

1. Нави ошше решение г.г. $y'' + 2py' + y = (4-6x)e^{-x}$ у зависимости от значения реального параметра p .

Решение:

МЗ-7.2.2001.

За хомогену: $r^2 + 2pr + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1/2} = -p \pm \sqrt{p^2 - 1}$

за $|p| > 1$, $r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, $r_1 \neq r_2$, $y_h = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$

за $|p| = 1$, $r_1 = r_2 = -p$, $y_h = e^{-px} (C_1 + C_2 x)$

за $|p| < 1$, $r_{1/2} = -p \pm i\sqrt{1-p^2}$, $y_h = e^{-px} (C_1 \cos(\sqrt{1-p^2} x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{1-p^2} x))$

За нехомогену: $f(x) = (4-6x)e^{-x}$ $\mathcal{L} = e^{-x} (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$

$$-p \pm \sqrt{p^2 - 1} = -1$$

$$\pm \sqrt{p^2 - 1} = p - 1$$

$$p^2 - 1 = p^2 - 2p + 1$$

$$2p = 2 \Rightarrow p = 1$$

за $p \neq 1$, $-1 \notin \{r_1, r_2\}$ $y_p = (Ax + B)e^{-x}$

$$y_p' = [-Ax + (A-B)]e^{-x}$$

$$y_p'' = [Ax + (B-2A)]e^{-x}$$

замена
у
г.г.

$$[Ax + (B-2A)]e^{-x} + 2p[-Ax + (A-B)]e^{-x} + (Ax+B)e^{-x} = (4-6x)e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{2A(p-1)x}{-6} + \frac{2(A-B)(p-1)}{4} = 4-6x \Rightarrow A = \frac{-3}{p-1}, B = \frac{-5}{p-1}; y_p = \frac{-3x-5}{p-1} e^{-x}$$

за $p = 1$, $r_1 = r_2 = -1$

$$y_p = (Ax+B) \cdot e^{-x} \cdot x^2 = (Ax^3 + Bx^2)e^{-x}$$

$$y_p' = (-Ax^3 + (3A-B)x^2 + 2Bx)e^{-x}$$

$$y_p'' = (Ax^3 + (B-6A)x^2 + (6A-4B)x + 2B)e^{-x}$$

замена у г.г.

$$[Ax^3 + (B-6A)x^2 + (6A-4B)x + 2B]e^{-x} + 2[-Ax^3 + (3A-B)x^2 + 2Bx]e^{-x} + (Ax^3 + Bx^2)e^{-x} = (4-6x)e^{-x}$$

$$x^3 \cdot 0 + x^2 \cdot 0 + x \cdot 6A + 2B = 4-6x \Rightarrow B=2, A=-1, y_p = (2-x)x^2 e^{-x}$$

РЕШЕНИЕ

$$1^o |p| > 1, y = C_1 e^{(-p+\sqrt{p^2-1})x} + C_2 e^{(-p-\sqrt{p^2-1})x} + \frac{3x+5}{1-p} e^{-x}$$

$$2^o p = 1, y = e^{-x} (C_1 + C_2 x) + (2-x)x^2 e^{-x}$$

$$3^o p = -1, y = e^x (C_1 + C_2 x) + \frac{3x+5}{2} e^{-x}$$

$$4^o |p| < 1, y = e^{-px} (C_1 \cos(x\sqrt{1-p^2}) + C_2 \sin(x\sqrt{1-p^2})) + \frac{3x+5}{1-p} e^{-x}$$

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2. Нати ойшлге релеше г.г. $y''' + py' = 1 + e^x$ у зависюсн ог
вредносн реалног параметра p .

(2) $y''' + py' = 1 + e^x$

$$r^3 + pr = 0$$

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

(1) $p > 0$

$$r_1 = 0 \quad r_{2,3} = \pm \sqrt{-p}$$

$$y = C_1 + C_2 \cos \sqrt{p} x + C_3 \sin \sqrt{p} x$$

(2) $p = 0$

$$r_1 = r_2 = r_3 = 0$$

$$y = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2$$

(3) $p < 0 \quad r_{1,3} \in \mathbb{R}$

(8)

$$y = C_1 + C_2 e^{\sqrt{-p} x} + C_3 e^{-\sqrt{-p} x}$$

Нехом:

