \right) + (1-x) \left(e^x \int z(x) dx + 2e^x z + e^x z' \right) -$$

$$- (1-x) \left(e^x \int z(x) dx + e^x z \right) - e^x \int z(x) dx =$$

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

$$= e^x z'' + (4-x)e^x z' + (4-x)e^x z = (z'' + (4-x)z' + (4-x)z) e^x = 0$$

\Rightarrow Dasad\u00edsa PR 2. naid\u00fa:

$$z'' + (4-x)z' + (4-x)z = 0$$

Príkuro 61

$$y' + a_1 y = 0$$

t.j.: $m = 1 \Rightarrow$

$$y' = -a_1 y$$

(89)

$$\text{HSD]} \frac{dy}{y} = -a_1 dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = -a_1 \int dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = -a_1 x + \ln k, k > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \frac{|y|}{k} = -a_1 x \Rightarrow \frac{|y|}{k} = e^{-a_1 x} \Rightarrow y = \pm k e^{-a_1 x}, \text{ označ } c = \pm k \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

\Rightarrow všechné řešení

$$y = c e^{-a_1 x}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$c \in \mathbb{R}$ (včetně $c=0 \Rightarrow y=0$)

Parikvord 62

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = 0, \quad y(0) = -1, \quad y'(0) = 0$$

$$\text{CHR} \quad \delta^2 + 5\delta + 6 = (\delta + 2)(\delta + 3) = 0 \Rightarrow \delta_1 = -2, \delta_2 = -3$$

\Rightarrow všeobecné řešení

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{-3x}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Este rovnice spočítat c_1, c_2 , aby byla splněna počáteční

$$\text{podmínky: } y'(x) = -2c_1 e^{-2x} - 3c_2 e^{-3x}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$$

$$y(0) = c_1 \cdot e^0 + c_2 \cdot e^0 = c_1 + c_2 = -1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} c_1 = -3 \\ c_2 = 2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$y'(0) = -2c_1 \cdot e^0 - 3c_2 \cdot e^0 = -2c_1 - 3c_2 = 0$$

\Rightarrow Řešení dané úlohy:

$$y(x) = -3e^{-2x} + 2e^{-3x}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Príkaz 63

$$\textcircled{1} y^{(4)} - 2y'' + y = 0$$

homogénne rovnice

$$\text{CHR: } \delta^4 - 2\delta^2 + 1 = (\delta^2 - 1)^2 = (\delta - 1)^2(\delta + 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \delta_{1,2} = 1; \delta_{3,4} = -1$$

\Rightarrow všeobecné řešení:

$$y(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + c_3 e^{-x} + c_4 x e^{-x}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\textcircled{2} y^{(4)} - y = 0$$

$$\text{CHR: } \delta^4 - 1 = (\delta^2 + 1)(\delta^2 - 1) = (\delta + i)(\delta - i)(\delta + 1)(\delta - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta_1 = 1, \delta_2 = -1, \delta_3 = i, \delta_4 = -i;$$

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

\Rightarrow všeobecné řešení

$$y(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + c_3 \cos x + c_4 \sin x, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\textcircled{3} y'' + 2y' + 5y = 0, y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0$$

$$\text{CHR: } \delta^2 + 2\delta + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow \delta_{1,2} = -1 \pm 2i$$

$$e^{(-1 \pm 2i)x} = e^{-x} (\cos 2x \pm i \sin 2x)$$

\Rightarrow všeobecné řešení

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{-x} \cos 2x + c_2 e^{-x} \sin 2x, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$y'(x) = -c_1 e^{-x} \cos 2x - 2c_1 e^{-x} \sin 2x - c_2 e^{-x} \sin 2x + c_2 e^{-x} \cos 2x, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Posadíme do počátečních podmínek \Rightarrow

$$y(0) = c_1 e^0 \cos 0 + c_2 e^0 \sin 0 = c_1 = 1$$

$$y'(0) = -c_1 e^0 \cos 0 - 2c_1 e^0 \sin 0 - c_2 e^0 \sin 0 + c_2 e^0 \cos 0 = \left. \begin{array}{l} c_1 = 1 \\ c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$= -c_1 + 2c_2$$

T.j. řešení dlejšího úlohy má tvar:

$$y(x) = e^{-x} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \sin 2x, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

PRÍKUPČY

$y'' + 4y = x e^x$

Homogéne DR $y'' + 4y = 0 \Rightarrow \delta^2 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \delta_{1,2} = \pm 2i$

\Rightarrow všeobecné riešenie: $y_h(x) = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x, x \in \mathbb{R}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

Nehomogéne DR $y'' + 4y = x e^x$ (t.j. $m=1, \beta=1$) -- máme hľadať CHR.

partikulárne riešenie máme budeme hľadať v tvare:

$y_p(x) = x^0 (b_0 x + b_1) e^x = (b_0 x + b_1) e^x \Rightarrow$

$y_p'(x) = b_0 \cdot e^x + (b_0 x + b_1) e^x = (b_0 x + b_0 + b_1) e^x$

$y_p''(x) = b_0 \cdot e^x + (b_0 x + b_0 + b_1) e^x = (b_0 x + 2b_0 + b_1) e^x$

$\Rightarrow (b_0 x + 2b_0 + b_1) e^x + 4(b_0 x + b_1) e^x = x e^x / \cdot e^{-x}$

$\Rightarrow 5b_0 x + 2b_0 + 5b_1 = x$, t.j. nižšie rovnice

$x^0: 5b_0 = 1$
 $x^1: 2b_0 + 5b_1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow b_0 = \frac{1}{5}, b_1 = -\frac{2}{25} \Rightarrow y_p(x) = (\frac{1}{5}x - \frac{2}{25}) e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}$

\Rightarrow všeobecné riešenie DR $y'' + 4y = x e^x$ má tvar:

$y(x) = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x + (\frac{1}{5}x - \frac{2}{25}) e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

PRÍKUPČY G5

$y'' - 2y' + 2y = 4e^x \sin x$

Homogéne DR $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow \delta^2 - 2\delta + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \delta_{1,2} = 1 \pm i$

\Rightarrow všeobecné riešenie: $y_h(x) = c_1 e^x \cos x + c_2 e^x \sin x, x \in \mathbb{R}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

Nehomogéne DR $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 4e^x \sin x$

$4e^x \sin x = \operatorname{Im} [4e^x (\cos x + i \sin x)] = \operatorname{Im} [4e^{(1+i)x}] \Rightarrow$

zapíšeme nás IMAGINÁRNE ČASŤ partikulárneho riešenia DR

$y'' - 2y' + 2y = 4e^{(1+i)x} \quad (M50, k=1)$

PRÍKUP G5 - POVRATĽ VÁPNE

partikulárne riešenie budeme hľadať v tvare:

$$y_p(x) = x^1 b_0 e^{(1+i)x} = b_0 x e^x (\cos x + i \sin x) \Rightarrow$$

$$y_p'(x) = b_0 e^{(1+i)x} + b_0 (1+i) x e^{(1+i)x} = (b_0 + b_0 x + b_0 i x) e^{(1+i)x}$$

$$y_p''(x) = (b_0 + b_0 i) e^{(1+i)x} + (b_0 + b_0 (1+i)x) (1+i) e^{(1+i)x} = (1+i)x e^{(1+i)x} = (2b_0 + 2b_0 i + b_0 (1+i)^2 x) e^{(1+i)x} = (2b_0 + 2b_0 i + 2b_0 i x) e^{(1+i)x}$$

