

$$\textcircled{*} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2\alpha+1 & 4 \\ -2 & 0 & \alpha \end{bmatrix} \quad e^{\det A} \cdot \underbrace{e^{\operatorname{tr} A}}_{e^{-\alpha-2}} = e$$

 $3, \frac{1}{2}$

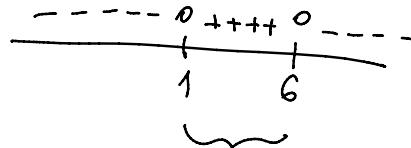
$$\textcircled{*} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha+1 & 0 \\ -\alpha^2+\alpha-8 & \alpha-6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\alpha \in \mathbb{N}, \text{некак}$

 $\alpha = ? \text{ идј. } \exists A$

$$\underbrace{\det B}_{\parallel} = \det(e^A) = e^{\operatorname{tr} A} > 0$$

$$\underbrace{(-\alpha+1)(\alpha-6)}_{\parallel} > 0$$



$$\alpha \in \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$\boxed{\alpha \in \{2, 4\}}$$

$$\alpha=2: \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = e^A \quad \times \text{ (као бендик)}$$

$$\alpha=4: \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = e^A \quad \times \text{ (нунико)}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & \alpha & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha = ?, \quad \det\left(\left.\frac{d}{dx} e^{Ax}\right|_{x=2}\right) = 8e^{12}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^{Ax} = Ae^{Ax}$$

$$\underline{6\alpha+2}$$

$$\overset{\uparrow}{\underline{x=2}}$$

$$\det(A \cdot e^{2A}) = 8e^{12}$$

$$\det A \cdot \det(e^{2A}) = 8e^{12}$$

$$\det A \cdot e^{2\text{tr}(A)} = 8e^{12}$$

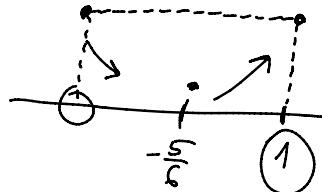
$$(6x+2) \cdot e^{10+2x} = 8 \cdot e^{12}$$

$$(6x+2) \cdot e^{2x} = 8e^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{x=1}}$$

$$f(x) = (6x+2) \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$f'(x) = 6e^{2x} + (6x+2) \cdot 2e^{2x} = \\ = e^{2x}(6+12x+4) = e^{2x}(10+12x)$$



$$y(0) = 0$$

$$y(1) = 5$$

$y_p \rightsquigarrow$ anno ykole, ne moha byt

$$y_p(x) = 5x$$

$$z(x) = y(x) - y_p(x) = y(x) - 5x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z(1) = y(1) - 5 = 5 - 5 = 0 \\ z(0) = y(0) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{homogeneity}$$

\rightsquigarrow jna $\neq z(x)$

$$\underbrace{z'' - z}_{} = x$$

$$\underline{z(0) = z(1) = 0}$$

1) plurální homogeny

$$z'' - z = 0$$

$$\underbrace{z(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}}_{=}$$

$$y'' - n^2 y = \sin(nx)$$

2) metu z_{p_1} u z_{p_2} kdej se z_{p_1} kom. i z_{p_2}

$$y'' - \alpha^2 y = \sin(\alpha x)$$

$$\alpha=0 : e^{-\alpha x}, e^{\alpha x}$$

$$\alpha \neq 0 : c_1 x + c_2$$

2) nach z_{p_1} u z_{p_2} kürze nach. Konj. Verfahren

$$\alpha z(\alpha) + \beta_1 z'(a) = 0$$

$$\alpha z(b) + \beta_2 z'(b) = 0$$

$$K \cap N : z(a) = \beta_1$$

$$z'(a) = -\alpha_1$$

$$K \cap N : z(b) = \beta_2$$

$$z'(b) = -\alpha_2$$

$$z_{p_1}, z_{p_2}$$

$$3) G(x, t) = \begin{cases} \frac{y_1(t) y_2(x)}{w(t)} & , a \leq t \leq x \leq b \\ \dots & , \dots \end{cases}$$

$$4) \int_a^b G(x, t) \cdot f(t) dt$$

$$y(4) + 3 \cdot y'(4) = 1$$

$$y'(5) + 8 = 8y(5) \rightarrow 8y(5) - y'(5) = 8$$

$y=1$