

① a_s είναι $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ β.σ.λ μ.ε. ηραμ. βωαρηίβες
 τότε y ηραμ. λύση $\Leftrightarrow \exists c_i \in \mathbb{R} \cdot y(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i y_i(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$

Απόδειξη:

(\Rightarrow) a_s είναι c_1, \dots, c_n σταθερές τ.ω $y(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i y_i(x)$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

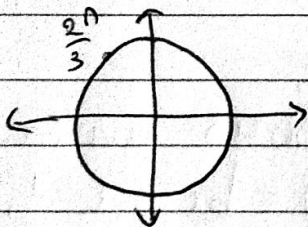
Επειδή y ηραμ. $\Rightarrow \text{Im } y(x) = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$ επομένως

$$0 = \text{Im} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i y_i(x) \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Im} (c_i y_i(x)) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Im } c_i) y_i(x) = \text{Im } c_i = 0 \Rightarrow c_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y^{(5)} + y^{(4)} + \dots + y' + y = 0 \parallel \lambda^5 + \dots + \lambda + 1 = p = \frac{\lambda^6 - 1}{\lambda - 1}, \lambda \neq 1$$

$$z_0 = 1 \parallel z_k = \cos\left(\frac{2k\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2k\pi}{6}\right) \quad k=0, \dots, 5.$$



$$k=0, z_0 = 1$$

$$k=1, z_1 = \cos \frac{2\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$k=2, z_2 = \cos \frac{4\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{6}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$k=3, z_3 = -1$$

$$k=4, z_4 = -\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$k=5, z_5 = \frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} e^{-x} \\ e^{-1/2} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right), e^{1/2} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) \\ e^{-1/2} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right), e^{-1/2} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) \end{array} \right\}$$

• ΜΗ ΟΜΟΓΕΝΗΣ Γ.Δ.Ε $\underbrace{\alpha_n y^{(n)} + \dots + \alpha_1 y' + \alpha_0 y}_{L(y)} = b \quad (E_n)$

$n=1$ (ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ 11)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} L(y_1) = b \\ L(y_2) = b \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} L(y_1) - L(y_2) = 0 \\ L(y_1 - y_2) = 0 \end{array}$$

ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ 12: Ας είναι y_μ μια (μερική) λύση της μη ομογ. γ.δ.ε. (E_n) τότε ~~είναι~~ μια εξάρτηση $y \in \mathcal{C}^n(I)$ είναι μια λύση της (E_n) αν και μόνον αν υπάρχει \tilde{y} λύση της (E_n^0) τέτοια ώστε

$$y = \tilde{y} + y_\mu$$

Υπερθεσης

ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ 13: Ας είναι y_1, \dots, y_k λύσεις αντίστοιχα των (μη ομογενών) γ.δ.ε. $L(y) = b_i, i=1, \dots, k$ τότε η εξάρτηση $y = y_1 + \dots + y_k$ είναι λύση της $L(y) = b = b_1 + \dots + b_k$

ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ 14: Ας είναι $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ ένα β.σ.λ της (E_n^0) αν v_1, \dots, v_n είναι ~~τις~~ τέτοια ώστε

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_1 v_1' + \dots + y_n v_n' = 0 \\ y_1' v_1 + \dots + y_n' v_n = 0 \\ \dots \\ y_1^{(n-2)} v_1 + \dots + y_n^{(n-2)} v_n = 0 \\ y_1^{(n-1)} v_1 + \dots + y_n^{(n-1)} v_n = \frac{b}{\alpha_n} \end{array} \right. \quad (5)$$

τότε η βωάρτηον $y = y_1 v_1 + \dots + y_n v_n$ είναι μια λύση της (E_n) . Επιπλέον, η βωάρτηον

$$y(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i(x) \int_{x_0}^x \frac{w_i(s)}{w(s)} \frac{b(s)}{a_i(s)} ds, \quad x, x_0 \in I$$

είναι μια λύση της (E_n) που ικανοποιεί τις

$$y(x_0) = 0, y'(x_0) = 0, \dots, y^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0.$$

Απόδειξη. Ας είναι v_1, \dots, v_n βωάρτηες που ικανοποιούν την (s) και $y = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i y_i$ είναι $(x \in I)$.

