

Ansatz der Aufgabe vom letzten Mal: $\int_1^2 y \cdot \ln y \, dy \int_0^{\frac{1}{y}} y^x \, dx$

$$\dots \Rightarrow \int_1^2 \cancel{y} \cdot \cancel{\ln y} \, dy \left[\frac{(y^x)^{\frac{1}{y}}}{\cancel{y} \cdot \cancel{\ln y}} - \frac{(y^x)^0}{\cancel{y} \cdot \cancel{\ln y}} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{y}}$$

$$= \int_1^2 dy \left((y^{\frac{1}{y}})^{\frac{1}{y}} - 1 \right) = \int_1^2 (y - 1) \, dy = \left[\frac{1}{2} y^2 - y \right]_1^2 = (2 - 2) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right)$$

Berechnen Sie die DGL:

$$y' + \frac{3y}{x} = x \text{ mit } \underline{\underline{y(1) = 2}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{= \frac{1}{2}}}$$

Var. der Konstanten Formel

$$y' + \left(\frac{3}{x}\right) \cdot y = x$$

$$a(x) = \frac{3}{x} \Rightarrow A(x) = 3 \cdot \ln(x)$$

$$g(x) = x$$

$$e^{A(x)} = e^{\ln(x^3)} = x^3$$

$$e^{-A(x)} = \frac{1}{x^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \left(k + \int x^3 \cdot x \, dx \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x^3}$$

Erst Integral

$$= \left(k + \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{k}{x^3} + \frac{1}{5} x^2 \quad \text{mit Anfangsbedingung } y(1) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k}{1} + \frac{1}{5} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{k = \frac{9}{5}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y(x) = \frac{9}{5x^3} + \frac{1}{5} x^2}}$$

In Laplace: $s \cdot F(s) - f(0) + \frac{3}{x} \cdot F(s) = x$ geht so nicht!

$$\dot{N}(t) + d \cdot N(t) = 0$$

Berechnung mit und ohne Laplace

$\uparrow$
 $\frac{dN}{dt}$ ① T.d.V. $\frac{dN}{dt} = -d \cdot N \Rightarrow \frac{1}{N} dN = -d dt \int$

$$\ln N \Big|_{N_0}^N = -d \cdot t = \ln N - \ln N_0 = -d \cdot t \quad \boxed{N(0) = N_0}$$

$$= \ln \frac{N}{N_0} = -d \cdot t \quad | e^{\quad} \Rightarrow \frac{N}{N_0} = e^{-d \cdot t}$$

② mit Laplace:

$$\Rightarrow Y(s)(s+d) = N_0 \Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{N_0}{s+d}$$

$$\boxed{N(t) = N_0 \cdot e^{-d \cdot t}}$$

Berechnen Sie mittels Laplace (Formel)

$$y'' + 3y' + 2y = 4t + 4, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y(p) &= \frac{1}{p^2 + 3p + 2} \left(\frac{4}{p^2} + \frac{4}{p} \right) + 0 + \frac{1}{p^2 + 3p + 2} \rightarrow (p+1)(p+2) \\ &= \frac{1}{p^2 + 3p + 2} \cdot \left(\frac{4 + 4p}{p^2} \right) + \frac{1}{p^2 + 3p + 2} \\ &= \frac{p^2 + 4p + 4}{p^2(p^2 + 3p + 2)} = \frac{p^2 + 4p + 4}{p^2(p+1)(p+2)} = \frac{(p+2)^2}{p^2(p+1)(\cancel{p+2})} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{p+2}{\cancel{p^2}(\cancel{p+1})} = \frac{A}{p^2} + \frac{\textcircled{B}}{p} + \frac{C}{p+1}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{doppelte NH.} = 0 \\ \text{einf.} = -1 \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{0+2}{0+1} = \underline{\underline{2 = A}}$$

$$\zeta_{(-1)} \Rightarrow \frac{-1+2}{1} = \underline{\underline{1 = C}}$$

für B wähle geeignetes p
z.B. $p=1$

$$\text{damit } \frac{1+2}{1 \cdot 2} = \frac{2}{1} + \frac{B}{1} + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{B = -1}}$$

$$\text{damit } Y(p) = \frac{2}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p+1} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}(Y(p)) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = 2t - 1 + e^{-t}$$

$$y' = \frac{xy^2}{1+x^2} \quad y(0) = 1 \quad \text{zu lösen}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y^2} dy = \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \quad \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + c$$

$$y = \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + c} \quad \text{mit Anfangsbed.} \quad 1 = \frac{-1}{c} \quad \underline{\underline{c = -1}}$$

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

$$y'' + y = x^2 + 1 \quad (\text{recht. Seite})$$

$$y_h = \lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\lambda = \pm i} \quad \left(\underline{\sin(x), \cos(x)} \right)$$

$$\text{Ansatz f. } y_p \quad (b \neq 0) \Rightarrow y = Ax^2 + Bx + C$$

$$y' = 2Ax + B$$

$$y'' = 2A$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A + \underline{Ax^2} + \cancel{Bx} + C = \underline{1x^2} + 1$$

$$\underline{A = 1}$$

$$x \text{ kommt nicht vor} \Rightarrow \underline{B = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A + C = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{C = -1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y_p = x^2 - 1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = y_h + y_p$$