Posaďme do PR $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 4 e^{(1+i)x}$ $\parallel 4 e^{(1+i)x}$

$$\Rightarrow (2b_0 + 2b_0 i + 2b_0 i x) e^{(1+i)x} - 2(b_0 + b_0 x + b_0 i x) e^{(1+i)x} + 2b_0 x e^{(1+i)x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2b_0 i e^{(1+i)x} = 4 e^{(1+i)x} \Rightarrow \boxed{2b_0 i = 4} \Rightarrow \boxed{b_0 = -2i}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p(x) = -2i x e^{(1+i)x} = -2i x e^x (\cos x + i \sin x) = 2x e^x \sin x - 2i x e^x \cos x \in \text{Im}$$

\Rightarrow partikulárne riešenie PR $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 4e^x \sin x$:

$$y_s(x) = \text{Im}(y_p(x)) = -2x e^x \cos x \in \text{Re}$$

\Rightarrow všeobecné riešenie PR $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 4e^x \sin x$ nájdeme:

$$y_j(x) = c_1 e^x \cos x + c_2 e^x \sin x - 2x e^x \cos x \in \text{Re} \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

PRÍKUP G6 $y^{(4)} - y = x^2 + 5 \cos x$

$$\delta_{11} = \pm 1 \quad \delta_{14} = \pm i$$

Homogén PR / všeobecné riešenie (příklad G3 2): $y_h(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + c_3 \cos x + c_4 \sin x \in \text{Re} \quad c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 \in \mathbb{R}$

PR $y^{(4)} - y = x^2$ $\lambda = 0$ nemá koniu CHR $\Rightarrow k=0, m=2$

partikulárne riešenie hľadáme v tvare:

$$y_1(x) = x^2 (b_0 x^2 + b_1 x + b_2) e^0 = 60x^2 + b_1 x + b_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$y_1'(x) = 2b_0 x + b_1 \Rightarrow y_1''(x) = 2b_0 \Rightarrow y_1'''(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1^{(4)}(x) = 0$$

PRÍKUPDGG - POKRACOVANIE

dosadiť \Rightarrow

92

$$0 - (b_0 x^2 + b_1 x + b_2) = x^2 \Rightarrow b_0 = -1, b_1 = b_2 = 0 \Rightarrow y_1(x) = -x^2, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

DR $y^{(4)} - y = 5 \cos x$ $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$, $i \cdot j$. násobíme DR

$$y^{(4)} - y = 5 e^{ix}$$

i j. zjednodučiť ľavú CHR $\Rightarrow k=1$

partikulárna riešenie hľadáme v tvare:

$$y_p(x) = x^k \cdot b_0 e^{ix} = b_0 x (\cos x + i \sin x) \Rightarrow$$

$$y_p'(x) = b_0 e^{ix} + b_0 x i e^{ix}$$

$$y_p''(x) = b_0 i e^{ix} + b_0 i e^{ix} + b_0 x i^2 e^{ix} = 2b_0 i e^{ix} - b_0 x e^{ix}$$

$$y_p'''(x) = 2b_0 i^2 e^{ix} - b_0 x i e^{ix} = -2b_0 e^{ix} - b_0 x i e^{ix}$$

$$y_p^{(4)}(x) = -2b_0 i e^{ix} - b_0 i e^{ix} - b_0 x i^2 e^{ix} = -4b_0 i e^{ix} + b_0 x e^{ix}$$

dosadiť $\Rightarrow -4b_0 i e^{ix} + b_0 x e^{ix} - b_0 x e^{ix} = 5 e^{ix} \Rightarrow -4b_0 i = 5 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow b_0 = \frac{5}{4} i$$

$$y_p(x) = \frac{5}{4} i x e^{ix} = \frac{5}{4} i x (\cos x + i \sin x) = -\frac{5}{4} x \sin x + \frac{5}{4} i x \cos x \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

\Rightarrow riešenie (partikulárne) DR $y^{(4)} - y = 5 \cos x$

$$y_2(x) = \operatorname{Re}[y_p(x)] = \operatorname{Re}\left[-\frac{5}{4} x \sin x + \frac{5}{4} i x \cos x\right] = -\frac{5}{4} x \sin x, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

ke to zhrnieme (princíp superpozície - vete 3.0)

všeobecné riešenie pôvodnej DR: $y^{(4)} - y = x^2 + 5 \cos x$

nie tvar:

$$y(x) = y_{h1}(x) + y_1(x) + y_2(x) =$$

$$= c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + c_3 \cos x + c_4 \sin x - x^2 - \frac{5}{4} x \sin x, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Príkaz G7

$$y'' + 3y' - 10y = 5, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = -4$$

(93)

Homogéne DR $y'' + 3y' - 10y = 0 \Rightarrow \delta^2 + 3\delta - 10 = (\delta + 5)(\delta - 2) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \delta_1 = 2, \delta_2 = -5 \Rightarrow$ všeobecné řešení $y_h(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-5x}, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

Nehomogéne DR $y'' + 3y' - 10y = 5$ ($m=0, d=0$ má je krát CHR $\Rightarrow k=0$)

partikulárne řešení budeme hledat v tvare:

$$y_p(x) = x^0 \cdot b_0 \cdot e^0 = b_0 \Rightarrow y_p'(x) = y_p''(x) = 0, \text{ dosadíme } \Rightarrow$$

$$0 + 0 - 10b_0 = 5 \Rightarrow b_0 = -\frac{5}{10} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p(x) = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

všeobecné řešení DR: $y(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-5x} - \frac{1}{2}, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

Počítáme podmíněny

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-5x} - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$y'(x) = 2c_1 e^{2x} - 5c_2 e^{-5x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y(0) &= c_1 + c_2 - \frac{1}{2} = 1 \\ y'(0) &= 2c_1 - 5c_2 = -4 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_2 &= 1 \\ c_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$y(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} + e^{-5x} - \frac{1}{2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

\Rightarrow řešení dává níže

Príkład 68

$$x^3 y''' + 2x^2 y'' - x y' + y = 0, x > 0$$

substitúcia $x = e^t, t = \ln x$; $y(x) = y(e^t) = z(t) = z(\ln x)$

dosadíme do DR \Rightarrow

$$(z'''' - 3z'' + 2z') + 2(z'' - z') - z' + z = z'''' - z'' - z' + z = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \sigma_1 = 1 \\ \sigma_2 = -1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{CHR} \quad \sigma^3 - \sigma^2 - \sigma + 1 = (\sigma^2 - 1)(\sigma - 1) = (\sigma - 1)^2(\sigma + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow všeobecné riešenie: $z(t) = c_1 e^{+t} + c_2 t e^t + c_3 e^{-t}, t \in \mathbb{R}$ $c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$

\Rightarrow všeobecné riešenie pôvodnej DR: $c_1 e^x c_2 x c_3 e^{-x}$

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{\ln x} + c_2 \ln x \cdot e^{\ln x} + c_3 e^{-\ln x} = c_1 x + c_2 x \ln x + \frac{c_3}{x}, x > 0$$

Príkład 68 - pokračovanie

INE RIEŠENIE] riešenie hľadáme v tvare: $y(x) = e^{\delta x} = x^{\delta}, x > 0$

Posadíme do DR $\Rightarrow \delta(\delta-1)(\delta-2) + 2\delta(\delta-1) - \delta + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \delta^3 - 3\delta^2 + 2\delta + 2\delta^2 - 2\delta - \delta + 1 = \delta^3 - \delta^2 - \delta + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \delta_1 = 1, \delta_2 = -1$$

\Rightarrow všeobecné riešenie:

$$y(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 t e^t + c_3 e^{-t} = c_1 x + c_2 x \ln x + \frac{c_3}{x}, x > 0$$

$$c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Prík. 17.6.9 $x^2 y'' + 3xy' + y = 0, x > 0$

