

Згнани облик $x''(t) + a(t)x'(t) + b(t)x(t) = f(t)$

$f(t)$ = нехотени зр

$a(t), b(t)$ = коефицијенти (непр. фк)

Хомогене са константним коефицијентима
(KK)

$$a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad x'' + ax' + bx = 0$$

карактеристична јно: $\lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = 0 \leadsto$ има две λ_1, λ_2

1° $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ OP: $x_H(t) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

2° $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$ OP: $x_H(t) = c_1 e^{\lambda t} + c_2 t e^{\lambda t}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

3° $\lambda_{1/2} = \alpha \pm i\beta \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$ OP: $x_H(t) = c_1 e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t + c_2 e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

① Решити додемо прбле:

а) $x'' - 9x = 0, x(0) = 2, x'(0) = -1$ → додемо прбле: y
укупно додемо x и x'

б) $x'' - 4x' + 4x = 0, x(0) = 12, x'(0) = -3$

в) $x'' + 16x = 0, x(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -10, x'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 3$

б) $x'' - 4x' + 4x = 0$

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

$$(\lambda - 2)^2 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2 \Rightarrow \text{OP: } x(t) = c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 t e^{2t}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x(0) = c_1 = 12$$

$$x'(t) = c_1 \cdot 2 e^{2t} + c_2 (t e^{2t})' = 2c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^{2t} + 2c_2 t e^{2t}$$

$$x'(0) = 2c_1 + c_2 = -3$$

$$c_2 = -27$$

$$\text{OP: } x(t) = 12 e^{2t} - 27 t e^{2t}$$

Одноте хомогене

$$x''(t) + a(t)x'(t) + b(t)x(t) = 0$$

OP и убои облик $x_H(t) = c_1 \varphi_1(t) + c_2 \varphi_2(t)$ за неке фк φ_1, φ_2

некад немамо ками за одређено φ_1 и φ_2 (као y сагласу KK)

Аденова формула Ако имамо φ_1 , одређујемо $\varphi_2(t) = \varphi_1(t) \cdot \int \frac{e^{-\int a(t)dt}}{\varphi_1(t)^2} dt$

Аденова формула Ако знамо φ_1 , одредимо $\varphi_2(t) = \varphi_1(t) \cdot \int \frac{e^{-\int a(t) dt}}{\varphi_1(t)^2} dt$

$$w(t) = \varphi_1(t) \varphi_2'(t) - \varphi_1'(t) \varphi_2(t)$$

$$\text{извођење: } w'(t) = -a(t) \cdot w(t) \Rightarrow w(t) = c \cdot e^{-\int a(t) dt}$$

$$\text{успоруна са } \left(\frac{\varphi_2}{\varphi_1}\right)' = \frac{w(t)}{\varphi_1(t)^2} \Rightarrow \varphi_2(t) = \varphi_1(t) \cdot \int \frac{w(t)}{\varphi_1(t)^2} dt$$

② Примери рј. $t x'' + 2x' + tx = 0$ ако је познато једно решење $\varphi_1(t) = \frac{\sin t}{t}$.

$$x'' + \underbrace{\frac{2}{t}}_{a(t)} x' + x = 0$$

Аденова фма: $\varphi_2(t) = \varphi_1(t) \cdot \int \frac{e^{-\int a(t) dt}}{\varphi_1(t)^2} dt$

$$\int a(t) dt = \int \frac{2}{t} dt = 2 \ln|t| + c = \ln t^2 + c$$

$$\varphi_2(t) = \frac{\sin t}{t} \cdot \int \frac{e^{-\ln t^2}}{t^2} \cdot t^2 dt = \frac{\sin t}{t} \int \frac{1}{t^2 \sin^2 t} t^2 dt = \frac{\sin t}{t} \underbrace{\int \frac{dt}{\sin^2 t}}_{-\cot t} = -\frac{\cos t}{t}$$

ОР: $x(t) = c_1 \frac{\sin t}{t} + c_2 \frac{\cos t}{t}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

Нехомогене јл $x''(t) + a(t)x'(t) + b(t)x(t) = f(t)$

$$\text{ОР: } x(t) = x_h(t) + x_p(t)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \searrow$$

$$\text{ОР хомогене} \quad \quad \quad \text{ОР нехомогене}$$

За ОР нехомогене радимо метод варирајуће константе, под условом да знамо ОР хомогене $x_h(t) = c_1 \underline{\varphi_1(t)} + c_2 \underline{\varphi_2(t)}$.

