

PAAR 1.3.1

1)  $C_1(1+x+3x^2) + C_2(1+2x-x^3) + C_3(-2-4x+x^2-x^3) = 0 \text{ für } x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $(C_1+C_2-2C_3) + (C_1+2C_2-4C_3)x + (3C_1+C_3)x^2 + (-C_2-C_3)x^3 = 0$  ~~係數比較~~  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_1+C_2-2C_3=0 \\ C_1+2C_2-4C_3=0 \\ 3C_1+C_3=0 \\ C_2+C_3=0 \end{array} \right.$

$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \therefore C_1=C_2=C_3=0$

1.2.1

2)  $C_1(1+x+3x^2) + C_2(1+2x-x^3) + C_3(1+3x-3x^2-2x^3) = 0 \text{ für } x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $(C_1+C_2+C_3) + (C_1+2C_2+3C_3)x + (3C_1-3C_3)x^2 + (-C_2-2C_3)x^3 = 0$  ~~係數比較~~  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_1+C_2+C_3=0 \\ C_1+2C_2+3C_3=0 \\ C_1-C_3=0 \\ C_2+2C_3=0 \end{array} \right.$

$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \therefore \begin{cases} C_1 - C_3 = 0 \\ C_2 + 2C_3 = 0 \end{cases} \therefore C_3 = \star \text{ für } x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \star \\ -2\star \\ \star \end{pmatrix} = \star \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\star = 1 \text{ für } x \in \mathbb{R} \quad C_1=C_3=1, C_2=-2$  1.2.1

~~1.2.1~~,  $1+3x-3x^2-2x^3 = -(1+x+3x^2) + 2(1+2x-x^3)$

3)  $C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x + C_3 x^2 e^x = 0 \text{ für } x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2) e^x = 0 \therefore C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2 = 0$   
 $x=0 \text{ für } x \in \mathbb{R} \quad C_1=0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad C_2 x + C_3 x^2 = 0 \quad x=1 \text{ für } x \in \mathbb{R} \quad C_2 + C_3 = 0, -C_2 + C_3 = 0$   
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad C_2 = C_3 = 0 \therefore C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = 0 \therefore \text{1.2.1}$

4)  $C_1 + C_2 \sin x + C_3 \sin^2 x = 0 \text{ für } x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x=0 \text{ für } x \in \mathbb{R} \quad C_1=0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad C_2 \sin x + C_3 \sin^2 x = 0$   
 $x=\pi/2 \text{ für } x \in \mathbb{R} \quad C_2 + C_3 = 0, -C_2 + C_3 = 0 \therefore C_2 = C_3 = 0 \therefore C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = 0 \therefore \text{1.2.1}$

[2] (1)  $C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 = C_1 x^3 + C_2 |x|^3 = 0$  எனக்  $\lambda = I$  என்க.  $C_1 + C_2 = 0$ ,  $-C_1 + C_2 = 0$   
 $\therefore C_1 = C_2 = 0$   $\therefore y_1, y_2$   $\nabla$   $\lambda$   $\nabla$   $\lambda$ .

(2)  $\lambda > 0$  என்க.  $\overline{W}(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} x^3 & x^3 \\ 3x^2 & 3x^2 \end{vmatrix} = 3x^5 - 3x^5 = 0$

$\lambda < 0$  என்க.  $\overline{W}(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} x^3 & -x^3 \\ 3x^2 & -3x^2 \end{vmatrix} = -3x^5 - (-3x^5) = 0$

$\lambda = 0$  என்க.  $\overline{W}(y_1, y_2) = 0$ .

[3] (1)  $y = x^m$  என்க.  $y' = mx^{m-1}$ ,  $y'' = m(m-1)x^{m-2}$ .  $\lambda = I$  என்க.  
 $x^2 \cdot m(m-1)x^{m-2} + x \cdot m x^{m-1} - 2x^m = 0 \therefore (m^2 - 2)x^m = 0 \therefore m = \pm \sqrt{2}$ .  $\therefore y_1 = x^{\sqrt{2}}$ ,  
 $y_2 = x^{-\sqrt{2}}$ .  $y_1/y_2 = x^{2\sqrt{2}}$ .  $\therefore y = C_1 x^{\sqrt{2}} + C_2 x^{-\sqrt{2}}$

(2)  $y = x^m$  என்க.  $y' = mx^{m-1}$ ,  $y'' = m(m-1)x^{m-2}$ .  $\lambda = I$  என்க.  
 $x^2 \cdot m(m-1)x^{m-2} + 4x \cdot m x^{m-1} - 4x^m = 0 \therefore (m^2 + 3m - 4)x^m = 0 \therefore m^2 + 3m - 4 = 0$   
 $\therefore (m+4)(m-1) = 0 \therefore m = 1, -4$ .  $\therefore y_1 = x$ ,  $y_2 = x^{-4}$ .  $y_1/y_2 = x^5$ .  
 $\therefore y = C_1 x + C_2/x^4$ .

[4] (1)  $P = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $y_1 = x^2$ .  $\int P dx = \int \frac{dx}{x} = \log x \therefore \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{-\int P dx} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^4} e^{-\log x} dx$   
 $= \int \frac{dx}{x^5} = \frac{1}{-5+1} x^{-5+1} = -\frac{1}{4} x^{-4} \therefore y_2 = x^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4} x^{-4}\right) = -\frac{1}{4} x^{-2}$

$\therefore y = C_1 x^2 - \frac{C_2}{4} x^{-2} \therefore y = C_1 x^2 + C_2/x^2$  ( $-\frac{C_2}{4} \rightarrow C_2$ )

(2)  $P = -\frac{x+1}{x} = -1 - \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $y_1 = e^x$ .  $\int P dx = -x - \log x$

$\therefore \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{-\int P dx} dx = \int e^{-2x} \cdot e^{x+\log x} dx = \int x e^{-x} dx = x(-e^{-x}) - \int (-e^{-x}) dx$

$= -x e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} - e^{-x} = -(x+1)e^{-x} \therefore y_2 = e^x \{-(x+1)e^{-x}\} = -(x+1)$

$\therefore y = C_1 e^x - C_2(x+1) \therefore y = C_1(x+1) + C_2 e^x$  ( $C_1 \rightarrow C_2, -C_2 \rightarrow C_1$ )

$$(3) P = -\frac{5}{x}, f_1 = x^3 \quad \int_2 \int P dx = -5 \log x = -\log x^5 \quad \therefore e^{\int P dx} = e^{\log x^5} = x^5$$

$$\therefore y_2 = x^3 \cdot \int x^{-6} \cdot x^5 dx = x^3 \int \frac{dx}{x} = x^3 \cdot \log|x| \quad \therefore y = C_1 x^3 + C_2 x^3 \log|x|$$