

Partikulär lös. .

LVS-8

$$y'' + ay' + by = h(x). \quad \text{Exempel och sedan sat.}$$

Ex 1: $y'' + 2y' + 3y = 1 \rightarrow y \text{ konstant} \rightarrow y' = 0 = y''$
och $3 \cdot A = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{A = 1/3}$

Ex 2: $y'' + 2y' + 3y = 2x + 4$ Försök: $y_p = Ax + B \Rightarrow y'_p = A$
 $\Rightarrow y''_p = 0.$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 + 2A + 3(Ax + B) = 2x + 4 \\ 3Ax + 2A + 3B = 2x + 4 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 3A = 2 \rightarrow A = 2/3 \\ 2A + 3B = 4 \rightarrow B = \frac{1}{3} \left(4 - \frac{4}{3} \right) = \frac{8}{9} \end{array}$$

$y_p(x) = (2/3)x + 8/9$

Ex 3: $y'' + 2y' = x + 1$ Ingen y -term. Hur får vi ut en konstant?

Hög graden: $y_p = ax^2 + bx + c$
 $y'_p = 2ax + b$
 $y''_p = 2a$

$$2a + 2(2ax + b) = x + 1$$

$$4ax + 2(a + b) = x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a = b = 1/4}$$

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

Väljett c , t.ex $c = 0$.

Ex 4: $y'' + 2y' + 3y = (x+1)e^x$

$y_p: (ax+b)e^x \rightarrow y'_p = e^x(ax+b+a)$
 $\rightarrow y''_p = e^x(ax+b+2a)$

$$e^x \{ ax+b+2a + 2(ax+b+a) + 3(ax+b) \} = e^x(x+1)$$

$$e^x \{ 6ax + 6b + 4a \} = e^x(x+1) \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{6}, b = \frac{1}{18}$$

Ex: $y'' + 9y = \cos 3x$ Lvs: $y'' + 9y = e^{3ix}$ och vi behåller Re(4)

$y_p = P(x) e^{3ix}$; P : polynom.

$$y'_p = P' e^{3ix} + 3i P e^{3ix} = (P' + 3iP) e^{3ix}$$

$$y''_p = e^{3ix} (3iP' - 9P + P'' + 3iP')$$

$$e^{3ix} \left(p'' + 6ip' - 9p + 9p \right) = e^{3ix}$$

$$\text{dvs } p'' + 6ip' = 1 \rightarrow p' = \frac{1}{6i} \text{ och } p(x) = -ix/6$$

$$y_p(x) = -\frac{ix}{6} e^{3ix} = \frac{1}{6} x \sin x - \frac{i}{6} x \cos x$$

$$y_p(x) \text{ blir då } \frac{1}{6} x \sin x.$$

SAMMANFATTNING: För $h(x) = \{ \text{polynom}, e^{\Gamma x} \text{ polynom}, \Gamma \in \mathbb{C} \}$

Försök med y_p av samma typ som $h(x)$.

om det inte skulle räcka, höj graden i polynomet, t.ex.

då $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet y\text{-term saknas} \\ \bullet \Gamma \equiv \text{en rot till den homogena ekvationen.} \end{array} \right.$

Exempel: Lös $y'' + y' - 2y = x^2 + 1$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = -2$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ Homogen: } \Gamma^2 + \Gamma - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \Gamma = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 2} = \{1, -2\}$$

$$y_h(x) = Ae^x + Be^{-2x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Part: } y_p(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow$$

$$2a + (2ax + b) - 2(ax^2 + bx + c) = x^2 + 1$$

$$\underbrace{-2a}_{=1} x^2 + \underbrace{(2a-2b)}_{=0} x + \underbrace{(2a+b-2c)}_{=1} = x^2 + 1$$

$$a = b = -1/2; c = -5/4 \quad y(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{5}{4} + Ae^x + Be^{-2x}$$

$$y(0) = 1 = -5/4 + A + B \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} A = 1$$

$$y'(0) = -2 = -1/2 + A - 2B \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} B = 5/4$$

$$\boxed{y(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{5}{4} + e^x + \frac{5}{4}e^{-2x}}$$

Resonans:

$$y'' + 9y = \cos 3t; \quad y(0) = 1; \quad y'(0) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} y_h(x) &= A \cos 3t + B \sin 3t \\ y_p(x) &= \frac{1}{6} t \sin 3t \end{aligned} \right\} y(x) = \frac{1}{6} t \sin 3t + A \cos 3t + B \sin 3t$$

$$y(0) = A = 1$$

$$y'(0) = \left[\frac{1}{6} \sin 3t + 2t \cos 3t + 3A \sin 3t + 3B \cos 3t \right]_{t=0} = 3B$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 0.$$

$$\boxed{y(t) = \frac{1}{6} t \sin 3t + \cos 3t} \quad \text{Resonans!}$$

Om ekvationen har dämpning, kan lösningen hållas begränsad.

Ex: $y'' + 2y' + 10y = \cos 3t; \quad y(0) = 1; \quad y'(0) = 0.$

$$y_h = e^{-t} (A \cos 3t + B \sin 3t) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} &A = 36/37 \\ &B = 6/37 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{37} (\cos 3t + 6 \sin 3t)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{37} \left[e^{-t} (36 \cos 3t + 6 \sin 3t) + \cos 3t + 6 \sin 3t \right] \quad \begin{matrix} \text{VÄXER} \\ \text{Ej} \end{matrix}$$

Högre ordning: samma koncept.

Ex: 15.60 Lös $y^{(4)} - 3y'' - 4y = e^{-2x}$. $\boxed{y = y_h + y_p}$

$$r^4 - 3r^2 - 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{s=r^2} s^2 - 3s - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow s = \frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} + 4}$$

$$s = 4, -1$$

$$\rightarrow r = \pm 2, \pm i$$

$$y_h(x) = A e^{2x} + B e^{-2x} + C \cos x + D \sin x$$

$$\leftarrow y_p(x) = p(x) e^{-2x} \rightarrow y'_p = e^{-2x} (p' - 2p) \rightarrow y''_p = e^{-2x} (p'' - 4p' + 4p)$$

$$y''' = e^{-2x} (p''' - 4p'' + 4p' - 2(p'' - 4p' + 4p)) = e^{-2x} (p''' - 6p'' + 12p' - 8p)$$

$$y^{(4)} = e^{-2x} (p^{(4)} - 6p''' + 12p'' - 8p' - 2(p''' - 6p'' + 12p' - 8p))$$

$$\rightarrow p^{(4)} - 8p''' + 24p'' - 32p' + 16p - 3(p''' - 6p'' + 12p' - 8p) - 4p = 1 \rightarrow p' = -1/20.$$