$$f_1 = 1 \cdot e^0, \quad 0 = r_1 \quad \text{за } p \neq 0$$

$$y_p = A \cdot x \quad y_p' = A \quad y_p''' = 0$$

$$\text{г.г. } p \cdot A = 1$$

$$A = 1/p$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{p} \cdot x$$

$$\text{за } p = 0 \quad 0 = r_1 = r_2 = r_3$$

$$y_p = A \cdot x^3 \quad y_p' = 3Ax^2 \quad y_p''' = 6A$$

$$\text{г.г. } 6A + p = 1$$

$$A = 1/6$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{6} x^3$$

$$f_2 = e^x, \quad 1 = \sqrt{-p}$$

$$r_1 = r_2$$

$$p = -1$$

$$p \neq -1 \quad 1 \notin \{r_1, r_2, r_3\}$$

$$y_p = Ae^x \cdot x$$

$$y_p' = Ae^x(x+1)$$

$$y_p'' = Ae^x(x+2)$$

$$y_p''' = Ae^x(x+3)$$

$$Ae^x(x+3) + pAe^x(x+1) = e^x$$

$$\cancel{Ax} + 3A + \cancel{Ap}x + Ap = 1$$

$$2A = 1$$

$$A = 1/2$$

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

$$y_p = Ae^x$$

$$Ae^x + pAe^x = e^x$$

$$A(1+p) = 1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{1+p}$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{1+p} e^x$$

решение:

(9)

$$1) \quad p = 0 \quad y = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2 + \frac{1}{6} x^3 + e^x$$

$$2) \quad p = -1 \quad y = C_1 + C_2 e^x + C_3 e^{-x} - x + \frac{1}{2} x e^x$$

$$3) \quad p > 0 \quad y = C_1 + C_2 \cos(x\sqrt{p}) + C_3 \sin(x\sqrt{p}) + \frac{1}{p} x + \frac{1}{1+p} e^x$$

$$4) \quad p \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0)$$

$$y = C_1 + C_2 e^{\sqrt{-p} x} + C_3 e^{-\sqrt{-p} x} + \frac{1}{p} x + \frac{1}{1+p} e^x$$

3. Лапца је г.ј. $x^2 y'' + 2x^2 y' + (x^2 - 2)y = 0$.

Сметом $y(x) = g(x) \cdot u(x)$ увести нову независну функцију $u(x)$ тако да у добијеној једначини не учествује члан са првим изводом. Наћи затим опште решење даће једначине.

Решење:

$$y(x) = g(x) \cdot u(x); \quad y' = g' \cdot u + g \cdot u'; \quad y'' = g'' \cdot u + 2g' u' + g u''$$

$$г.ј. \quad x^2 [g'' u + 2g' u' + g u''] + 2x^2 [g' u + g u'] + (x^2 - 2) g u = 0$$

$$x^2 g u'' + \underbrace{(2x^2 g' + 2x^2 g)}_{=0} u' + (x^2 g'' + 2x^2 g' + (x^2 - 2)g) u = 0$$

$$2x^2 (g' + g) = 0$$

$$\frac{dg}{dx} + g = 0$$

$$\int \frac{dg}{g} = \int -dx + C_1$$

$$\ln |g| = -x + C_1$$

$$g(x) = e^{-x+C_1} = e^{-x} \cdot C$$

$$\text{Нека је } C = 1$$

$$\underline{g(x) = e^{-x}}$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 e^{-x} u'' + [x^2 e^{-x} + 2x^2 (-e^{-x}) + (x^2 - 2)e^{-x}] u = 0$$

$$x^2 u'' - 2u = 0 \quad \text{Ојлерова г.ј.}$$

$$\text{смена } x = e^t, \dots \text{ своди се на}$$

$$\ddot{u} - \dot{u} - 2u = 0 \quad \text{г.ј. са констант. коэф.}$$

$$r^2 - r - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = -1, r_2 = 2$$

$$u(t) = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{2t}$$

$$u(x) = C_1 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + C_2 x^2$$

$$y = e^{-x} \cdot u(x) \quad y(x) = C_1 \frac{1}{x e^x} + C_2 \frac{x^2}{e^x}$$

4. Лапца је г.ј. $(1+x^2)^2 y'' + 2x(1+x^2) y' + y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$. Увести смету независно променљиве $t = g(x)$ тако да добијена г.ј. не садржи први извод.