$$y = y_1 v_1 + \dots + y_n v_n$$

$$\alpha_1 y' = y_1' v_1 + y_1 v_1' + \dots + y_n' v_n + y_n v_n' = (y_1' v_1 + \dots + y_n' v_n) + (y_1 v_1' + \dots + y_n v_n')$$

$$\alpha_2 y'' = y_1'' v_1 + y_1' v_1' + \dots + y_n'' v_n + y_n' v_n' = y_1'' v_1 + \dots + v_n'' v_n + (y_1' v_1' + \dots + y_n v_n')$$

$$\dots$$

$$y^{(n-2)} = y_1^{(n-1)} v_1 + \dots + y_n^{(n-1)} v_n + (0)$$

$$y^{(n)} = (y_n^{(n)} v_1 + y_1^{(n-1)} v_1') + \dots + y_n^{(n)} v_n + y_n^{(n-1)}$$

$$= y_1^{(n)} v_1 + \dots + y_n^{(n)} v_n +$$

$$L(y) = v_1 (\alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_1 y_1' + \dots + \alpha_n y_1^{(n)}) + \dots + v_n (\alpha_n y_n' + \dots + \alpha_n y_n^{(n-1)}) + \alpha_1 \frac{b}{a_n}$$

$$= v_2 (\alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_1 y_1' + \dots + \alpha_n y_1^{(n)}) + \dots + \alpha_1 \frac{b}{a_n}$$

$$= 0 + b$$

$$y(x) = \sum y_i(x) \int_{x_0}^x \frac{w_i(s)}{w(s)} \frac{b(s)}{a_n(s)} ds, \quad x, x_0 \in I.$$

$$y(x_0) = 0, \dots, y^{(n)}(x_0) = 0.$$

Wronskian w bestimmt \uparrow

* Av y_1 lösen uns (E_n) τότε y lösen uns $(E_n) \Leftrightarrow \exists \tilde{y}$ lösen uns (E_n^0) $y = y_{\mu} + \tilde{y}$

ΑΣΥΧΣΗ (ΑΣ 6ΕΓ. 95)

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

$$(E_0) \quad y''' - 3y'' + 2y' = 0$$

$$\{1, e^x, e^{2x}\}$$

$$p(\lambda) = \lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 2\lambda = \lambda(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2)$$

$$w(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & e^x & e^{2x} \\ 0 & e^x & 2e^{2x} \\ 0 & e^x & 4e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot e^{3x}$$

$$w_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & e^x & e^{2x} \\ 0 & e^x & 2e^{2x} \\ 1 & e^x & 4e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{3x}$$

$$w_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & e^{2x} \\ 0 & 0 & 2e^{2x} \\ 0 & 1 & 4e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$w_3(x) = \dots$$

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$$y_1(x) = 1 \cdot \int_0^x \frac{e^{3s}}{2 \cdot e^{3s}} \frac{e^s}{1} ds + e^x \cdot \int_0^x \frac{-2 \cdot e^{2s}}{2 \cdot e^{2s}} + e^{2x} \int_0^1 \frac{e^s}{2 \cdot e^{3s}} \frac{e^s}{1} ds$$

↑ Είναι μια μερική λύση. (1)

Γενική Λύση: $y(x) = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x) + C_3 y_3(x) + y_4(x)$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$0 \rightarrow -1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{2x} - x \cdot e^x$$

AS 6.95 $x^2 y'' - x y' + y = x \log x$

$$\boxed{x^2 y'' - x y' + y = 0} \xrightarrow{x > 0} \{x, x \log x\}$$

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & x \log x \\ 1 & \log x + 1 \end{vmatrix} = x \log x + x - x \log x$$

$$W_1(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x \log x \\ 1 & \log x + 1 \end{vmatrix} = -x \log x$$

$$W_2(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x$$

$$y_1(x) = y_1 \int_1^x \frac{W_1}{W} \frac{b}{\alpha_2} ds + y_2 \int_1^x \frac{W_2}{W} \frac{b}{\alpha_2} ds$$

$$= x \int_1^x \frac{-s \log s}{s} \frac{s \log s}{s^2} ds + x \log x \int_1^x \frac{s}{s} \frac{s \log s}{s^2} ds$$

