

Задача №3.

Найти общее решение уравнения $y'' + ay' + by = f(x)$ используя характеристическое уравнение и метод вариации произвольных постоянных:

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+x^2)}; \quad a=2; \quad b=1.$$

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

$$1) \quad \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda + 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1 \text{ кр. 2!}$$

$$\varphi_1 = e^{-x} \quad \varphi_2 = x e^{-x}$$

$$y_{\text{общ}} = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 x e^{-x} \quad \text{Ⓣ}$$

$$2) \quad y(x) = c_1(x) e^{-x} + c_2(x) x e^{-x}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1' e^{-x} + c_2' x e^{-x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -c_1' e^{-x} + c_2' (e^{-x} - x e^{-x}) = \frac{e^{-x}}{1+x^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1' e^{-x} + c_2' x e^{-x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -c_1' e^{-x} + c_2' e^{-x} - c_2' x e^{-x} = \frac{e^{-x}}{1+x^2} \end{cases}$$

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

$$= \frac{e^{-x}}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow c_2' e^{-x} = \frac{e^{-x}}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow c_2' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow c_2 = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} =$$

$$= \arctg x + d_2$$

$$c_1' e^{-x} + 2c_2' x e^{-x} + c_2' e^{-x} - c_2' x e^{-x} =$$

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

$$c_1' e^{-x} + c_2' x e^{-x} + c_2' e^{-x} = \frac{e^{-x}}{1+x^2}$$

$$c_1' + c_2' x + c_2' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$c_1' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$c_1' = \frac{1 - x - 1}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow c_1' = -\frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

$$c_1 = -\int \frac{x dx}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow c_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+1)}{1+x^2} =$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2+1| + d_1$$

$$y(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) e^{-x} + d_1 e^{-x} + x e^{-x} \operatorname{arctg} x +$$

$$+ x e^{-x} d_2 \Rightarrow$$



$$\Rightarrow y(x) = e^{-x} d_1 + x e^{-x} d_2 - \frac{e^{-x}}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + x e^{-x} \operatorname{arctg} x$$

Задача 4. Решить ДУ неоднород. коэф.!

$$a) y'' - 4y = \cos x$$

$$D^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$D^2 = 4$$

$$D_{1,2} = \pm 2$$

$$y_{o.o.} = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{2x}$$

$$y_{part} = A \cos(x) + B \sin(x) = A \cos x + B \sin x$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} -A \cos(x) - B \sin(x) - 4(A \cos(x) + B \sin(x)) &= \\ = \cos(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$-A \cos(x) - B \sin(x) - 4A \cos x + 4B \sin(x) \\ = \cos x$$

$$\cos(x)(-A - 4A) + \sin(x)(4B - B) = \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} -A - 4A = 1 &\Rightarrow -5A = 1 \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{5} \\ 4B - B = 0 &\Rightarrow B = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$y_{\text{particular}} = -\frac{1}{5} \cos(x)$$

$$y_{\text{hom}} = -\frac{1}{5} \cos(x) + C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{2x}$$

$$1) y(0) = 0$$

$$0 = -\frac{1}{5} + C_1 + C_2$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$2) y'(0) = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{5} \sin x - 2C_1 e^{-2x} + 2C_2 e^{2x}$$

$$0 = -2C_1 + 2C_2$$

$$C_1 = C_2$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = \frac{1}{5} \\ c_1 = c_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2c_2 = \frac{1}{5} \\ c_1 = c_2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} c_2 = \frac{1}{10} \\ c_1 = \frac{1}{10} \end{matrix} \quad (+)$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{5} \cos(x) + \frac{e^{-2x}}{10} + \frac{e^{2x}}{10} \quad ?$$

Задача 5. $L(y) = a(x)y'' + b(x)y' + c(x)y$

1) $L(y) = 0$ $y_1 = x^2$ - пер. одн. Знае это найми общее решение уравнения:

$$x^2 y'' - 2y = 0$$

$$y = \underline{\quad} = x^2 z$$

$$y' = 2xz + x^2 z'$$

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

$$= 2z + 4xz' + x^2 z''$$

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

$$4x^3 z' + x^4 z'' = 0$$

$$z' = p \quad z'' = p'$$

$$4x^3 p + x^4 p' = 0$$

$$x^4 p' = -4x^3 p$$

$$x p' = -4p$$

$$x \frac{dp}{dx} = -4p$$

$$\frac{dp}{4p} = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \ln|p| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$p^{\frac{1}{4}} = (x C_1)^{-1}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{(x C_1)^4}$$

