

A6

homogenes DGL: $y'' + 2y' + y = 0$

char. Polynom: $p(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1 = (x+1)^2$

NS bestimmen: $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -1$

Fundamentalsystem: $f_1(x) = e^{-x} = e^{-x}, c_1 \cdot f_1$
 $f_2(x) = x \cdot e^{-x} = x e^{-x}$

Probe: $f_1'(x) = -e^{-x}, f_1''(x) = e^{-x}$

In DGL einsetzen: $e^{-x} + 2 \cdot (-e^{-x}) + e^{-x} = 0 \quad \checkmark$

$f_2'(x) = -x e^{-x} + e^{-x} = (-x+1)e^{-x}$

$f_2''(x) = -(x+1)e^{-x} + (-e^{-x}) = (x-2)e^{-x}$

In DGL einsetzen:

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

Fundamentalsystem: $f_1(x) = e^{-x}, f_2(x) = x e^{-x}$

Allgemeine Lösung der homogenen DGL: $y_h(x) = c_1 \cdot f_1(x) + c_2 \cdot f_2(x) \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$
 $= c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 x e^{-x}$

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

Variation der Konstanten: $y_p(x) = c_1(x) \cdot f_1(x) + c_2(x) \cdot f_2(x)$
 $= c_1(x) \cdot e^{-x} + c_2(x) \cdot x e^{-x}$

$W(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_1'(x) \\ c_2'(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-x} \end{pmatrix}$

$W(x) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x) & f_2(x) \\ f_1'(x) & f_2'(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-x} & x e^{-x} \\ -e^{-x} & (-x+1)e^{-x} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_1'(x) \\ c_2'(x) \end{pmatrix} = W^{-1}(x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-x} \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \\ A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

$$W^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{e^{-x} \cdot (-x+1)e^{-x} - xe^{-x} \cdot (-e^{-x})} \begin{pmatrix} (-x+1)e^{-x} & -xe^{-x} \\ e^{-x} & e^{-x} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cancel{(-x+1)} (-x+1)e^{-2x} + xe^{-2x}} \begin{pmatrix} (-x+1)e^{-x} & -xe^{-x} \\ e^{-x} & e^{-x} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_1'(x) \\ c_2'(x) \end{pmatrix} = W^{-1}(x) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (-x+1)e^x & -xe^x \\ e^x & e^x \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-x} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -xe^x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-x} \\ e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{x} \\ \frac{1}{x^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_1(x) = \int c_1'(x) dx = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx = -\ln(|x|) + \underline{c_1} \quad c_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$c_2(x) = \int c_2'(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + \underline{c_2} \quad c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

partikuläre Lösung: $y_p(x) = c_1(x) \cdot f_1(x) + c_2(x) \cdot f_2(x)$

Wähle $c_1 = c_2 = 0$:

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

$$= (-\ln(x) - 1)e^{-x}$$

Probe: $y_p'(x) = -(-\ln(x) - 1)e^{-x} + \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)e^{-x} = (\ln(x) + 1 - \frac{1}{x})e^{-x}$

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

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

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

In DGL einsetzen:

$$\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{(-\ln(x) - 1 + 2 \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2})}_{=0} e^{-x} + 2 \cdot \underbrace{(\ln(x) + 1 - \frac{1}{x})}_{=0} e^{-x} + \underbrace{(-\ln(x) - 1)}_{=0} e^{-x} \\ &= \left(\underbrace{-2\ln(x) + 2\ln(x)}_{=0} \underbrace{-1 + 2 - 1}_{=0} + \underbrace{2 \frac{1}{x} - 2 \frac{1}{x}}_{=0} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) e^{-x} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-x} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(c) Allgemeine inhomogene Lsg: $y(x) = y_p(x) + y_h(x)$

$$y(x) = \underbrace{\frac{(-\ln(x) - 1) e^{-x}}{y_p(x)}}_{y_p(x)} + \underbrace{c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 x e^{-x}}_{y_h(x)} \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (d) \quad y'(x) &= \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) e^{-x} - (-\ln(x) - 1) e^{-x} + (-c_1 e^{-x}) + c_2 e^{-x} - c_2 x e^{-x} \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{x} + \ln(x) + 1 - c_1 + c_2 - c_2 x\right) e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$y(1) = (0 - 1) e^{-1} + c_1 e^{-1} + c_2 \cdot 1 \cdot e^{-1} = (-1 + c_1 + c_2) e^{-1} \stackrel{!}{=} 1$$

$$y'(1) = \left(-\frac{1}{1} + 0 + 1 - c_1 + c_2 - c_2 \cdot 1\right) e^{-1} = -c_1 e^{-1} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