$\swarrow$ варирајуће константе

$$x(t) = c_1(t) \varphi_1(t) + c_2(t) \varphi_2(t)$$

$$x' = c_1' \varphi_1 + c_1 \varphi_1' + c_2' \varphi_2 + c_2 \varphi_2'$$

$$x'' = c_1'' \varphi_1 + 2c_1' \varphi_1' + c_1 \varphi_1'' + c_2'' \varphi_2 + 2c_2' \varphi_2' + c_2 \varphi_2''$$

$$x'' + a x' + b x = f \Rightarrow$$

$$c_1 (\varphi_1'' + a \varphi_1' + b \varphi_1) + c_2 (\varphi_2'' + a \varphi_2' + b \varphi_2) +$$

$$c_1(\psi_1'' + a\psi_1' + b\psi_1) + c_2(\psi_2'' + a\psi_2' + b\psi_2) + \boxed{c_1'\psi_1 + c_2'\psi_2} + c_1''\psi_1 + 2c_1'\psi_1' + c_2''\psi_2 + 2c_2'\psi_2' = f$$

$$\boxed{c_1' \varphi_1 + c_2' \varphi_2 = 0} \Rightarrow c_1'' \varphi_1 + c_1' \varphi_1' + c_2'' \varphi_2 + c_2' \varphi_2' = 0$$

↳ oba yzmenio ga $\mu = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_1' y_1 + c_2' y_2 = 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow c_1'' y_1 + c_1' y_1' + c_2'' y_2 + c_2' y_2' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' = f \end{bmatrix}$$

може се изписати матично:

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} c_1' \\ c_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ f \end{bmatrix}$$

Укључити и (c_1', c_2') који могу да реше!

б) $t^2 x'' - tx' + 4x = \cos(\ln t) + t \sin(\ln t)$, ово је једно нехомогено једначине
може наћи у облику $\varphi_1(t) = t \cos(\alpha \ln t)$, где је $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\lambda^2 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \pm 2i$$

$$\varphi_1 = \cos 2t$$

$$\psi_1 = \sin 2t$$

$$\psi_1' = -2 \sin 2t$$

$$\varphi_2' = 2 \cos 2t$$

next: $f(t) = 2 \log t$

penyamaan :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \cos 2t \cdot C_1' + \sin 2t \cdot C_2' &= 0 \\ -2\sin 2t \cdot C_1' + 2\cos 2t \cdot C_2' &= 2\tan t \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$C_2' = - \frac{\cos 2t}{\sin 2t} \cdot C_1'$$

$$-2\sin 2t \cdot c_1' + 2\cos 2t \cdot \left(-\frac{\cos 2t}{\sin 2t}\right) \cdot c_1' = 2 \tan t$$

$$C_1' \cdot \frac{-2\sin^2 2t - 2\cos^2 2t}{\sin 2t} = \cancel{2\sin 2t} \Rightarrow C_1' = -\cancel{2\sin 2t} \cos 2t \cdot \frac{\cancel{\sin 2t}}{\cancel{\cos 2t}} = -2\sin^2 2t$$

$$c_1(t) = \int -2 \sin^2 t \, dt = \int (\cos 2t - 1) \, dt = -t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + C_1$$

$$c_2'(t) = -\log 2t \cdot (-2\sin^2 t) = 2\log t \cdot \sin^2 t \Rightarrow \dots c_2(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2t + \ln |\cos t| + c_2$$

$$\text{or: } x(t) = \left(-t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + c_1\right) \cdot \cos 2t + \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2t + \ln|\cos t| + c_2\right) \cdot \sin 2t =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OP: } x(t) &= \left(-t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + c_1\right) \cdot \cos 2t + \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2t + \ln|\cos t| + c_2\right) \cdot \sin 2t = \\ &= c_1 \cos 2t + c_2 \sin 2t - t \cos 2t + \ln|\cos t| \cdot \sin 2t, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \quad t^2 x'' - t x' + 4x = 0$$

$$\varphi_1(t) = t \cos(\alpha \ln t)$$

$$\varphi_1' = \cos(\alpha \ln t) + t(-\sin(\alpha \ln t)) \cdot \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{t} = \cos(\alpha \ln t) - \alpha \sin(\alpha \ln t)$$

$$\varphi_1'' = -\alpha \sin(\alpha \ln t) \cdot \frac{1}{t} - \alpha \cos(\alpha \ln t) \cdot \frac{\alpha}{t}$$

$$-\alpha \cancel{t \sin(\alpha \ln t)} - \alpha^2 t \cos(\alpha \ln t) - \cancel{t \cos(\alpha \ln t)} + \alpha \cancel{t \sin(\alpha \ln t)} + 4t \cos(\alpha \ln t) = 0$$

$$\cos(\alpha \ln t) \cdot t \cdot \underbrace{(-\alpha^2 - 1 + 4)} = 0$$

$$-\alpha^2 + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \sqrt{3} \quad \text{wsp. } \alpha = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\varphi_1(t) = t \cdot \cos(\sqrt{3} \ln t) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Aden}} \quad \varphi_2(t) = \dots = t \cdot \sin(\sqrt{3} \ln t)$$

$$\text{per se: } x(t) = c_1 t \cos(\sqrt{3} \ln t) + c_2 t \sin(\sqrt{3} \ln t) + \frac{3}{13} \cos(\ln t) - \frac{2}{13} \sin(\ln t) + \frac{1}{2} x \sin(\ln t)$$

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