$x = e^t, t = \ln x, y(x) = y(e^t) = z(t) = z(\ln x) \Rightarrow y(x) = z(t)$

$y'(x) = [z(\ln x)]' = \frac{z'(\ln x)}{x} = \frac{z'(t)}{x} \Rightarrow x \cdot y'(x) = z'(t)$

$y''(x) = \frac{z''(t)}{x^2} - \frac{z'(t)}{x^2} = \frac{z''(t) - z'(t)}{x^2} \Rightarrow x^2 y''(x) = z''(t) - z'(t)$

dosadíme do prvody: DR: $z'' - z' + 3z' + z = z'' + 2z' + z = 0$

\Rightarrow CHR: $\delta^2 + 2\delta + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \delta_{1,2} = -1$

\Rightarrow všeobecné řešení má DR $z'' + 2z' + z = 0$:

$z(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 t e^{-t}, t \in \mathbb{R}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

\Rightarrow všeobecné řešení prvody: DR:

$y(x) = c_1 e^{-\ln x} + c_2 \ln x \cdot e^{-\ln x} = \frac{c_1}{x} + \frac{c_2 \ln x}{x}, x > 0; c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

INĚŘEŠENÍ

Řešení hledáme v tvaru

$y(x) = e^{\delta t} = x^{\delta}, x > 0$

$e^t = x, t = \ln x$

$\Rightarrow y'(x) = \delta x^{\delta-1}, y''(x) = \delta(\delta-1)x^{\delta-2}$ (viz 17.6.8). Posadíme do DR:

$x^2 \delta(\delta-1)x^{\delta-2} + 3x \delta x^{\delta-1} + x^{\delta} = x^{\delta}(\delta^2 - \delta + 3\delta + 1) = x^{\delta}(\delta^2 + 2\delta + 1) = 0$

\Rightarrow CHR: $\delta^2 + 2\delta + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \delta_{1,2} = -1$

Ostatný postup je rovnaký ako pri predchádzajúcej úlohe; všeobecné řešení má:

$y(x) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 t e^{-t} = c_1 e^{-\ln x} + c_2 \ln x \cdot e^{-\ln x} = \frac{c_1}{x} + \frac{c_2 \ln x}{x}, x > 0, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

mid-pilled 69

$(2x+1)y'' + 3(2x+1)y' + y = 0, x > -\frac{1}{2}$

maže $t = 2x+1, y(x) = y(t) = y(2x+1) \Rightarrow$

$y'(x) = \frac{dy(x)}{dx}$

$y'(t) = \frac{dy(t)}{dt}$

$y''(x) = 2y''(t) \cdot 2 = 4y''(t), t = 2x+1 > 0$

dosadne $[2 \cdot 4y'' + 3 \cdot 2y' + y = 4t^2y'' + 6ty' + y = 0]$ (Eulerova DR)

Substitúcia $t = e^u, u = \ln t, t > 0, u \in \mathbb{R}, y(t) = y(e^u) = z(u) = z(\ln t)$

dosadne $t y'(t) = z'(u), t^2 y''(t) = z''(u) - z'(u) = z''(u)$

$\Rightarrow 4(z'' - z') + 6z' + z = 4z'' + 2z' + z = 0 \Rightarrow$ CHR: $4\delta^2 + 2\delta + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\delta_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-16}}{8} = \frac{-2 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{4}$

\Rightarrow všeobecne riešenie $u = \ln t = \ln(2x+1)$
 $e^{-\frac{1}{4}u} = (e^u)^{-\frac{1}{4}} = (2x+1)^{-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2x+1}} \Rightarrow$

$z(u) = c_1 e^{-\frac{1}{4}u} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}u + c_2 e^{-\frac{1}{4}u} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}u, u \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{c_1}{\sqrt[4]{2x+1}} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3} \ln(2x+1)}{4} + \frac{c_2}{\sqrt[4]{2x+1}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3} \ln(2x+1)}{4}, x > -\frac{1}{2}$
 $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

INĽIEŠENIE

Riešenie hľadáme v tvare: $y(x) = e^{\delta u} = (2x+1)^\delta, x > -\frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow y'(x) = 2\delta(2x+1)^{\delta-1}, y''(x) = 4\delta(\delta-1)(2x+1)^{\delta-2} \Rightarrow$ dosadne (vid. 96)

$4\delta(\delta-1)(2x+1)^\delta + 3 \cdot 2\delta(2x+1)^\delta + (2x+1)^\delta = (4\delta^2 - 4\delta + 6\delta + 1)(2x+1)^\delta = 0$

\Rightarrow rovnice CHR: $4\delta^2 + 2\delta + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \delta_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{4}$

Ďalší pokus je rovnaký \Rightarrow všeobecne riešenie:

$y(x) = c_1 e^{-\frac{1}{4}u} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}u}{4} + c_2 e^{-\frac{1}{4}u} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}u}{4} =$

$= \frac{c_1}{\sqrt[4]{2x+1}} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3} \ln(2x+1)}{4} + \frac{c_2}{\sqrt[4]{2x+1}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3} \ln(2x+1)}{4}, x > -\frac{1}{2}$ (96)

Príkład 71 $x^2 y''' - 2y' = 0, x > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 y''' - 2xy' = 0$

(98)

hľadáme hľadieť rovnice

$$y(x) = x^\delta, x > 0$$

$$t = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow y'(x) = \delta x^{\delta-1} \Rightarrow y''(x) = \delta(\delta-1)x^{\delta-2} \Rightarrow y'''(x) = \delta(\delta-1)(\delta-2)x^{\delta-3}$$

Posadíme do DR $x^3 \delta(\delta-1)(\delta-2)x^{\delta-3} - 2x\delta x^{\delta-1} = x^\delta (\delta^3 - 3\delta^2 + 2\delta - 2\delta) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \text{CHR} \quad \delta^3 - 3\delta^2 = \delta^2(\delta-3) = 0 \Rightarrow \delta_{1,2} = 0, \delta_3 = 3$$

\Rightarrow všeobecné riešenie $e^{\delta t} = x^\delta \Rightarrow$

$$y(x) = c_1 \cdot e^0 + c_2 t e^0 + c_3 e^{3t} = c_1 + c_2 \cdot \ln x + c_3 \cdot x^3, x > 0, c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Príkład 72 $x^2 y'' - xy' + y = x \cdot \ln x, x > 0$

Substitúcia $t = \ln x; x = e^t; y(x) = y(e^t) = z(t) = z(\ln x) \Rightarrow$

$$y'(x) = z'(t) \cdot t' = \frac{z'(t)}{x} \Rightarrow y''(x) = \frac{z''(t) \cdot t'}{x} - \frac{z'(t)}{x^2} = \frac{z''(t) - z'(t)}{x^2}$$

Posadíme do DR

$$z'' - z' - z' + z = t \cdot e^t \Rightarrow z'' - 2z' + z = t e^t$$

Homogénne DR CHR: $\delta^2 - 2\delta + 1 = (\delta-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \delta_{1,2} = 1$

\Rightarrow všeobecné riešenie: $z_h(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t, t \in \mathbb{R}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow y_h(x) = c_1 x + c_2 x \cdot \ln x, x > 0$$

Nelohogénne DR partikulárne riešenie: $z_p(t) = t^2(a+t)b e^t = (a t^3 + b t^2) e^t$

$$\Rightarrow z_p'(t) = (3at^2 + 2bt) e^t + (at^3 + bt^2) e^t$$

$$z_p''(t) = (6at + 2b) e^t + 2(3at^2 + 2bt) e^t + (at^3 + bt^2) e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow e^t [(6at + 2b) + 2(3at^2 + 2bt) + (at^3 + bt^2) - 2(at^3 + bt^2) - 2(at^3 + bt^2) + (at^3 + bt^2)] =$$

$$= e^t (6at + 2b) = t e^t \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2b = 0 \\ 6a = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{6} \\ b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p(x) = \frac{\ln^3 x \cdot x}{6}, x > 0$$