(+)

$$p = z' \Rightarrow z' = \frac{1}{(x C_1)^4}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{(x C_1)^4} \Rightarrow z = -\frac{x^{-3}}{3 C_1^4} + \frac{C_2}{C_1^4}$$

$$z = -\frac{1}{3 x^3 C_1^4} + \frac{C_2}{(C_1)^4}$$

$$z = \frac{y}{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{y}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{3 x^3 C_1^4} + \frac{C_2}{(C_1)^4}$$

$$y_{00} = -\frac{1}{3 x (C_1)^4} + \frac{x^2 C_2}{(C_1)^4} = -\frac{C_1}{3x} + x^2 C_2$$

Задача №5 б) (перезаказное)

Найти общее решение неоднородного уравнения $\mathcal{L}(y) = f(x)$

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - x$$

$$x^2 y'' - 2y = 2x^3 + x$$

$$y_{\text{об}} = -\frac{C_1}{3x} + x^2 C_2$$

не будет

$$y_2 = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + F$$

$$y' = 3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C$$

$$y'' = 6Ax + 2B$$

$$x^2(6Ax + 2B) - 2(Ax^3 - Bx^3 - Bx^2 + Cx + F) = 6Ax^3 + 2Bx^2 - 2Ax^3 + 2Bx^2 - 2Cx - 2F = 4Ax^3 + 4Bx^2 - 2Cx - 2F$$

$$4Ax^3 - 4Bx^2 - 2Cx - 2F = 2x^3 - x$$

$$\begin{cases} 4A = 2; & -2F = 0 \\ 4B = 0; & -2C = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{2}; & F = 0 \\ B = 0; & C = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

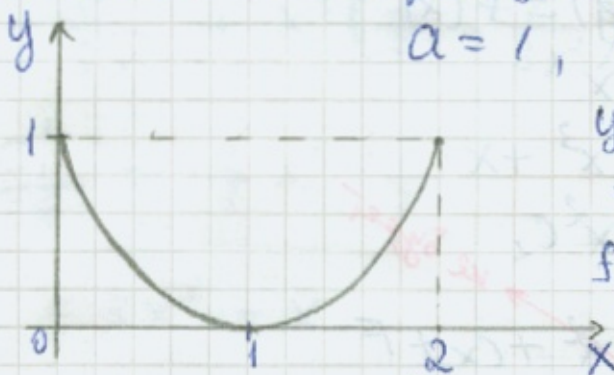
$$y_2 = \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x}{2}$$

(+)

$$y = y_2 + y_{00} = \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{c_1}{3x} + x^2 c_2$$

Задача №1.

Найти изображение периодического
оригинала с периодом $T=2a$.



$$a=1, \quad b=1, \quad T=2;$$

$$y = (x-1)^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$f(t) = t^2 - 2t + 1$$

$$F(p) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-pT}} \int_0^T e^{-pt} f(t) dt$$

$$F(p) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2p}} \int_0^2 e^{-pt} (t^2 - 2t + 1) dt =$$

Ке надо
разделить

на 3

~~интеграл~~

$$= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2p}} \left(\underbrace{\int_0^2 e^{-pt} t^2 dt}_{\text{интеграл}} - 2 \underbrace{\int_0^2 t e^{-pt} dt}_{\text{интеграл}} + \underbrace{\int_0^2 e^{-pt} dt}_{\text{интеграл}} \right)$$