↑ Решење:

$$t = g(x); \quad y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \dot{y} g'(x); \quad y'' = \frac{d}{dx} (\dot{y} g'(x)) = \ddot{y} g' g' + \dot{y} g''$$

$$г.ј. \dots (1+x^2)^2 (g')^2 \ddot{y} + \underbrace{[(1+x^2)^2 g'' + 2x(1+x^2) g']}_{=0} \dot{y} + y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$(1+x^2) g'' + 2x g' = 0$$

$$(1+x^2) \frac{dg'}{dx} = -2x g'$$

$$\int \frac{dg'}{g'} = \int \frac{-2x dx}{1+x^2} + C_1$$

$$\ln |g'| = -\ln(1+x^2) + C_1$$

$$g' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot C_1$$

$$g = \int C_1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + C_2$$

$$g(x) = C_1 \arctg x + C_2$$

$$\underline{g(x) = \arctg x = t}$$

$$\underline{x = \tg t}$$

$$\rightarrow г.ј. \dots \ddot{y} + y = \sin t$$

$$r_{1,2} = \pm i \quad y_{hom} = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t$$

$$\text{Нехом: } f(t) = \sin t, \quad \alpha + i\beta = \underline{i = r_2} \Rightarrow s = 1$$

$$y_p = (A \cos t + B \sin t) \cdot t \dots \Rightarrow y_p = -\frac{1}{2} t \cos t$$

$$y(t) = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t - \frac{1}{2} t \cos t$$

$$y(x) = C_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C_2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{1}{2} \arctg x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

↑
опште решење

5. Smenom nezavisno promenljive $x^2=t$ naći opšte rešenje diferencijalne jednačine $y'' + (4x - \frac{1}{x})y' + 4x^2y = 3xe^{-x^2}$

Rešenje:

$$2. \quad x^2=t, \quad x=\sqrt{t}, \quad \frac{dt}{dx}=2x=2\sqrt{t}$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \dot{y} \cdot 2\sqrt{t}$$

$$y'' = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} (2\sqrt{t} \dot{y}) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = (2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \dot{y} + 2\sqrt{t} \cdot \ddot{y}) 2\sqrt{t} = 2\dot{y} + 4t\ddot{y}$$

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

$$(2\dot{y} + 4t\ddot{y}) + (4\sqrt{t} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}) \cdot 2\sqrt{t} \dot{y} + 4ty = 3\sqrt{t} e^{-t}$$

$$2\dot{y} + 4t\ddot{y} + 8t\dot{y} - 2\dot{y} + 4ty = 3\sqrt{t} e^{-t} \quad / : 4t$$

$$\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} + y = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{t}} e^{-t} \quad \text{linearna diferencijalna jednačina drugog reda sa konstantnim koeficijentima}$$

za homogenu jednačinu:

$$\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} + y = 0, \quad r^2 + 2r + 1 = 0, \quad (r+1)^2 = 0, \quad r_1 = r_2 = -1, \quad y_{hom} = (C_1 + C_2 t) e^{-t}$$

za nehomogenu: $f(t) = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{t}} e^{-t}$, pa ćemo jedno partikularno rešenje nehomogene naći koristeći metod varijacije konstanta.

$y = C_1(t) e^{-t} + C_2(t) t e^{-t}$ opšte rešenje nehomogene

$$C_1'(t) e^{-t} + C_2'(t) t e^{-t} = 0$$

$$C_1'(t) + C_2'(t) \cdot t = 0$$

$$-C_1'(t) e^{-t} + C_2'(t) (1-t) e^{-t} = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{t}} e^{-t}$$

$$-C_1'(t) + C_2'(t) (1-t) = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{t}}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & t \\ -1 & 1-t \end{vmatrix} = 1-t-(-t) = 1$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & t \\ \frac{3}{4\sqrt{t}} & 1-t \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{t}$$

$$C_1'(t) = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} = -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{t}$$

$$C_1(t) = \int -\frac{3}{4} t^{1/2} dt + D_1 = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{t^{3/2}}{3/2} + D_1 = -\frac{1}{2} t^{3/2} + D_1$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & \frac{3}{4\sqrt{t}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{t}}$$

