

DGL Typ "rechte Seite"

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

vollst. Lösung

$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow y_h = c_1 \cdot e^x + c_2 \cdot e^{2x}$$

$\lambda_1 = 2 \quad \lambda_2 = 1$

$$y_p = B_2 \cdot x^2 + B_1 \cdot x + B_0$$

$$y_p' = 2 \cdot B_2 \cdot x + B_1$$

$$y_p'' = 2B_2 \Rightarrow 1 = 2B_2$$

$$\underline{\underline{B_2 = \frac{1}{2}}}$$


$$\Rightarrow 2B_2 - 3(2 \cdot B_2 x + B_1) + 2(B_2 x^2 + B_1 x + B_0)$$

$$\underline{2B_2} - \underline{6B_2 x} - \underline{3B_1} + \underline{2B_2 x^2} + \underline{2B_1 x} + \underline{2B_0} = x^2 + 2x$$

$$2B_2 - 3B_1 + 2B_0 = 0$$

$$B_0 = \frac{13}{4} \quad B_1 = \frac{5}{2} \quad B_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = y_h + y_p = \frac{c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{13}{4}}{\quad}$$

$$y'' - y' - 6y = 12 \cdot \cosh(3x) \quad \hat{=} \quad \text{Seil}$$


$$y_h = \text{mit } d_1 = 3 \quad d_2 = -2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y_h = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{-2x}$$

$$g(x) = 12 \cdot \cosh(3x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (e^{3x} + e^{-3x}) = 6 \cdot e^{3x} + 6 \cdot e^{-3x}$$

$$12 \cdot \sinh(3x)$$

einfach  
c=3

$$g_1 = 6 \cdot e^{3x}$$

$$g_2 = 6 \cdot e^{-3x}$$

c=-3

klein

$$y_{p1} = A \cdot x \cdot e^{3x}$$

$$y_{p2} = A \cdot e^{-3x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p = y_{p1} + y_{p2} = A \cdot x \cdot e^{3x} + B \cdot e^{-3x} \quad \Rightarrow \text{All. bis } y''$$

$$y_p' = A \cdot e^{3x} + 3Ax \cdot e^{3x} - 3B \cdot e^{-3x}$$

$$y_p'' = 6A \cdot e^{3x} + 9Ax \cdot e^{3x} + 9B \cdot e^{-3x}$$

$$y'' - y' - 6y = 6 \cdot e^{3x} + 6 \cdot e^{-3x} \Rightarrow 6A \cdot e^{3x} + 9Ax \cdot e^{3x} + 9B \cdot e^{-3x} - (A \cdot e^{3x} + 3Ax \cdot e^{3x} - 3B \cdot e^{-3x}) - 6 \cdot (Ax \cdot e^{3x} + B \cdot e^{-3x}) = \rightarrow$$

$$\underbrace{(6A - A)}_{5A} \cdot e^{3x} + \underbrace{(9A - 3A - 6A)}_0 \cdot x e^{3x} + \underbrace{(9B + 3B - 6B)}_{6B} \cdot e^{-3x} = \text{re. l. s.}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5A \cdot e^{3x} + 6B \cdot e^{-3x} = 6 \cdot e^{3x} + 6 \cdot e^{-3x}$$

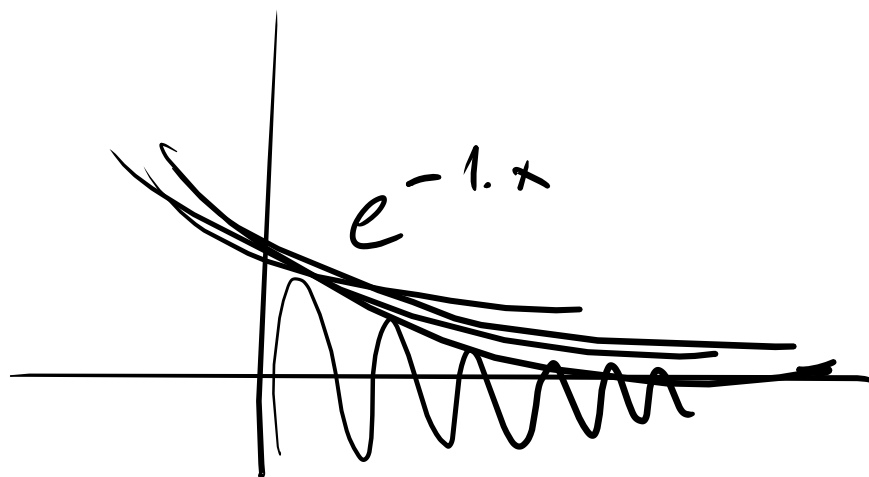
$$5A = 6 \Rightarrow A = 1,2 \qquad \Rightarrow B = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Lösungsgesamtheit: } \underline{C_1 \cdot e^{3x} + C_2 \cdot e^{-3x} + 1,2 \cdot x \cdot e^{3x} + e^{-3x}}$$

RWP: Randwertproblem  $\Rightarrow$  Randbedingungen!

$$y'' + 2y' + 2y = 2 \quad \text{mit } y(0) + y'(\pi) = 0 \quad y(\pi) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{1/2} = -1 \pm ij \quad \Rightarrow y_h = e^{-1 \cdot x} \cdot (C_1 \cdot \sin(x) + C_2 \cdot \cos(x))$$



$$g(x) = 2 \quad y_p = \text{const.} = A \quad y_p' = 0 \quad y_p'' = 0$$

$$\text{in } y'' + 2y' + 2y = 2 \implies \underline{\underline{A = 1}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{y_p = 1}}$$

$$\textcircled{y} = y_h + y_p = e^{-x} (C_1 \sin(x) + C_2 \cos(x)) + 1$$

$$\underline{y'} = -e^{-x} (C_1 \sin(x) + C_2 \cos(x) - C_1 \cos(x) + C_2 \sin(x))$$

$$\underline{y(0)} = e^0 (C_1 \sin(0) + C_2 \cos(0)) + 1 = 1 \cdot (C_1 \cdot 0 + C_2 \cdot 1) + 1 = \underline{C_2 + 1}$$

$$y(\pi) = e^{-\pi} (C_1 \sin(\pi) + C_2 \cos(\pi)) + 1 = e^{-\pi} (C_1 \cdot 0 + C_2 \cdot (-1)) + 1 = -e^{-\pi} C_2 + 1$$

$$\underline{y'(\pi)}$$

$$y(0) + y'(\pi) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{I} \quad C_2 + 1 + e^{-\pi} (C_2 - C_1) = 0$$

$$y(\pi) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{II} \quad -e^{-\pi} \cdot C_2 + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow -e^{-\pi} \cdot C_2 = 0$$

in I einsetzen (I) =  $0 + 1 + e^{-\pi} (0 - C_1) = 1 - e^{-\pi} C_1 \stackrel{\Rightarrow C_2 = 0}{=} 0$

$$\Rightarrow -e^{-\pi} \cdot C_1 = -1 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{C_1 = e^{\pi}}}$$

Gesamt Lösung:

$$y = e^{-x} \left[ e^{\pi} \cdot \sin(x) + 0 \cdot \cos(x) \right] + 1$$

$$y = e^{-x} \cdot e^{\pi} \cdot \sin(x) + 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{e^{\pi-x} \cdot \sin(x) + 1}}$$