1. Ummerpa:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 e^{-pt} t^2 dt &= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = t^2 \quad du = 2t dt \\ dv = e^{-pt} dt \quad v = \frac{e^{-pt}}{-p} \end{array} \right] = \\ &= -\frac{t^2 e^{-pt}}{p} \Big|_0^2 + \frac{2}{p} \int_0^2 e^{-pt} t dt = \\ &= -\frac{4e^{-2p}}{p} + \frac{2}{p} \left[\begin{array}{l} u = t \quad du = dt \\ dv = e^{-pt} dt \quad v = \frac{e^{-pt}}{-p} \end{array} \right] = \\ &= -\frac{4e^{-2p}}{p} + \frac{2}{p} \left(-\frac{t e^{-pt}}{p} \Big|_0^2 + \frac{1}{p} \int_0^2 e^{-pt} dt \right) = \\ &= -\frac{4e^{-2p}}{p} + \frac{2}{p} \left(-\frac{2e^{-2p}}{p} + \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{e^{-pt}}{-p} \right) \Big|_0^2 \right) = \\ &= -\frac{4e^{-2p}}{p} + \frac{2}{p} \left(-\frac{2e^{-2p}}{p} + \frac{1}{p} \left(-\frac{e^{-2p}}{p} + \frac{1}{p} \right) \right) = \\ &= -\frac{4e^{-2p}}{p} - \frac{4e^{-2p}}{p^2} - \frac{2e^{-2p}}{p^3} + \frac{2}{p^3} \end{aligned}$$

2. Ummerpa:

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \int_0^2 t e^{-pt} dt &= 2 \left[\begin{array}{l} u = t \quad du = dt \\ dv = e^{-pt} dt \quad v = \frac{e^{-pt}}{-p} \end{array} \right] = \\ &= 2 \left(-\frac{t e^{-pt}}{p} \Big|_0^2 + \int_0^2 \frac{e^{-pt}}{p} dt \right) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \left(-\frac{2e^{-2p}}{p} + \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{e^{-pt}}{-p} \right) \Big|_0^2 \right) = \\
 &= 2 \left(-\frac{2e^{-2p}}{p} + \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{e^{-2p}}{-p} + \frac{1}{p} \right) \right) = \\
 &= -\frac{4e^{-2p}}{p} - \frac{2e^{-2p}}{p^2} + \frac{2}{p^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

3 умножал:

$$\int_0^2 e^{-pt} dt = -\frac{e^{-pt}}{p} \Big|_0^2 = -\frac{e^{-2p}}{p} + \frac{1}{p}$$

Получаем:

(+)

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(p) &= \frac{1}{1-e^{-2p}} \left(-\frac{4e^{-2p}}{p} - \frac{4e^{-2p}}{p^2} - \right. \\
 &- \frac{2e^{-2p}}{p^3} + \frac{2}{p^3} + \frac{4e^{-2p}}{p} + \frac{2e^{-2p}}{p^2} - \frac{2}{p^2} \\
 &- \left. \frac{e^{-2p}}{p} + \frac{1}{p} \right) = \frac{1}{(1-e^{-2p})p} \left(-\frac{2e^{-2p}}{p} - \right. \\
 &- \frac{2e^{-2p}}{p^2} + \frac{2}{p^2} - \frac{2}{p} - e^{-2p} + 1 \Big)
 \end{aligned}$$

Задача 2.

Операторным методом найти решение задачи Коши:

$$\begin{cases} y'' - 4y' + 5y = xe^x \\ y(0) = 1; y'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y(x) \doteq Y(p)$$

$$y'(x) \doteq pY(p) - y(0) = pY(p) - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} y''(x) &\doteq p^2 Y(p) - [y'(0) + py(0)] = \\ &= p^2 Y(p) - 1 - p \end{aligned}$$

$$xe^x \doteq \frac{1}{(p-1)^2}$$

Получаем:

$$p^2 Y(p) - p - 1 - 4(pY(p) - 1) + 5Y(p) = \frac{1}{(p-1)^2}$$

$$p^2 Y(p) - p - 1 - 4pY(p) + 4 + 5Y(p) \doteq \frac{1}{(p-1)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{p}{(p-1)^2}$$

$$p^2 Y(p) - 4pY(p) + 5Y(p) = \frac{1}{(p-1)^2} - 3 + p$$

$$Y(p) = \frac{p^3 - 5p^2 + 7p - 2}{(p-1)^2(p^2 - 4p + 5)}$$

$$= \frac{A}{p-1} + \frac{B}{(p-1)^2} + \frac{cp+2}{p^2-4p+5}$$

$$A(p-1)(p^2-4p+5) + B(p^2-4p+5) + (cp+2)(p^2-2p+1) =$$

$$= A(p^3-4p^2+5p-p^2+4p-5) + Bp^2-4Bp+5B + cp^3-2cp^2+cp+2p^2-2p+2 =$$

$$+ cp + 2p^2 - 2p + 2 =$$

$$= Ap^3 - 4Ap^2 + A5p - Ap^2 + A4p - A + Bp^2 - B4p + 5B + cp^3 - 2cp^2 + cp + 2p^2 - 2p + 2 =$$

$$= Ap^3 - A5p^2 + A9p - A5 + Bp^2 - B4p + 5B + cp^3 - 2cp^2 + cp + 2p^2 - 2p + 2 = p^3 - 5p^2 + 7p - 2$$