$$= -x \int_1^x \frac{\log^2 s}{s} ds + x \log x \int_1^x \frac{\log s}{s} ds$$

$$y_1 v_1' + y_2 v_2' = 0$$

$$y_1 v_1' + y_2 v_2' = \frac{x \log x}{x^2}$$

$$x v_1' + x \log x v_2' = 0$$

$$v_1' + (\log x + 1) v_2' = \frac{\log x}{x}$$

$y'' + p^2 y = b(x)$, $p(x)$, b Gewerks Gewöhnung

$$y'' + p^2 y = 0$$

$$\{ \cos(p(x)), \sin(p(x)) \}$$

$$\lambda^2 + p^2 = p(\lambda)$$

$$\lambda = \pm ip$$

$$w_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \cos p(x) & \sin p(x) \\ -p \sin p(x) & p \cos p(x) \end{vmatrix} = p > 0$$

$$w_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \cos p(x) & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \cos p(x)$$

$$y(x) = \cos p(x) \int_0^x \frac{-\sin(p(t))}{p} \frac{b(t)}{1} dt + \sin p(x) \int_0^x \frac{\cos(p(t))}{p} \frac{b(t)}{1} dt$$

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{p} \int_0^x [-\cos p(x) \sin p(x) + \sin p(x) \cos p(t)] b(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} \int_0^x \underbrace{\sin p(x-t)}_{v(x-t)} b(t) dt$$

$$v(x-t)$$

$\Gamma \cdot \Delta \cdot \epsilon \mu \epsilon \sigma \cdot \sigma \quad L(y) = b(x) \quad \begin{cases} \rightarrow y_{\mu}(x) \text{ πολυώνυμο.} \\ \rightarrow e^{\lambda(x)}(x) \end{cases}$

~~Α2κ 3~~ 1607. 113.

$$y'' - 5y' + 6y = x^2 + 3$$

$$y(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$2a - 5(2ax + b) + 6(ax^2 + b \cdot x + c) = x^2 + 3, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$6ax^2 + (-10a + 6b)x + 2a - 5b + 6c = x^2 + 3$$

$$\begin{cases} 6a = 1 & -10a + 6b = 0 \\ 2a - 5b + 6c = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$(3 \text{ vic}) \quad y^{(6)} - 3y^{(4)} = 1$$

$$y_{\mu}^{(4)} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$y_{\mu}^{(3)} = -\frac{1}{3}x$$

$$y_{\mu}'' = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$y_{\mu}' = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{x^3}{6}$$

$$y_{\mu} = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{x^4}{24}$$

$$\{1, x, x^2, x^3, e^{\sqrt{3}x}, e^{-\sqrt{2}x}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^6 - 3\lambda^4 &= 0 \\ \lambda^4(\lambda^2 - 3) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$y(x) = C_1 + C_2x + C_3x^2 + C_4x^3 + C_5 \cdot e^{\sqrt{3}x} + C_6 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{2}x}$$

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

$$y = z \cdot e^{-2x} //$$

Αντικατάσταση: $e^{-2x} z'' + 3z''(-2)e^{-2x} + 3z' \cdot 4e^{-2x} + z(-3)e^{-2x}$

$$+ z'' \cdot e^{-2x} + 2z'(-2) \cdot e^{-2x} + z \cdot 4 \cdot e^{-2x} \\ + 2z \cdot e^{-2x} + z \cdot e^{-2x}$$

$$z''' - 5z'' + 8z' - 8z = x^2$$

$$z_{\mu}(x) = \alpha x^2 + bx + c$$

Παράδειγμα: 3/108.

$$y'' - 2y' + y = x \cdot e^{-x} \cos 2x$$

$$\{ e^x, x \cdot e^x \}$$

Δύο ενσ. μ. ομογενούς.

$$x \cdot e^{-x} (\cos t x + i \sin t x) \\ x \cdot e^{-x + i t x}$$

$$= x \cdot e^{(-1 + i t)x}$$

$$y = z \cdot e^{(-1 + i t)x}$$

$$z'' e^{-1 + i t x} + 2z'(-1 + i t)e^{-1 + i t x} + z(-1 + i t)^2 e^{-1 + i t x} = x e^{-1 + i t x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow z'' - 4(-1 + i)z' - 8iz = x$$

$$z = \alpha x + b \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \alpha, b$$