\Rightarrow všeobecné riešenie prírody DR:

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 x + c_2 x \ln x + \frac{x \ln^3 x}{6}, x > 0, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

dosadíme do
 $e^t - 2t^2 + z = t e^t$

(95) $(x-2)^2 y'' - 3(x-2)y' + 4y = x, \quad x > 2$

omeče $t = x-2, \quad y(x) = \varphi(t) = \varphi(x-2) \Rightarrow$

$$y'(x) = \frac{dy(x)}{dx} \rightarrow$$

$$y'(x) = \varphi'(t) \cdot (x-2)' = \varphi'(t) \leftarrow$$

$$\varphi'(t) = \frac{d\varphi(t)}{dt}$$

$$y''(x) = \varphi''(t) \cdot (x-2)' = \varphi''(t), \quad t > 0$$

Posadime $t^2 \varphi'' - 3t \varphi' + 4\varphi = t + 2$

Substitucija $t = e^m, \quad m = \ln t, \quad t > 0, \quad m \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \varphi(t) = \varphi(e^m) = z(m) = z(\ln t) = z(\ln t)$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(t) = \frac{z'(m)}{t} \Rightarrow \varphi''(t) = \frac{z''(m) - \frac{z'(m)}{t}}{t^2} = \frac{z''(m) - z'(m)}{t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow t^2 \frac{z'' - z'}{t^2} - 3t \frac{z'}{t} + 4z = z'' - 3z' + 4z = z'' - 4z' + 4z = e^m + 2$$

Homogena DR $z'' - 4z' + 4z = 0 \Rightarrow$ CHR: $\delta^2 - 4\delta + 4 = (\delta - 2)^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \delta_{1,2} = 2 \Rightarrow$ uslobera neresenje

$$z_h(m) = c_1 e^{2m} + c_2 m e^{2m}, \quad m \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^m = t = x-2, \quad m = \ln t = \ln(x-2)$$

$$e^{2m} = (e^m)^2 = t^2 = (x-2)^2$$

$$y_h(x) = c_1(x-2)^2 + c_2(x-2) \ln(x-2), \quad x > 2, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

1. Nelinearna DR $z'' - 4z' + 4z = e^m \Rightarrow z_1(m) = x^0 \cdot b_0 e^m = b_0 e^m$

$\Rightarrow z_1'(m) = z_1''(m) = b_0 e^m \Rightarrow$ dosadimo: $b_0 e^m - 4b_0 e^m + 4b_0 e^m = b_0 e^m = b_0 e^m \Rightarrow b_0 = 1$

$$\Rightarrow z_1(m) = e^m \Rightarrow y_1(x) = x - 2, \quad x > 2$$

2. Nelinearna DR

$$z'' - 4z' + 4z = 2 \Rightarrow z_2(m) = x^0 \cdot b_0 e^0 = b_0$$

$\Rightarrow z_2'(m) = z_2''(m) = 0 \Rightarrow$ dosadimo: $0 - 4 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot b_0 = 4b_0 = 2 \Rightarrow b_0 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow z_2(m) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad x > 2$$

Reševanje

Uslobera neresenje poredaj DR:

$$y_1(x) + y_2(x) = x - 2 + \frac{1}{2} = x - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_1(x) + y_2(x) =$$

$$= c_1(x-2)^2 + c_2(x-2) \ln(x-2) + x - \frac{3}{2}, \quad x > 2, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Príkazy mít pílel 37(2)

$$y_1' = -y_2, \quad y_1(0) = -1$$
$$y_2' = y_1, \quad y_2(0) = 2$$

\Rightarrow dostaneme lineární DK 2. řádu

$$\text{ChE } y_2 + y_1 = 0 \Rightarrow d_{11} = i \Rightarrow e^{ix} = \cos x + i \cdot \sin x \Rightarrow$$

úřadecé řešení DK $y'' + y = 0$: $y_1(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x, x \in \mathbb{R} \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

\Rightarrow úřadecé řešení původního systému:

$$y_1(x) = y(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$$

$$y_2(x) = -y_1(x) = -c_1 \sin x - c_2 \cos x, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

Pořaditě podmínky:

$$y_1(0) = c_1 \cos 0 + c_2 \sin 0 = c_1 = -1 \quad \rightarrow \quad c_1 = -1$$

$$y_2(0) = -c_1 \sin 0 - c_2 \cos 0 = -c_2 = 2 \quad \rightarrow \quad c_2 = -2 \quad \Rightarrow$$

Řešení našej úlohy:

$$y_1(x) = -\cos x - 2 \sin x$$

$$y_2(x) = -\sin x + 2 \cos x, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

~~Príkazy~~

Podstata $y_2 = y_1 \Rightarrow$

$$y_2'' = y_1'' = (-y_2)' = -y_2' = -y_1 = -y_2$$

$$y_2'' + y_2 = 0$$

(101)

$$y_1' = y_1 - 2y_2 - y_3$$

$$y_2' = -y_1 + y_2 + y_3$$

$$y_3' = y_1 - y_3$$

t.j.: $y' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} y$

Charakteristisches Polynom:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\delta & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1-\delta & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1-\delta \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\delta & -2 & -\delta^2 \\ -1 & 1-\delta & -\delta \\ 1 & 0 & -1-\delta \end{vmatrix} = 2\delta + \delta^2(1-\delta) = 2\delta + \delta^2 - \delta^3 = -\delta(\delta-2)(\delta+1) = 0$$

\Rightarrow Werte $\delta_1 = 0, \delta_2 = -1, \delta_3 = 2$.

$$\boxed{\delta_1 = 0} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} b = \mathbb{0}_3 \quad \text{t.j.:} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow Wert $b^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ t.j. $b^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\boxed{\delta_2 = -1} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b^2 = t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{t.j.:} b^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\delta_3 = 2} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b^3 = t \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{t.j.:} b^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Use the n linear independent form:

$$y(x) = c_1 \cdot e^{0x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \cdot e^{-x} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 \cdot e^{2x} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} e^{0x} \\ -e^{-x} \\ -2e^{-x} \end{pmatrix} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} 3e^{2x} \\ -2e^{2x} \\ e^{2x} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} c_1 + 3c_3 e^{2x} \\ c_1 e^{-x} - 2c_3 e^{2x} \\ c_1 - 2c_2 e^{-x} + c_3 e^{2x} \end{pmatrix} \quad | \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad | \quad c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

erg: $y_1(x) = c_1 + 3c_3 e^{2x}$
 $y_2(x) = c_1 e^{-x} - 2c_3 e^{2x}$
 $y_3(x) = c_1 - 2c_2 e^{-x} + c_3 e^{2x} \quad | \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$

PRÍKUP 76

$$y_1' = -4y_1 - y_2, \quad y_1(0) = 1$$

$$y_2' = y_1 - 2y_2, \quad y_2(0) = 0$$

Charakteristický polynóm:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -4-\delta & -1 \\ 1 & -2-\delta \end{vmatrix} = (4+\delta)(2+\delta) + 1 = \delta^2 + 6\delta + 8 + 1 =$$

$$= (\delta+3)^2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{b^j = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\delta = -3 \quad 2\text{-násobé vlastní číslo} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b^j = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, t, j: 1, 2$$