$$C_2'(t) = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{t}}$$

$$C_2(t) = \int \frac{3}{4} t^{-1/2} dt + D_2 = \frac{3}{4} \frac{t^{1/2}}{1/2} + D_2 = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{t} + D_2 \quad (D_1, D_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$y = C_1(t) e^{-t} + C_2(t) t e^{-t}$$

$$y = (-\frac{1}{2} t^{3/2} + D_1) e^{-t} + (\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{t} + D_2) t e^{-t} = D_1 e^{-t} + D_2 t e^{-t} + t^{3/2} e^{-t}$$

$$y = D_1 e^{-x^2} + D_2 x^2 e^{-x^2} + x^3 e^{-x^2}$$

y_{hom}

y_p

6. Наћи опште решење диференцијалне једначине.
 $x^3 y''' + 2x y' - 2y = 3x + x^2 \ln x, (x > 0)$

Решење:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \textcircled{2} \quad x^3 y''' + 2x y' - 2y = 3x + x^2 \ln x \quad \text{Ојлерова г.ј.} \\ & \textcircled{15} \quad x = e^t, \quad y(x) \rightarrow y(t) \quad x'_t = e^t \quad t'_x = e^{-t} \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y' &= \dot{y} \cdot t_x = \dot{y} e^{-t} \\ y'' &= (\ddot{y} e^{-t} - \dot{y} e^{-t}) e^{-t} = e^{-2t} (\ddot{y} - \dot{y}) \\ y''' &= [-2e^{-2t} (\ddot{y} - \dot{y}) + e^{-2t} (\ddot{y} - \dot{y})] e^{-t} = (\ddot{y} - 3\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y}) e^{-3t} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix} \quad \textcircled{10}$$

$$e^{3t} e^{-3t} (\ddot{y} - 3\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y}) + 2e^t \dot{y} e^{-t} - 2y = 3e^t + e^{2t} \cdot t$$

$$\ddot{y} - 3\ddot{y} + 4\dot{y} - 2y = 3e^t + t e^{2t} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$r^3 - 3r^2 + 4r - 2 = 0$$

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

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

$$r_1 = 1, \quad r_{2,3} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-8}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2i}{2} = 1 \pm i$$

$$y_{\text{хом}} = C_1 e^t + e^t (C_2 \cos t + C_3 \sin t) \quad \textcircled{6}$$

Нечом. $p_1 = 3e^t, 1 = r_1$

$$y_1 = A e^t \cdot t$$

$$\dot{y}_1 = A e^t (t+1)$$

$$\ddot{y}_1 = A e^t (t+1+1)$$

$$\ddot{y}_1 = A e^t (t+3)$$

$$f_2 = t e^{2t}, 2 \notin \{r_1, r_2\}$$

$$y_2 = (At+B) e^{2t}$$

$$\dot{y}_2' = e^{2t} (2At + 2B + A) = e^{2t} (2At + (2B+A))$$

$$\ddot{y}_2 = e^{2t} (4At + 4B + 2A + 2A) = e^{2t} (4At + 4B + 4A)$$

$$\ddot{y}_2 = e^{2t} (8At + 8B + 8A + 4A) = e^{2t} (8At + 8B + 12A)$$

$$\text{г.ј.} \quad A e^t (t+3) - 3A e^t (t+2) + 4e^t A (t+1) - 2A t e^t = 3e^t$$

$$\underline{A} + \underline{3A} - \underline{3A} - \underline{6A} + \underline{4A} + \underline{4A} - \underline{2A} = \underline{3}$$

$$\underline{A} = 3 \quad y_1 = 3t e^t, \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$\text{г.ј.} \quad 8At + 8B + 12A$$

$$-12At - 12B - 12A$$

$$+8At + 8B + 4A$$

$$-2At - 2B = t$$

$$2At + 4A + 2B = t$$

$$2A = 1 \quad 4A + 2B = 0$$

$$A = 1/2 \quad B = -2A = -1$$

$$y_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}t - 1\right) e^{2t} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

опште реш

$$y = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^t \cos t + C_3 e^t \sin t + 3t e^t + \left(\frac{1}{2}t - 1\right) e^{2t} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$y(t) = C_1 x + C_2 x \cos(\ln x) + C_3 x \sin(\ln x) + 3x \ln x + \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x - 1\right) x^2 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

7. Решить г.д. $(2x+1)^2 y'' - 4(2x+1)y' + 8y = -4 - 8x$ по $(2x+1)$
 Запишем наше параболарно решение које задово-
 лова условия $y(0)=3, y'(0)=6$.