Получа:

$$p^3(A+c) + p^2(-A5+B-2c+2) + p(A9-B4-2c+2) + (-A5+5B-2) = p^3 - 5p^2 + 7p - 2$$

$$\begin{cases} A+c=1 \\ -A5+B-2c+2=-5 \\ A9-B4-2c+2=7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} -A + 5B + D = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = 1 - A \\ -A + B - 2 + 2A + D = -5 \Rightarrow \\ A - B - 2 + 1 - A = 7 \\ -A + 5B + D = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = 1 - A \\ -3A + B + D = -3 \Rightarrow \\ 4A - 2B - D = 3 \\ -5A + 5B + D = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = 1 - A \\ D = -3 - B + 3A \Rightarrow \\ 4A - 2B + 3 + B - 3A = 3 \\ -5A + 5B - 3 - B + 3A = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = 1 - A \\ D = -3 - B + 3A \Rightarrow \\ A - B = 0 \\ -2A + 4B = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = 1 - A \\ D = -3 - B + 3B \Rightarrow \\ A = B \\ -2B + 4B = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = \frac{1}{2}; & B = \frac{1}{2}; \\ D = -2; \\ A = \frac{1}{2}; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(p) &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{p-1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(p-1)^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}p-2}{p^2-4p+5} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2(p-1)} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(p-1)} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(p-1)^2} + \\
 &+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{p-4}{(p^2-4p+5)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(p-1)} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(p-1)^2} \\
 &+ \frac{p-4}{(p-2)^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(p-1)} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(p-1)^2} + \\
 &+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{p-2-2}{(p-2)^2+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(p-1)} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(p-1)^2} \\
 &+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{p-2}{(p-2)^2+1} - \frac{1}{(p-2)^2+1} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^x + \frac{1}{2} x e^x + \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cos x - \\
 &- e^{2x} \sin x
 \end{aligned}$$

Проверка:

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= \frac{1}{2} e^x + \frac{1}{2} e^x + \frac{1}{2} x e^x + \frac{1}{2} (2e^{2x} \cos x \\
 &- e^{2x} \sin x) - (2e^{2x} \sin x + e^{2x} \cos x) =
 \end{aligned}$$

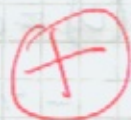
$$y(0) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$y'(0) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

} Вывод.

$$2) \text{ y}_{\text{part}} = \frac{1}{2} e^x + \frac{1}{2} x e^x$$

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



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

Подставим:

$$\frac{3e^x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} x e^x - 4(e^x + \frac{1}{2} x e^x) +$$

$$+ 5(\frac{1}{2} e^x + \frac{1}{2} x e^x) = \frac{3e^x}{2} + \frac{x e^x}{2} - \frac{8e^x}{2} -$$

$$- \frac{4}{2} x e^x + \frac{5e^x}{2} + \frac{5x e^x}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{2x e^x}{2} = x e^x \quad - \text{выполняется.}$$

Задача 4а) Решить задачу Коши
спомогательными формулами Даламбера, решив
преждевременно вспомогательную задачу Коши.

$$\begin{cases} y'' - 4y = \cos x \\ y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z'' - 4z = 1 \\ z(0) = 0, z'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$z'' - 4z = 1$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 = 4 \quad \lambda_1 = 2 \quad \lambda_2 = -2$$

$$y_{\text{part}} = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x}$$

$$y_{\text{part}} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$z(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4}$$

Ищем c_1 и c_2 :