\hookrightarrow pre $t=1$

Príj. rozšobenej súst. alebo j. nelineárny systém:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} b^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad t, j: \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b^2 = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ t-1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ pre}$$

t, j. napr.: $b^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$ báze riešenia sú: $e^{-3x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ a

$$e^{-3x} \left(x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = e^{-3x} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -x-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow všeobecné riešenie

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{-3x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{-3x} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -x-1 \end{pmatrix} = e^{-3x} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 + c_2 x \\ -c_1 - c_2 - c_2 x \end{pmatrix}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

PRÍKUP 76 - POKRAČOVANIE

(106)

Este určte c_1, c_2 , aby boli splnené počiatočné podmienky:

$$y_1(0) = e^0 (c_1 + c_2 \cdot 0) = c_1 = 1$$

$$y_2(0) = e^0 (-c_1 - c_2 \cdot 0) = -c_1 - c_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = 1, c_2 = -1$$

\Rightarrow Riešenie danej súst.:

$$y_1(x) = (1-x)e^{-3x}$$

$$y_2(x) = x \cdot e^{-3x}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y_1 = 2y_1 - y_2 - y_3, \quad y_2 = 2y_1 - y_2 - 2y_3, \quad y_3 = -y_1 + y_2 + 2y_3$$

charakteristický polynom:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\delta & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1-\delta & (2-\delta)^2 \\ 2 & -1-\delta & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 2-\delta \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\delta & 3-4\delta+\delta^2 \\ 1-\delta & 2-2\delta \\ -1 & 1 & 2-\delta \end{vmatrix} = -(1-\delta) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3-4\delta+\delta^2 \\ 1 & 2-2\delta \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$= -(1-\delta)(2-2\delta-3+4\delta-\delta^2) = (1-\delta)(\delta^2-2\delta+1) = (1-\delta)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \delta_{1,2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b = \begin{pmatrix} u+v \\ u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = u \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + v \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad u, v \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$b^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad m = 1, \quad n = 0, \quad 1 \quad b^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad m = 0, \quad n = 1$$

t.j. máme 2 lineárne nezávislé vektory, napr.:

Podobne ľahko zistíme ďalšie vektory b^3 - ľubovoľnej normy
 ľubovoľne vyberieme normu $b = \begin{pmatrix} u+v \\ u \\ v \end{pmatrix}, \quad u, v \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & | & u+v \\ 2 & -2 & -2 & | & u \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & | & v \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & | & u+v \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & -u-2v \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & u+2v \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Ak by sme získali nezávislé, vynásobíme:}$$

$$u+2v=0 \quad t.j.: \quad u = -2v$$

no menšie, t.j. ľubovoľnej normy môžeme mať iba normu $b = \begin{pmatrix} -2v \\ -v \\ v \end{pmatrix} = v \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v \in \mathbb{R}$. ľahko napr.: $v=1 \quad (u=-2), \quad t.j.: \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$

Podobne získame: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b^3 = \begin{pmatrix} t+k-1 \\ t \\ k \end{pmatrix}, \quad t, k \in \mathbb{R}, \quad t, j. \text{ npr. } b^3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad t=0, \quad k=0$

báze funkcie: $e^x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; e^x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; e^x \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

↑ namiesto jedného máme tri vektory $e^x \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, e^x \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Účebnica mášine je:

$$y(x) = e^x \left[c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 x \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_4 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] = e^x \begin{pmatrix} c_1 + c_2 - c_3 x - c_4 \\ c_1 - 2c_3 x \\ c_2 + c_3 x \end{pmatrix}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 \in \mathbb{R}$$

t.j.:

$$y_1(x) = (c_1 + c_2 - c_3 x - c_4) e^x$$

$$y_2(x) = (c_1 - 2c_3 x) e^x$$

$$y_3(x) = (c_2 + c_3 x) e^x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$y_1 = 2y_1 + y_2 - 2y_3, y_2 = -y_1, y_3 = y_1 + y_2 - y_3$

Charakteristický polynom:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\delta & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & -\delta & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1-\delta \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \delta-1 & (2-\delta)(1+\delta)-2 \\ 0 & 1-\delta & -1-\delta \\ 1 & 1 & -1-\delta \end{vmatrix} = (1-\delta) \begin{vmatrix} \delta-1 & \delta-\delta^2 \\ 1-\delta & -1-\delta \\ 1 & -1-\delta \end{vmatrix} =$$

$= (1-\delta)(1+\delta-\delta^2+\delta^3) = (1-\delta)(\delta^3+1) = 0 \Rightarrow \delta_{1,2,3} = 1, \delta_2 = 1, \delta_3 = 1$

$\delta_1 = i \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2-i & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & -i & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1-i \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2+i & -4-2i \\ 0 & 1-i & -1-i \\ 0 & 1-i & -1-i \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2+i & -4-2i \\ 0 & 1-i & -1-i \\ 1 & 1 & -1-i \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i-5 & 1+2i \\ 0 & 1-i & -1-i \\ 1 & 1 & -1-i \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i-5 & 1+2i \\ 0 & 1-i & -1-i \\ 1 & 1 & -1-i \end{pmatrix} \cdot (1+i) \sim$

$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -10 & i-3+i+9i \\ 0 & 2 & -2i \\ 1 & 1 & -1-i \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -10 & 10i \\ 0 & 2 & -2i \\ 1 & 1 & -1-i \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1-i \\ 0 & 1 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow b^1 = \begin{pmatrix} m \\ mi \\ m \end{pmatrix}, m \in \mathbb{R}, i, j, k \text{ mognu: } b^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ pre } m=1.$

\Rightarrow báze báze báze:

$e^{ix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\cos x + i \sin x) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos x + i \sin x \\ -\sin x + i \cos x \\ \cos x + i \sin x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \\ \cos x & \sin x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\delta_3 = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b^3 = \begin{pmatrix} m \\ -m \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = m \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, m \in \mathbb{R},$

t.j. mognu: $b^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ pre $m=1 \Rightarrow$ báze báze báze $e^x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Užitím věty měříme:

$y_1(x) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ -\sin x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} \sin x \\ \cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} e^x \\ -e^x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + c_3 e^x \\ -c_1 \sin x + c_2 \cos x - c_3 e^x \\ c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x \end{pmatrix} \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad | \quad c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$

t.j. $y_1(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + c_3 e^x$

$y_2(x) = -c_1 \sin x + c_2 \cos x - c_3 e^x$

$y_3(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x \quad | \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$

PRÍKLAD 79

Charakteristický polynom:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1' &= y_1 + y_2, & y_1(0) &= -1 \\ y_2' &= -5y_1 - y_2, & y_2(0) &= 2 \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1-\sigma & 1 \\ -5 & -1-\sigma \end{array} \right| = -(1-\sigma)(1+\sigma) + 5 = \sigma^2 + 4 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \bar{\sigma}_{1,2} = \pm 2i$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_1 = 2i \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1-2i & 1 \\ -5 & -1-2i \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1-2i & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1-2i & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{b}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1+2i \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}, \text{ t.j. nep.} \quad \bar{b}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1+2i \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{bodnuté riešenie}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{2ix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1+2i \end{pmatrix} &= (\cos 2x + i \sin 2x) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1+2i \end{pmatrix} = (\cos 2x + i \sin 2x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2x \\ -\cos 2x - 2i \sin 2x \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} \sin 2x \\ -\sin 2x + 2 \cos 2x \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow všeobecné riešenie:

$$y(x) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2x \\ -\cos 2x - 2i \sin 2x \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} i \sin 2x \\ 2 \cos 2x - i \sin 2x \end{pmatrix}$$