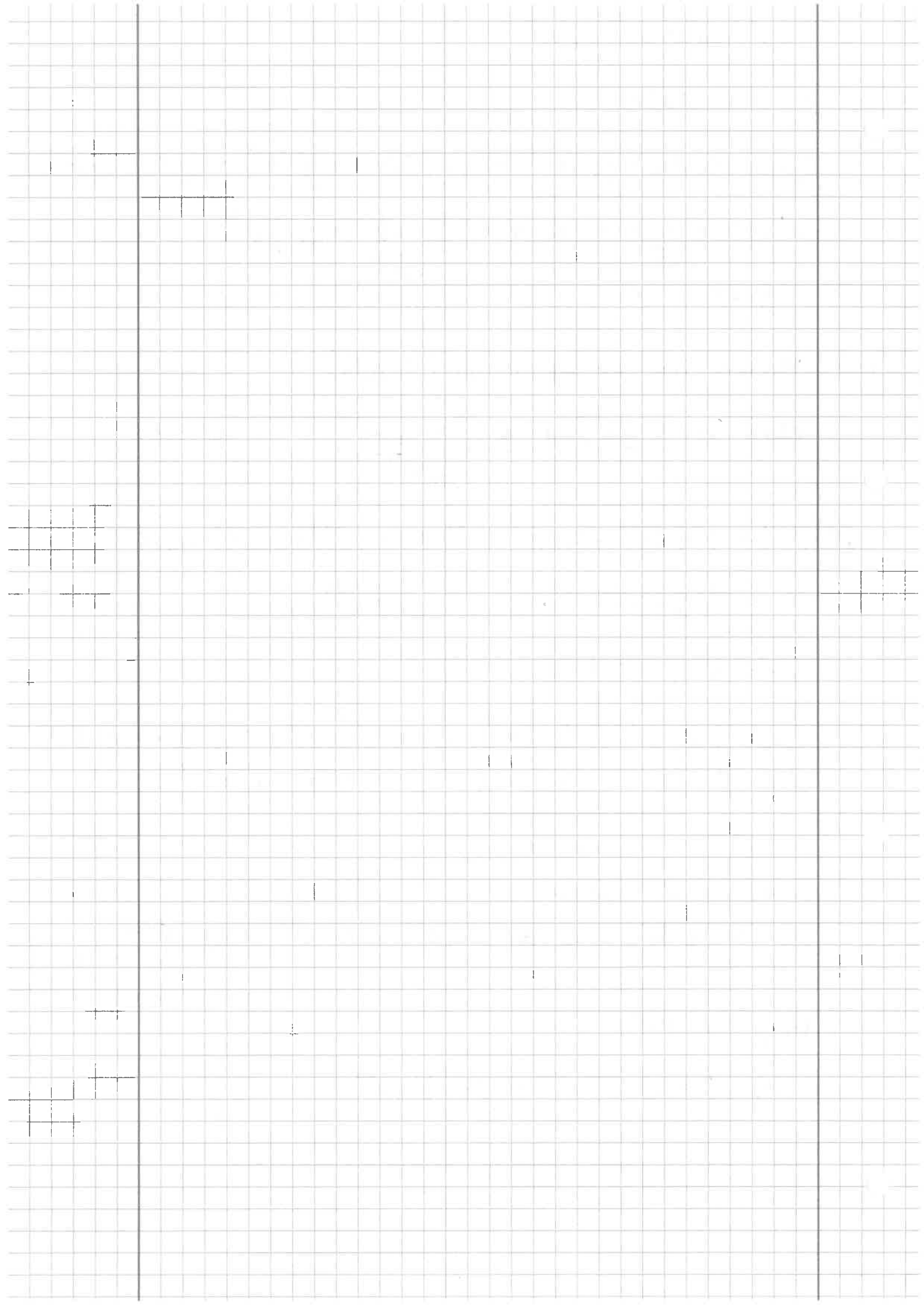
$$-c_1 e^{-1} = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad c_1 = 0$$