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 - \frac{1}{4} = 0 \\ 2c_1 - 2c_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 - \frac{1}{4} = 0 \\ c_1 = c_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2c_2 = \frac{1}{4} \\ c_1 = c_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_2 = \frac{1}{8} \\ c_1 = \frac{1}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$z(x) = \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{8} e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$z'(x) = \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x}$$

$$y(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{4} (e^{2(x-t)} - e^{-2(x+t)}) \cos t dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\int_0^x e^{2(x-t)} \cos t dt - \int_0^x e^{-2(x-t)} \cos t dt \right)$$

$$1) \int_0^x e^{2(x-t)} \cos t dt =$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = e^{2(x-t)} \quad du = -2e^{2(x-t)} dt \\ dv = \cos t dt \quad v = \sin t \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= (e^{2(x-t)} \sin t) \Big|_0^x + 2 \int_0^x e^{2(x-t)} \sin t dt =$$

$$= \sin x + 2 \left[\begin{array}{l} u = e^{2(x-t)} \quad du = -2e^{2(x-t)} dt \\ dv = \sin t dt \quad v = -\cos t \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \sin x + 2 \left((e^{2(x-t)} \cos t) \Big|_0^x - 2 \int_0^x e^{2(x-t)} \cos t dt \right) =$$

$$= \sin x - 2 \cos x + 2 e^{2x} - 4 \int_0^x e^{2(x-t)} \cos t dt =$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{5} - \frac{2 \cos x}{5} + \frac{2 e^{2x}}{5}$$

$$2) \int_0^x e^{-2(x-t)} \cos t dt = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = e^{-2(x-t)} \quad du = 2e^{-2(x-t)} dt \\ dv = \cos t dt \quad v = \sin t \end{array} \right]$$

$$= (e^{-2(x-t)} \sin t) \Big|_0^x - 2 \int_0^x e^{-2(x-t)} \sin t dt =$$

$$= \sin x - 2 \left[\begin{array}{l} u = e^{-2(x-t)} du = 2e^{-2(x-t)} dt \\ dv = \sin t dt \quad v = -\cos t \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \sin x - 2 \left(\left(e^{-2(x-t)} (-\cos t) \right) \Big|_0^x + \right.$$

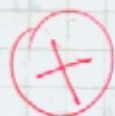
$$\left. + 2 \int_0^x e^{-2(x-t)} \cos t dt \right) = \sin x - 2(-\cos x)$$

$$+ e^{-2x} + 2 \int_0^x e^{-2(x-t)} \cos t dt =$$

$$= \sin x + 2 \cos x - 2e^{-2x} +$$

$$+ 4 \int_0^x e^{-2(x-t)} \cos t dt = \frac{\sin x}{5} + \frac{2 \cos x}{5}$$

$$- \frac{2e^{-2x}}{5}$$



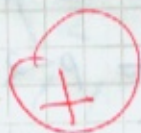
$$y(x) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\sin x}{5} - \frac{2 \cos x}{5} + \frac{2e^{2x}}{5} - \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{\sin x}{5} - \frac{2 \cos x}{5} + \frac{2e^{-2x}}{5} \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \cos x + \frac{1}{10} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{10} e^{-2x}$$

Задача 6

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 2x - 2y \\ \dot{y} = -2x + 2y \\ x(0) = 1 \quad y(0) = -1 \end{cases}$$



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-(A - pE)^{-1} = - \begin{pmatrix} (2-p) & (-2) \\ (-2) & (2-p) \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta = (2-p)(2-p) - (-2)(-2) =$$
$$= 4 - 2p - 2p + p^2 - 4 = p^2 - 4p$$

$$\ominus - \frac{1}{p^2 - 4p} \begin{pmatrix} (2-p) & 2 \\ 2 & (2-p) \end{pmatrix} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{(2-p)}{p^2 - 4p} & -\frac{2}{p^2 - 4p} \\ -\frac{2}{p^2 - 4p} & -\frac{(2-p)}{p^2 - 4p} \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{p-2}{p^2 - 4p} \right) & \left(-\frac{2}{p^2 - 4p} \right) \\ \left(-\frac{2}{p^2 - 4p} \right) & \left(\frac{p-2}{p^2 - 4p} \right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1) \frac{p-2}{p(p-4)} = \frac{A}{p} + \frac{B}{p-4} = A(p-4) + Bp =$$

$$\cong Ap - A4 + Bp = p(A+B) - A4$$

$$p(A+B) - A4 = p-2$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ -A4=-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ A=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}+B=1 \\ A=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} B=\frac{1}{2} \\ A=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{p-4} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{4t}$$

$$2) -\frac{2}{p(p-4)} = \frac{A}{p} + \frac{B}{p-4} = \frac{A(p-4)+Bp}{p(p-4)}$$

$$A(p-4)+Bp = -2 \Rightarrow Ap - A4 + Bp = -2$$

$$p(A+B) - A4 = -2$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -A4=-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B=-A \\ A=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B=-\frac{1}{2} \\ A=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{p-4} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{4t}$$

Получаем:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{4t}\right) & \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{4t}\right) \\ \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{4t}\right) & \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{4t}\right) \end{pmatrix} = e^{At}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = e^{At} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{4t}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{4t}\right) \\ \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{4t}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{4t}\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{4t} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{4t}\right) \\ \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{4t} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{4t}\right) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{4t} \\ -e^{4t} \end{pmatrix}$$

Задача 6.