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

Kedže pre štandardnú fundamentálnu maticu $V(x)$ platí $V(0) = E$,
je štápe trivna náleznie, kde splňujú prave počítané

podmienky: $y(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ a $y'(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$y(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 1 \\ -c_1 + 2c_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 1 \\ c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{1. štápec: } \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2x \\ -\cos 2x - 2i \sin 2x \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} i \sin 2x \\ 2 \cos 2x - i \sin 2x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} i \sin 2x \\ -\frac{1}{2} i \sin 2x \end{pmatrix}$$

PRÍKLAD 7 - POČÍTAČOVNÍK

$$y(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} c_1 = 0 \\ c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{2. stupňa: } 0 \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2x \\ -\cos 2x - 2\sin 2x \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sin 2x \\ 2\cos 2x - \sin 2x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \\ \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow štandardné fundamentálne vektore:

$$V(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x & \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \\ -\frac{5}{2} \sin 2x & \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow riešenie počítaním úlohy:

$$y(x) = V(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \\ 2\cos 2x + \frac{3}{2} \sin 2x \end{pmatrix}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$t \cdot j: y_1(x) = -\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$$

$$y_2(x) = 2\cos 2x + \frac{3}{2} \sin 2x, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Keď sa vypracovali priamo konkrétny c_1, c_2 do všeobecného riešenia, dostali sme riešenie oveľa rýchlejšie. Ale v prípade, keď skúsime riešenie pomocou počítačového programu, postup pomocou vektora $V(x)$ vyhodnotiť - Riešenie je práve iba výsledkom násobenia matice a vektora.

ovetne riešenie pomocou výpočtu c_1, c_2 :

$$y(0) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} c_1 = -1 \\ -c_1 + 2c_2 = 2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} c_1 = -1 \\ c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

\Rightarrow riešenie počítačovej úlohy:

$$y(x) = - \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2x \\ -\cos 2x - 2\sin 2x \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sin 2x \\ 2\cos 2x - \sin 2x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \\ 2\cos 2x + \frac{3}{2} \sin 2x \end{pmatrix}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

PEILUND 80

$y_1' = 2y_1 - y_2 - y_3, y_2' = 2y_1 - y_2 - 2y_3, y_3' = -y_1 + y_2 + 2y_3$

mit method 72
 $\tilde{Q}_{1115} = 1$

$P_1 = E \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P_2 = A - \delta_1 E = A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$

$P_3 = (A - \delta_1 E) \cdot P_2 = (A - E) \cdot P_2 = P_2^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$q_1' = q_1, q_1(0) = 1 \Rightarrow$ (method G1) $q_1(x) = c e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}$
 $q_1(0) = c \cdot e^0 = c = 1 \Rightarrow q_1(x) = e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$q_2' = q_2 + e^x, q_2(0) = 0$ Homogene: $q_2' = q_2 \Rightarrow q_2(x) = c \cdot e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}$
Nehme an: $Lvk \Rightarrow q_2(x) = c(x) \cdot e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow c'(x) \cdot e^x + c(x) e^x = c(x) \cdot e^x + e^x$
 $c'(x) e^x = e^x$
 $c'(x) = 1$
 $c(x) = x + k, k \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\Rightarrow q_2(x) = (x+k) e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $q_2(0) = (0+k) \cdot e^0 = k = 0$

$q_2(x) = x \cdot e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}$
↳ homogene



$q_1^3 = q_2^3 + x e^x, q_2^3(0) = 0$

Homogén: $q_1^3 = q_2^3 \Rightarrow q_2^3(x) = c e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}$

Nehomogén: LNV $\Rightarrow q_2^3(x) = c(x) e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}$, Posudite:

$\Rightarrow c'(x) e^x + c(x) e^x = c(x) e^x + x e^x \Rightarrow q_2^3(x) = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + k\right) e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$c'(x) e^x = x e^x$

$c(x) = x$

$c(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + k, k \in \mathbb{R}$

$q_2^3(0) = (0+k) e^0 = k = 0$

$q_2^3(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}$

$V(x) = q_1(x) \cdot P_1 + q_2(x) \cdot P_2 + q_3(x) \cdot P_3 =$

$= e^x \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + x e^x \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{x^2}{2} e^x \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = e^x \begin{pmatrix} 1+x & -x & -x \\ 2x & 1-2x & -2x \\ -x & x & 1+x \end{pmatrix}$

INERZENCIE

Rušené púklad 77

Ušestobé nišéne: $y(x) = e^x \begin{pmatrix} c_1 + c_2 - c_3 - c_3 x \\ c_1 - 2c_3 x \\ c_2 + c_3 x \end{pmatrix} \quad | x \in \mathbb{R}, c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$

$y(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} c_1 + c_2 - c_3 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} c_1 = 0 \\ c_2 = 0 \\ c_3 = -1 \end{matrix}$

$e^x \begin{pmatrix} 1+x \\ 2x \\ -x \end{pmatrix}$

$y(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} c_1 + c_2 - c_3 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} c_1 = 1 \\ c_2 = 0 \\ c_3 = 1 \end{matrix}$

$e^x \begin{pmatrix} -x \\ 1-2x \\ x \end{pmatrix}$

$y(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} c_1 + c_2 - c_3 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} c_1 = 0 \\ c_2 = 1 \\ c_3 = 1 \end{matrix}$

$e^x \begin{pmatrix} -x \\ -2x \\ 1+x \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow V(x) = e^x \begin{pmatrix} 1+x & -x & -x \\ 2x & 1-2x & 1+x \\ -x & x & 1+x \end{pmatrix}$

$$y_1' = y_2 + \cos x, \quad y_1(0) = 1$$

$$y_2' = -y_1 + 2, \quad y_2(0) = 2$$

$$\downarrow j: \quad y_j' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} y_j + \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad y_j(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Charakteristisches Polynom: $\begin{vmatrix} -\delta & 1 \\ -1 & -\delta \end{vmatrix} = \delta^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \delta_{1,2} = \pm i$

$$\boxed{\delta_1 = i} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 \\ -1 & -i \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -i \\ -1 & -i \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \mu \in \mathbb{R}, \nu \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow b = \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

basische Lösungen $e^{i x} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\cos x + i \sin x) \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i \cos x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} -\cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix}$

\Rightarrow vektorelle Lösung des homogenen Systems $y_h(x) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} i \cos x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -\cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix}, x \in \mathbb{R}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

LVL $y_p(x) = c_1(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i \cos x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix} + c_2(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i \cos x & -\cos x \\ \cos x & \sin x \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_1(x) \\ c_2(x) \end{pmatrix}$

Das sind: $c_1(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i \cos x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix} + c_2(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} + c_1(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ i \sin x \end{pmatrix} + c_2(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i \sin x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix} =$

$$= c_1(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i \cos x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix} + c_2(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} + c_1(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ i \sin x \end{pmatrix} + c_2(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i \sin x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1(x) \begin{pmatrix} i \cos x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix} + c_2(x) \begin{pmatrix} -\cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + i \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i \cos x & -\cos x \\ \cos x & \sin x \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_1(x) \\ c_2(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V(x) = \begin{pmatrix} i \cos x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow V(x) \cdot c'(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow c'(x) = V^{-1}(x) \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

PRŮKROUPLŮŽI - POUKAZOVÁNÍ

Najděte $V^{-1}(x)$:

(117)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sin x & -\cos x & 1 & 0 \\ \cos x & \sin x & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \sin x & -\sin x \cos x & \sin x & 0 \\ \cos x & \sin x \cos x & 0 & \cos x \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \sin x \cos x & 0 \\ 0 & \cos x & \sin x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V^{-1}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin x \cos x \\ \cos x \sin x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sin x & -\cos x & 1 & 0 \\ \cos x & \sin x & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \sin x \cos x & -\cos x & \cos x & 0 \\ \sin x \cos x & \sin x & 0 & \sin x \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \sin x & -\cos x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\cos x \sin x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow c'(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin x & \cos x \\ -\cos x & \sin x \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\cos x \cos x + \sin x \cos x \\ 2\sin x \cos x - \cos^2 x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\cos x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \\ 2\sin x - \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow c(x) = \int_0^x \left(2\cos t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) dt = \left[2\sin t - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2t \right]_0^x = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sin x - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \\ -2\cos x + \frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \end{pmatrix} \Big|_0^x = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sin x - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \\ -2\cos x - \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin x & -\cos x \\ \cos x & \sin x \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2\sin x - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \\ -2\cos x - \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin x & -\cos x \\ \cos x & \sin x \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} + y_p(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin x & -\cos x \\ \cos x & \sin x \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2\sin x - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} + c_1 \\ -2\cos x - \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + 2 + c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad y(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + c_1 \\ -2 \cdot 0 - 0 + 2 + c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = 2, c_2 = -1 \Rightarrow y(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin x & -\cos x \\ \cos x & \sin x \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2\sin x - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{9}{4} \\ -2\cos x - \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

resp. Chombravo paridlo

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \sin x & -\cos x \\ \cos x & \sin x \end{vmatrix} = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$W_1(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & -\cos x \\ 2 & \sin x \end{vmatrix} = \sin x \cos x + 2 \cos x$$

$$W_2(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \sin x & \cos x \\ \cos x & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2\sin x - \cos^2 x$$

$$c'(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2\cos x + \sin x \cdot \cos x \\ 2\sin x - \cos^2 x \end{pmatrix}$$

Další postup je analogický!

Príkuv 82

Prívno systém r prírodných 81:

$$y_1' = y_2 + \cos x, \quad y_1(0) = 1$$
$$y_2' = -y_1 + 2, \quad y_2(0) = 2$$

Charakteristický polynom: $\delta^2 - 1 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \delta_{1,2} = \pm i$$

Partikulárne riešenie

$$y_p = y_a + y_b \dots \text{princíp superpozície}$$

$$y_a = e^{0x} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}$$

partikulárne riešenie systému

$$y_1' = y_2$$
$$y_2' = -y_1 + 2$$

$$y_{a1} = A \Rightarrow y_{a1}' = 0$$
$$y_{a2} = B \Rightarrow y_{a2}' = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} 0 = B \\ 0 = -A + 2 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} A = 2 \\ B = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$y_a = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x \Rightarrow y_b \dots \text{bude mať rovnaké číslo}$$

$y_b \dots$ bude mať rovnaké číslo partikulárneho riešenia

$$y_1' = y_2 + e^{ix}$$
$$y_2' = -y_1$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \delta = i \text{ je vlastné číslo} \\ \text{+ j. } k = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$y_b = e^{ix} \begin{pmatrix} A + Bx \\ C + Dx \end{pmatrix}$$

systém

Prík. 82 - POUČOVANIE

119

$y_{c1} = (A+Bx)e^{ix} \Rightarrow y_{c1} = Be^{ix} + i(A+Bx)e^{ix}$ Dosaďme:
 $y_{c2} = (C+Dx)e^{ix} \Rightarrow y_{c2} = De^{ix} + i(C+Dx)e^{ix}$

$(B+IA+iBx)e^{ix} = (C+Dx+1)e^{ix} \Rightarrow$ 4 ROVNICE
 $(D+iC+iDx)e^{ix} = (-A-Bx)e^{ix} \Rightarrow$ 4 NEZNÁME

$x^0: B+IA=C+1 \quad D=iB \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P=iB \\ iA=C-B+1 \\ iA=C-B+1 \\ 0=0 \end{array} \right\}$
 $x^1: iB=D \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} iA=C-B+1 \\ A=-iB-iC \\ -B=-B \end{array} \right\}$

$B = \frac{1}{2}i; D = \frac{i}{2}; A=0; C = -\frac{1}{2}$

A nap. C mážeme nájsť ľubovoľne

$y_c = e^{ix} \left(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{ix}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos x + i \sin x) (-1 + ix) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} x \cos x & + ix \sin x \\ -\cos x + ix \cos x - i \sin x & -x \sin x \end{pmatrix}$

$y_b = \text{Re } y_c = \frac{1}{2}(x \cos x - \cos x - x \sin x) \Rightarrow y_p = y_a + y_b = \left(\frac{1}{2}x \cos x + 2 - \frac{1}{2}x \cos x - \frac{1}{2}x \sin x \right)$

\Rightarrow (Prík. 81) všeobecné riešenie:

$y(x) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} \sin x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -\cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} + \left(\frac{1}{2}x \cos x + 2 - \frac{1}{2}x \cos x - \frac{1}{2}x \sin x \right)$

$y(0) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} -c_2 + 2 = 1 \\ c_1 - \frac{1}{2} = 2 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} c_1 = \frac{5}{2} \\ c_2 = 1 \end{array}$

$\Rightarrow y(x) = \left(\frac{5}{2} \sin x - \cos x + \frac{1}{2}x \cos x + 2 \right) + \left(2 \cos x + \sin x - \frac{1}{2}x \sin x \right)$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$

INT spôsob máme y_b

$\text{Ak máme } y_b = \text{Re } \left\{ (\cos x + i \sin x) (A + iBx) + (C + iDx) \right\}$

Pokm máme písmo odobchit'

rišenie y_b v reálnu tvar:

$y_b = (A + iBx) \cos x + (C + iDx) \sin x$
 $A, B, C, D, i, \sin, \cos, \in \mathbb{R}$

Prík. 82 - Rozkladování

$y_{b1} = (A + Bx) \cos x + (C + Dx) \sin x$
 $y_{b2} = (d + \beta x) \cos x + (\delta + \gamma x) \sin x$

} Posadíme:

$B \cos x - (A + Bx) \sin x + D \sin x + (C + Dx) \cos x = (d + \beta x) \cos x + (\delta + \gamma x) \sin x + \cos x$
 $\beta \cos x - (d + \beta x) \sin x + \delta \sin x + (\delta + \gamma x) \cos x = -(A + Bx) \cos x - (C + Dx) \sin x$

(8 rovníc - 8 neznámých)

$x^0 \cdot \cos x: B + C = d + 1$	$\beta = D$	$\delta = -B$	$B = D$	$\delta = -\frac{1}{2}$	$\beta = 0$
$x^0 \cdot \sin x: -A + D = \gamma$	$\delta = -B$	$B + C = d + 1$	$\delta = -B$	$B = \frac{1}{2}$	$\delta = -\frac{1}{2}$
$x^1 \cdot \cos x: D = \beta$	$B + C = d + 1$	$B - C = -d$	$2B = 1$	$B = \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} - C = -d$
$x^1 \cdot \sin x: -B = \gamma$	$B - C = -d$	$D - A = \delta$	$2D = 0$	$D = 0$	$A = -\delta$
$x^2 \cdot \cos x: \beta + \gamma = -A$	$D - A = \delta$	$D + \delta = -A$	$D + A = -\delta$	$D = 0$	$A = 0$
$x^2 \cdot \sin x: -d + \gamma = -C$	$-d - B = -C$	$-d - B = -C$			$\gamma = 0$
$x^3 \cdot \cos x: \delta = -B$					
$x^3 \cdot \sin x: -\beta = -D$					