In die erste Gl einsetzen:

$$\begin{aligned} (-1 + c_2) e^{-1} = 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad c_2 e^{-1} = 1 + e^{-1} \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad c_2 &= \frac{1 + e^{-1}}{e^{-1}} \\ &= e + 1 \end{aligned}$$

Lösung des AWP:

$$y(x) = (-\ln(x) - 1) e^{-x} + (e + 1) x e^{-x}$$



VU

A7

Homogene DGL: $y''' - 2y'' + 5y' = 0$

char. Polynom: $p(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x = x(x^2 - 2x + 5)$

NS bestimmen: $\lambda_1 = 0$

$\lambda_{2,3} = \frac{2}{2} - \frac{2}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{(-2)^2}{4} - 5} = 1 \pm \sqrt{-4} = 1 \pm 2i$

Fundamentalsystem: $f_1(x) = e^{0x} = 1$, $f_2(x) = e^{(1+2i)x}$, $f_3(x) = e^{(1-2i)x}$
 $\tilde{f}_1(x) = 1$, $\tilde{f}_2(x) = e^{-ix} \cos(2x)$, $\tilde{f}_3(x) = e^{-ix} \sin(2x)$

Allgemeine homogene Lsg:

$y_h(x) = c_1 \cdot 1 + c_2 e^x \cos(2x) + c_3 e^x \sin(2x)$
 $c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$

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

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

$e^{ix} + e^{-ix} = 2 \cos(x)$

$i e^{ix} - i e^{-ix} = -2 \sin(x)$

$\tilde{f}_3(x) = e^x \sin(-2x) = -e^x \sin(2x)$

(b) partikuläre Lösung: y_p

Inhomogene DGL: $y''' - 2y'' + 5y' = 3x = 3x \cdot e^{0x}$

Ansatz der rechten Seite: $y_p(x) = \underbrace{x}_{\substack{\text{Weil} \\ \lambda=0 \\ \text{NS von} \\ \text{char. Poly ist}}} \underbrace{(ax+b)}_{\text{Weil r.R.} = 3x}$

$y_p(x) = ax^2 + bx$

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

$y_p''(x) = 2a$

$y_p'''(x) = 0$

In DGL einsetzen:

~~0 + 2x~~

$$0 - 2 \cdot (2a) + 5 \cdot (2ax + b) = \underbrace{10ax}_{=3} + \underbrace{(5b - 4a)}_{=0} \stackrel{!}{=} 3x + 0$$

* \boxed{NR} : falscher Ansatz: ~~$\tilde{y}_p = ax + b$~~

$$\tilde{y}_p(x) = ax + b$$

$$\tilde{y}_p'(x) = a$$

$$\tilde{y}_p''(x) = 0 \quad \tilde{y}_p'''(x) = 0$$

In DGL einsetzen:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 - 2 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot a = 5a \stackrel{!}{=} 3x \\ \end{array} \right. \quad \swarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 10a = 3 \\ 5b - 4a = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{3}{10} \\ 5b = 4a \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{3}{10} \\ 5b = \frac{12}{10} = \frac{6}{5} \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{3}{10} \\ b = \frac{6}{25} \end{array}$$

Also: $y_p(x) = \frac{3}{10}x^2 + \frac{6}{25}x$

(c) Allg. inhomogene Lsg.:

$$y(x) = y_p(x) + y_h(x) = \frac{3}{10}x^2 + \frac{6}{25}x + c_1 + c_2 e^x \cos(2x) + c_3 e^x \sin(2x)$$

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

Aufgabe 8

VÜ Blatt 3

$$y' - x e^{x+y} = 0$$

$$y' = \underbrace{x e^x}_{f(x)} \cdot \underbrace{e^y}_{g(y)}$$

Also = Separierbare DGL

1. Konstante Lösungen:

$$g(y) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

Da $e^y = e^x$ nie null wird gibt es keine konstanten Lösungen.