а) решить систему уравнений следующей к уравнению второго порядка:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 2x - 2y \\ \dot{y} = -2x + 2y \\ x(0) = 1; y(0) = -1 \end{cases}$$

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$$\dot{x} = 2x - 2y$$

$$\dot{x} - 2x = -2y$$

$$2x - \dot{x} = 2y$$

$$y = x - \frac{\dot{x}}{2}$$

$$\dot{y} = \dot{x} - \frac{\ddot{x}}{2}$$

Получаем:

$$\dot{x} - \frac{\ddot{x}}{2} = -2x + 2\left(x - \frac{\dot{x}}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \dot{x} - \frac{\ddot{x}}{2} = -2x + 2x - \dot{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\dot{x} - \frac{\ddot{x}}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow 4\dot{x} - \ddot{x} = 0$$

$$4\dot{x} - \ddot{x} = 0$$

$$4\lambda - \lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda(4 - \lambda) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \quad \lambda_2 = 4$$

$$x = c_1 + c_2 e^{4t}$$

$$\dot{x} = 4c_2 e^{4t}$$

$$\text{III. к.: } x(0) = 1$$

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

$$y = c_1 + c_2 e^{4t} - \frac{4c_2 e^{4t}}{2} = \frac{2(c_1 + c_2 e^{4t}) - 4c_2 e^{4t}}{2}$$

$$= c_1 + c_2 e^{4t} - 2c_2 e^{4t} = \underline{c_1 - c_2 e^{4t}}$$

$$y(0) = -1$$

$$c_1 - c_2 = -1 \text{ подстав } c_1 = 1 - c_2$$

$$1 - c_2 - c_2 = -1$$

$$-2c_2 = -2$$

$$\begin{cases} c_2 = 1 \\ c_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = e^{4t} \\ y = -e^{4t} \end{cases}$$

б) решить систему уравнений оператор. методом:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 2x - 2y \\ \dot{y} = -2x + 2y \\ x(0) = 1 \quad y(0) = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) \doteq X(p) \quad y(t) \doteq Y(p)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) \doteq pX(p) - 1 \quad \dot{y}(t) \doteq pY(p) + 1$$

$$pX(p) - 1 = 2X(p) - 2Y(p)$$

$$Y(p) + 1 = -2X(p) + 2Y(p)$$

$$1) \quad pX(p) - 1 = 2X(p) - 2Y(p)$$

$$pX(p) - 2X(p) = -2Y(p) + 1$$

$$X(p)(p-2) = -2Y(p) + 1$$

$$X(p) = \frac{-2Y(p) + 1}{(p-2)}$$

$$2) \quad pY(p) + 1 = -2X(p) + 2Y(p)$$

$$pY(p) + 1 = -2 \left(\frac{-2Y(p) + 1}{p-2} \right) + 2Y(p)$$

$$pY(p) + 1 = \frac{4Y(p) - 2}{p-2} + 2pY(p) - \frac{4Y(p)}{p-2}$$

$$(p-2)(pY(p) + 1) = -2 + 2pY(p)$$

$$p^2Y(p) + p - 2pY(p) - 2 = -2 + 2pY(p)$$

$$p^2Y(p) - 4pY(p) + p = 0$$

$$Y(p)(p^2 - 4p) = -p$$

$$Y(p) = -\frac{p}{p(p-4)} = -\frac{1}{p-4} \doteq \underline{\underline{-e^{4t}}}$$

$$X(p) = \frac{-2 \left(-\frac{1}{p-4} \right) + 1}{p-2} = \frac{2 + p - 4}{(p-4)(p-2)} =$$

$$z = \frac{p-2}{(p-4)(p-2)} = \frac{1}{p-4} = e^{4t}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = e^{4t} \\ y = -e^{4t} \end{cases}$$