$(2x+1)^2 y'' - 4(2x+1)y' + 8y = -4 - 8x$ Оперова г.д.

смета $2x+1 = e^t \quad t = \ln(2x+1) \quad \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{2}{2x+1}$

$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{2}{2x+1} = 2e^{-t} \dot{y}$

$y'' = \frac{d}{dx} (y') = \frac{d}{dt} (y') \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = (2e^{-t} \dot{y})' \cdot 2e^{-t}$

$= (2e^{-t} \ddot{y} + 2e^{-t} \dot{y}) \cdot 2e^{-t} = 4e^{-2t} (\ddot{y} - \dot{y})$

г.д. $e^{2t} \cdot 4e^{-2t} (\ddot{y} - \dot{y}) - 4e^t \cdot 2e^{-t} \dot{y} + 8y = -4 - 8x$

$4\ddot{y} - 4\dot{y} - 8\dot{y} + 8y = -4 - 8 \cdot \frac{e^t - 1}{2}$

$4\ddot{y} - 12\dot{y} + 8y = 4(-1 - e^t + 1) = -4e^t$

$\ddot{y} - 3\dot{y} + 2y = -e^t$

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

$(r-2)(r-1) = 0$

$r_1 = 2 \quad r_2 = 1$

$y_L = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t}$

$q(t) = -e^t$

$y_p = A e^t \cdot t$

$y_p' = A e^t (t+1)$

$y_p'' = A e^t (t+1+1) = A e^t (t+2)$

г.д. $A e^t (t+2) - 3A e^t (t+1) + 2A e^t \cdot t = -e^t$

$A t + 2A - 3A t - 3A + 2A t = -1$

$-A = -1$

$A = 1$

$y_p = t e^t$

$y = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t} + t e^t$

$y = C_1 (2x+1) + C_2 (2x+1)^2 + (2x+1) \cdot \ln(2x+1)$ o.p.

$y(0) = C_1 + C_2 + 1 \cdot \ln 1 = C_1 + C_2 = 3$

$y'(0) = \left[2C_1 + 2(2x+1) \cdot 2C_2 + 2 \cdot \ln(2x+1) + (2x+1) \cdot \frac{2}{2x+1} \right]_{x=0}$

$= 2C_1 + 4C_2 + 2 = 6$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 3 \\ C_1 + 2C_2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C_1 = 4, C_2 = -1$

$y_p = \frac{4(2x+1)}{(2x+1)^2} + (2x+1) \ln(2x+1)$

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$3. x^2 y'' + 3xy' - py = x^2 + \ln x$ Определить g_j ; найти $x = e^t \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = e^{-t}$
 $y' = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{e} e^{-t}$
 $y'' = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)' e^{-t} = e^{-2t} (y'' - y')$
 $(e^{2t} - y' - y) + 3y' = (e^{2t} + \ln(e^t)) + 2y' = e^{2t} + \ln(e^t) + 2y'$
 $y'' + 2y' - y = e^{2t} + \ln(e^t)$ g_j на характеристике $\lambda = 2$

$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$
 решение однородного g_j :
 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 1 = 0, \lambda_1 = -1 + \sqrt{2}, \lambda_2 = -1 - \sqrt{2}$
 $y_1 = e^{(-1+\sqrt{2})t}, y_2 = e^{(-1-\sqrt{2})t}$
 $\lambda = -1, \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -1$
 $y_1 = e^{-t}, y_2 = t e^{-t}$
 $\lambda = 2, \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 2$
 $y_3 = e^{2t}, y_4 = t e^{2t}$

$\lambda = -1, \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -1$
 $y_1 = e^{-t}, y_2 = t e^{-t}$
 $\lambda = 2, \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 2$
 $y_3 = e^{2t}, y_4 = t e^{2t}$
 $\lambda = -1, \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -1$
 $y_1 = e^{-t}, y_2 = t e^{-t}$
 $\lambda = 2, \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 2$
 $y_3 = e^{2t}, y_4 = t e^{2t}$