2. Integrationsmethode:

$$\int \frac{1}{e^y} dy = \int x e^x dx$$

$$= -e^{-y} \quad \overset{P.I.}{=} (x-1)e^x + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

TNR:

$$\int u' \cdot v dx = [u \cdot v] - \int u \cdot v' dx$$

$$u' = e^x \quad v = x$$

$$\int x e^x dx = [x e^x] - \int e^x dx = [x e^x - e^x] = (x-1)e^x + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^{-y} = -(x-1)e^x - c$$

$$-y = \ln(-(x-1)e^x - c)$$

$$y = -\ln(-(x-1)e^x - c) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{-(x-1)e^x - c}\right)$$

$$y(0) = 0: \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-c}\right) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Leftrightarrow c = 0$$

Lösung: $y(x) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{-(x-1)e^x}\right)$

Probe: $y(0) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{e^0}\right) = 0 \quad \checkmark$

$$y'(x) = -\frac{1}{-(x-1)e^x} \cdot [(-x-1)e^x + (-1)e^x] = -1 + \left(-\frac{1}{x-1}\right)$$

In DGL einsetzen:

$$-1 - \frac{1}{x-1} - x \cdot e^x \cdot e^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{-(x-1)e^x} \right) = -1 - \frac{1}{x-1} - x \cdot e^x \cdot \frac{1}{-(x-1)e^x}$$
$$= -\frac{x-1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x-1} + x \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} = -\frac{x}{x-1} + \frac{x}{x-1} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

Zusatz falls noch Zeit dafür:

Betrachte A7 mit rechter Seite $\cos(x)$ statt $3x$:

$$y''' - 2y'' + 5y' = \cos(x)$$

Ansatz: $y_p = c e^{ix}$ und DGL: $y''' - 2y'' + 5y' = e^{ix}$

$$y_p' = c i e^{ix}$$

$$y_p'' = -c e^{ix}$$

$$y_p''' = -c i e^{ix}$$

Einsetzen gilt

$$-c i e^{ix} + 2c e^{ix} + 5c i e^{ix} \stackrel{!}{=} e^{ix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (-ci + 2c + 5ci) e^{ix} \stackrel{!}{=} e^{ix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2c + 4ci) e^{ix} \stackrel{!}{=} (1 + 0i) e^{ix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cancel{2c} + \cancel{4ci} = 1 + 0i \quad 2c + 4ci = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c(2 + 4i) = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow c = \frac{1}{2+4i} \quad \Rightarrow f_p = \frac{1}{2+4i} e^{ix}$$

Jetzt noch den Realteil von f_p bestimmen, weil $\operatorname{Re}(e^{ix}) = \cos(x)$

$$c = \frac{1}{2+4i} = \frac{2-4i}{(2+4i)(2-4i)} = \frac{2-4i}{20} = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{5}i$$

$$f_p = \left(\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{5}i \right) \cdot e^{ix} = \left(\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{5}i \right) (\cos(x) + i \sin(x))$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \cos(x) - \frac{1}{5}i \cos(x) + \frac{1}{10}i \sin(x) + \frac{1}{5} \sin(x)$$

$$y_p = \operatorname{Re}(f_p) = \frac{1}{10} \cos(x) + \frac{1}{5} \sin(x)$$

Probe: $y_p' = -\frac{1}{10} \sin(x) + \frac{1}{5} \cos(x)$; $y_p'' = -\frac{1}{10} \cos(x) - \frac{1}{5} \sin(x)$; $y_p''' = \frac{1}{10} \sin(x) - \frac{1}{5} \cos(x)$

$$y_p''' - 2y_p'' + 5y_p' = \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{10} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} - \frac{5}{10} \right)}_{=0} \sin(x) + \underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{5} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{10} + \frac{5}{10} \right)}_{=1} \cos(x) \quad \checkmark$$