C resp. d } můžeme volit libovolně
 A resp. γ

$y_b = \left(\begin{matrix} 0 + \frac{1}{2}x \\ 0 + 0x \end{matrix} \right) \cos x + \left(\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} + 0x \\ 0 - \frac{1}{2}x \end{matrix} \right) \sin x = \left(\frac{1}{2}x \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{2}x \sin x \right)$

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

\Rightarrow všeobecné řešení:

$y(x) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} \sin x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -\cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} + \left(\frac{1}{2}x \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + 2 - \frac{1}{2}x \sin x \right)$

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

$y(0) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} -c_2 + 2 = 1 \\ c_1 = 2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} c_1 = 2 \\ c_2 = 1 \end{matrix}$

$y(x) = 2 \begin{pmatrix} \sin x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} + \left(\frac{1}{2}x \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + 2 - \frac{1}{2}x \sin x \right) =$
 $= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \sin x - \cos x + \frac{1}{2}x \cos x + 2 \\ 2 \cos x + \sin x - \frac{1}{2}x \sin x \end{pmatrix}$

T.j. Rovněž řešení.

$$y_1' = 2y_1 + y_2 - 2y_3 - 1$$

$$y_2' = -y_1 + x$$

$$y_3' = y_1 + y_2 - y_3$$

$$f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Úřadění nelineární homogenního systému (příklad 78):

$$y_H(x) = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ -\sin x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} \sin x \\ \cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} e^x \\ -e^x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad C_1, C_2, C_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Partikulární řešení nelineárního systému (LVK):

$$y_P(x) = C_1(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ -\sin x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix} + C_2(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \sin x \\ \cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} + C_3(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e^x \\ -e^x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

podle $C_i(x) = \int_0^x \frac{W_i(t)}{W(t)} dt$, $i=1,2,3$.

$$W_1(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x & e^x \\ -\sin x & \cos x & -e^x \\ \cos x & \sin x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - e^x \sin^2 x - e^x \sin x \cos x - e^x \cos^2 x + e^x \sin x \cos x - 0 = -e^x (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = -e^x$$

$$W_1(x) = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & \sin x & e^x \\ x & \cos x & -e^x \\ 0 & \sin x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\sin x \begin{vmatrix} -1 & e^x \\ x & -e^x \end{vmatrix} = -\sin x (e^x - x e^x) = (x-1)e^x \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1(x) = \int_0^x \frac{(t-1)e^t \sin t}{-e^t} dt = \int_0^x (1-t) \sin t dt = \boxed{1 - \sin x + (x-1) \cos x}$$

$$W_2(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & -1 & e^x \\ -\sin x & x & -e^x \\ \cos x & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \cos x \begin{vmatrix} -1 & e^x \\ x & -e^x \end{vmatrix} = \cos x (e^x - x e^x) = (1-x)e^x \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow C_2(x) = \int_0^x \frac{(1-t)e^t \cos t}{-e^t} dt = \int_0^x (t-1) \cos t dt = \boxed{-1 + \cos x + (x-1) \sin x}$$

$$W_3(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x & -1 \\ -\sin x & \cos x & x \\ \cos x & \sin x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 + \sin^2 x + x \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x - x \sin x \cos x - 0 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow C_3(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{e^t} dt = -\int_0^x e^{-t} dt = \boxed{1 - e^{-x}}$$

Úřadění nelineárního systému:

$$y(x) = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 + C_2(x) \\ -\sin x \\ \cos x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \sin x \\ \cos x \\ \sin x \end{bmatrix} C_2(x) + \begin{bmatrix} e^x \\ -e^x \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} C_3(x) \quad C_1, C_2, C_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

$y'' + y = \cos x$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 0$, $x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

(Vier Polynom 74) CHR $\delta^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \delta_{1,2} = \pm i$ $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$

\Rightarrow VSEbene nicht mit Homogen. Dgl $y'' + y = 0$:

$y_H(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$, $x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

LVK $y_P(x) = c_1(x) \cos x + c_2(x) \sin x$, wobei $c_i(x) = \int_0^x \frac{W_i(t)}{W(t)} dt$, $i=1,2$

$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$, $x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$W_1(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \sin x \\ \cos x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = -\sin x \cdot \cos x = -\frac{\sin 2x}{2} = -\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \cos x - \frac{1}{2}$, $x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$W_2(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & 0 \\ -\sin x & \sin x \end{vmatrix} = \cos x \cdot \sin x = \frac{\sin 2x}{2} = \sin x$, $x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$c_1(x) = \int_0^x (\cos t - \frac{1}{2}) dt = \left[\sin t + \ln \left| \frac{\sin \frac{t}{2} - \cos \frac{t}{2}}{\sin \frac{t}{2} + \cos \frac{t}{2}} \right| \right]_0^x =$

$= \sin x + \ln \left| \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}} \right| - \sin 0 - \ln \left| \frac{0-1}{0+1} \right| = \sin x + \ln \left| \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}} \right|$

$\int \frac{dt}{\cos t} = \int \frac{1 + \tan^2 t}{1 + \tan^2 t} dt = \int \frac{2 \tan t}{1 + \tan^2 t} dt = -2 \int \frac{du}{u^2 - 1} = -2 \int \frac{du}{u^2 - 1} = -2 \ln \left| \frac{u-1}{u+1} \right| =$

$= -2 \ln \left| \frac{\frac{1}{\cos \frac{t}{2}} - 1}{\frac{1}{\cos \frac{t}{2}} + 1} \right| = -2 \ln \left| \frac{\frac{1 - \cos \frac{t}{2}}{\cos \frac{t}{2}}}{\frac{1 + \cos \frac{t}{2}}{\cos \frac{t}{2}}} \right| = -2 \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos \frac{t}{2}}{1 + \cos \frac{t}{2}} \right|$

$c_2(x) = \int_0^x \sin t dt = [-\cos t]_0^x = -\cos x + \cos 0 = 1 - \cos x$

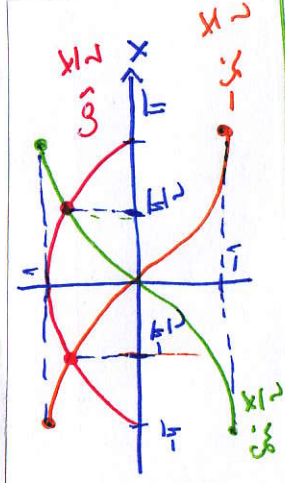
\Rightarrow VSEbene nicht mit Melano Dgl. Dgl $y'' + y = \cos x$:

$y(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + \left(\sin x + \ln \left| \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}} \right| \right) \cos x + (1 - \cos x) \sin x =$

$= c_1 \cos x + (1 + c_2) \sin x + \ln \left| \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}} \right| \cdot \cos x$
 $c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ (Arbiträr)

$\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2} > 0$
 $\cos \frac{x}{2} > \sin \frac{x}{2}$

$\forall x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) : \cos \frac{x}{2} > \sin \frac{x}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \cos \frac{x}{2} > -\sin \frac{x}{2}$



$c_1, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$
 $x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$\Rightarrow y(x) = c_1 \cdot \cos x + c_3 \sin x + \cos x$

$$\left[\ln \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}} \right]' = \frac{1}{\frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}}} \cdot \left[\frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}} \right]' =$$

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

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

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

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

$y'(x) = -c_1 \sin x + c_3 \cos x - \sin x$

Počítavací podmienky: $y(0) = c_1 \cdot 1 + c_3 \cdot 0 + 1$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 1 \cdot c_3 = 1 \\ y'(0) = -c_1 \cdot 0 + c_3 \cdot 1 - 0 = \ln \frac{1-0}{1+0} = c_3 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$

hvie žičné meň stran:

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

$x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$