

Bestäm den allmänna lösningen till

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(enkelrot) eller $r_2 = 2$ (dubbelrot).

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$$y_h = \underbrace{P_1(x)}_{\text{grad 0}} e^{r_1 x} + \underbrace{P_2(x)}_{\text{grad 1}} e^{r_2 x}$$

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$$y_h = \underbrace{P_1(x)}_{\text{grad 0}} e^{r_1 x} + \underbrace{P_2(x)}_{\text{grad 1}} e^{r_2 x} = C_1 + (C_2 x + C_3) e^{2x}.$$

Lösning

Partikulärlösning:

Linjäritet ger att om y_1, y_2 löser

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då kommer $y_p = y_1 + y_2$ lösa

$$p(D)y_p = p(D)(y_1 + y_2) = p(D)y_1 + p(D)y_2 = 24x^2e^{2x} + \sin x.$$

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Insatt i ekvationen får vi:

$$\begin{aligned} & y_1^{(3)} - 4y_1'' + 4y_1' \\ &= ((z^{(3)} + 6z'' + 12z' + 8z) - 4(z'' + 4z' + 4z) + 4(z' + 2z))e^{2x} \end{aligned}$$

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Ansats $z = Ax^4 + Bx^3 + Cx^2$ ger $z' = 4Ax^3 + 3Bx^2 + 2Cx$,
 $z'' = 12Ax^2 + 6Bx + 2C$, $z^{(3)} = 24Ax + 6B$.

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Detta är ekvivalent med $A = 1$, $B = -2$, $C = 3$, så

$$y_1 = (x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2)e^{2x}.$$

Ansatsen $y_2 = A \cos x + B \sin x$ ger $y_2' = -A \sin x + B \cos x$,
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$$y_2^{(3)} - 4y_2'' + 4y_2' =$$
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Så

$$y_2 = \frac{-3}{25} \cos x + \frac{4}{25} \sin x.$$

Svar: $y = y_h + y_1 + y_2 =$
 $C_1 + (C_2x + C_3)e^{2x} + (x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2)e^{2x} - \frac{3}{25} \cos x + \frac{4}{25} \sin x.$

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$$= e^{2x}(D+2)D^2z = e^{2x}(D^3 + 2D^2)z = e^{2x}(z^{(3)} + 2z'').$$