$\lambda = -1, \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -1$
 $y_1 = e^{-t}, y_2 = t e^{-t}$
 $\lambda = 2, \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 2$
 $y_3 = e^{2t}, y_4 = t e^{2t}$
 $\lambda = -1, \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -1$
 $y_1 = e^{-t}, y_2 = t e^{-t}$
 $\lambda = 2, \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 2$
 $y_3 = e^{2t}, y_4 = t e^{2t}$

$\lambda = -1, \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -1$
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$g_j = 2A + 2(2At + B) - 0 = t$
 $4At + 2A + B = t$
 $4A = 1, 2A + B = 0$
 $A = \frac{1}{4}, B = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $g_j = \frac{1}{4}t - \frac{1}{2}$

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 $\lambda = -1, \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -1$
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ошине решеће ј.д. $x^2 y'' - py = x^3$ сабачено од
на почетној тачки p .

Решени:

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

Опшотајка хомогена је $x^2 y'' - py = 0$, која се
премача мењом $x = e^t$ (јер је $dy/dx = 0$)

$$y' = y e^{-t}$$

$$y'' = e^{-2t} (y - y')$$

Негласно мењоме

$$y - y' - py = 0$$

$$r^2 - r - p = 0 \quad (\text{кофактор } r)$$

1° Кофактор r .

једнакосте су решени и постојећи
ако је $1 + 4p > 0$ ј. $p > -\frac{1}{4}$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{\frac{1+\sqrt{1+4p}}{2}t} + C_2 e^{\frac{1-\sqrt{1+4p}}{2}t}$$

Туда се бавијемо на општење x ($t = \ln x$)

$$2^\circ \quad 1 + 4p = 0 \quad p = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$y_h = (C_1 + C_2 t) e^{\frac{1}{2}t} \quad (t = \ln x)$$

$$3^\circ \quad 1 + 4p < 0$$

$$p < -\frac{1}{4} \quad y_h = e^{\alpha t} [C_1 \cos \beta t + C_2 \sin \beta t]$$

$$r_{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{1+4p}}{2} \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \beta = \sqrt{-(1+4p)}$$

$$y_h = e^{\frac{1}{2}t} [C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{-(1+4p)}}{2} t + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{-(1+4p)}}{2} t]$$

Решено сага нехотелости греш. једнакосте

$$x^2 y'' - py = x^3 \quad \text{мења } x = e^t$$

која мењоме $y - y' - py = e^{3t}$

Пажљивост решеће општење и одговарајуће

$$y_p = \lambda e^{3t} \quad \text{јер } 3a \neq 6 \quad d = 3 \quad \text{мењом } x = e^t$$

$$y_p = 3\lambda e^{3t}$$

$$3a \neq 6 \quad d = 3 \quad \text{мењом } x = e^t$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{6-p} \quad 3a \neq 6$$

$$\text{Ако је } p = 6 \quad \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{1+4p}}{2} = 3 \quad (\text{једнакосте } r)$$

$$y - y' - 6y = e^{3t} \quad 3a \neq 6$$

$$y_p = \lambda t e^{3t} \quad y_p = \lambda (e^{3t} + 3te^{3t})$$

Замени y греш. једн.

$$y_p = \lambda (e^{3t} + 3te^{3t})$$

$$r^2 - r - 6 = 0$$

$$r_1 = -2$$

$$r_2 = 3$$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{3t} + C_2 e^{-2t}$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{5} \lambda t e^{3t}$$

$$3a \neq 6$$

Ако се бавијемо на општење x ($t = \ln x$)

$$\text{I} \quad 3a \neq 6 \quad p \neq 6$$

$$y = C_1 x^{\frac{1+\sqrt{1+4p}}{2}} + C_2 x^{\frac{1-\sqrt{1+4p}}{2}} + \frac{1}{6-p} x^3$$

$$3a \neq 6 \quad p \neq 6$$

$$y = C_1 x^{\frac{1+\sqrt{1+4p}}{2}} + C_2 x^{\frac{1-\sqrt{1+4p}}{2}} + \frac{1}{6-p} x^3$$

$$\text{II} \quad 3a \neq 6 \quad p = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = y_h + y_p$$

$$y = (C_1 + C_2 \ln x) \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{6-p} x^3 \quad (p = -\frac{1}{4})$$

$$\text{III} \quad 3a \neq 6 \quad p < -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x} [C_1 \cos \ln x + C_2 \sin \ln x] + \frac{1}{6-p} x^3$$