

3 חלק

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$y_2 = e^{-kx}$, $y_1 = e^{kx}$ חלק נבדוק * (1) ^①
 נק"מ $-k$ הנשואה:

$$(*) \quad y'' = k^2 y$$

$$y_1' = k \cdot e^{kx}$$

$$y_1'' = k^2 \cdot e^{kx} = k^2 \cdot y_1 \Rightarrow$$

y_1 נק"מ $-k$
 הנשואה (*)

$$y_2' = -k \cdot e^{-kx}$$

$$y_2'' = k^2 \cdot e^{-kx} = k^2 \cdot y_2 \Rightarrow$$

y_2 נק"מ $-k$
 הנשואה (*)

נבדוק חלק y_1, y_2 הם ב"ח

$$W(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{kx} & e^{-kx} \\ ke^{kx} & -ke^{-kx} \end{vmatrix} = -k - k = -2k \neq 0 \quad (k > 0)$$

$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 = c_1 e^{kx} + c_2 e^{-kx}$ $\Leftarrow y_1, y_2$ הם ב"ח
 (4) ר' 15

* נגזר ב"ח y_3 נק"מ $-k$

$$\begin{cases} y_3(0) = 1 \\ y_3'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y_3 = c_1 \cdot e^{kx} + c_2 \cdot e^{-kx}$$

$$y_3' = k \cdot c_1 \cdot e^{kx} - k \cdot c_2 \cdot e^{-kx}$$

$$y_3(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = 1/2$$

$$y_3'(0) = kC_1 - kC_2 = 0$$

$$y_3 = \frac{1}{2}(e^{kx} + e^{-kx})$$

پہلے y_4 کو حل کریں

$$\begin{cases} y_4(0) = 0 \\ y_4'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y_4 = C_1 \cdot e^{kx} + C_2 \cdot e^{-kx}$$

$$y_4' = kC_1 \cdot e^{kx} - kC_2 \cdot e^{-kx}$$

$$y_4(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2C_1 = \frac{1}{k} \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{2k}$$

$$y_4'(0) = k(C_1 - C_2) = 1 \Rightarrow C_2 = -\frac{1}{2k}$$

$$y_4 = \frac{1}{2k}(e^{kx} - e^{-kx})$$

پہلے $y_2 = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}}$, $y_1 = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}}$ کو حل کریں

$$(*) \quad y'' + \frac{y'}{x} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{4x^2}\right)y = 0: \text{ یہ ایک بے انتہی حد تک}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} = x^{-1/2} \cdot \cos x$$

$$y_1' = (x^{-1/2} \cdot \cos x)' = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-3/2} \cdot \cos x - x^{-1/2} \cdot \sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_1'' &= \left(-\frac{1}{2} x^{-3/2} \cos x - x^{-1/2} \sin x \right)' = \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(x^{-3/2} \cos x \right)' - \left(x^{-1/2} \sin x \right)' = \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{3}{2} x^{-5/2} \cos x - x^{-3/2} \sin x \right) - \\
 &\quad - \left(-\frac{1}{2} x^{-3/2} \sin x + x^{-1/2} \cos x \right) = \\
 &= \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{4} x^{-5/2} \cos x + x^{-3/2} \sin x - x^{-1/2} \cos x}}
 \end{aligned}$$

* נסו (x) - ?

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{3}{4} x^{-5/2} \cos x + x^{-3/2} \sin x - x^{-1/2} \cos x - \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{2} x^{-5/2} \cos x - x^{-3/2} \sin x + x^{-1/2} \cos x - \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{4} x^{-5/2} \cos x = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(*) -1/2 פ"ת $y_1 = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} \Leftarrow$ - מכ פתרון

$$y_2 = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} = x^{-1/2} \cdot \sin x$$

$$y_2' = \left(x^{-1/2} \sin x \right)' = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-3/2} \sin x + x^{-1/2} \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_2'' &= \left(-\frac{1}{2} x^{-3/2} \sin x + x^{-1/2} \cos x \right)' = \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(x^{-3/2} \sin x \right)' + \left(x^{-1/2} \cos x \right)' = \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{3}{2} x^{-5/2} \sin x + x^{-3/2} \cos x \right) + \\
 &\quad + \left(-\frac{1}{2} x^{-3/2} \cos x - x^{-1/2} \sin x \right) = \\
 &= \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{4} x^{-5/2} \sin x - x^{-3/2} \cos x - x^{-1/2} \sin x}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4)

* נבדוק (4) :

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{4} X^{-5/2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x - X^{-1/2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x - X^{-3/2} \cos x - \\ & - \frac{1}{2} X^{-5/2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x + X^{-3/2} \cos x + X^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} x - \\ & - \frac{1}{4} X^{-5/2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(*) נ"ל פ"ל $y_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ $\Leftarrow$ נ"ל פ"ל

* נבדוק פ"ל y_1, y_2 :

$$W(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} x^{-1/2} \cos x & x^{-1/2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x \\ -\frac{1}{2} x^{-3/2} \cos x - & -\frac{1}{2} x^{-3/2} \frac{1}{2} x + \\ -x^{-1/2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x & + x^{-1/2} \cos x \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{1}{2} x^{-2} \frac{1}{2} x \cos x + x^{-1} \cos^2 x + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} x^{-2} \frac{1}{2} x \cos x + x^{-1} \frac{1}{2} x^2 = \\ &= \frac{1}{x} (\cos^2 x + \frac{1}{2} x) = \frac{1}{x} \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

* $y_1, y_2 \Leftarrow$

* נ"ל פ"ל (4) :

$$y = C_1 \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} + C_2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

* נ"ל פ"ל y_3 :

$$y_3\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = y_3'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$$

$$y_3 = C_1 \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} + C_2 \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} \quad (5)$$

$$y_3' = C_1 \cdot \left(-\frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{x^3}} - \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} \right) + C_2 \cdot \left(-\frac{\sin x}{2\sqrt{x^3}} + \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$$

$$y_3\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = C_1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}/2}{\sqrt{\pi}/2} + C_2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}/2}{\sqrt{\pi}/2} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_3'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= C_1 \cdot \left(\frac{-\sqrt{2}/2}{\sqrt{\pi^3}/4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}/2}{\sqrt{\pi}/2} \right) + C_2 \cdot \left(\frac{-\sqrt{2}/2}{\sqrt{\pi^3}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}/2}{\sqrt{\pi}/2} \right) \\ &= \left(-2\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi^3}} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \right) \cdot C_1 + \left(-2\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi^3}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \right) C_2 = \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} - C_2 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad C_1 + C_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} *$$

$$\left(-2\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi^3}} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \right) \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} - C_2 \right) - \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-2\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi^3}} C_2 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} C_2 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{2}{\pi} + 2C_2\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi^3}} - \frac{1}{\pi} + C_2\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} - 2C_2\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi^3}} + \\ + C_2\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$2C_2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} = 1 + \frac{3}{\pi} = \frac{\pi+3}{\pi}$$

$$\boxed{C_2 = \left(\frac{\pi+3}{2\pi} \right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}}$$

$$C_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \left(\frac{\pi+3}{2\pi} \right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \left(\frac{\pi-3}{2\pi} \right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

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$$y_3 = \left(\frac{\pi-3}{2\pi}\right) \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x + \left(\frac{\pi+3}{2\pi}\right) \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x$$

$$W(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = y_1 \cdot y_2' - y_1' \cdot y_2 = 0 \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

המשוואה הזו נכונה לכל x ולכן $y_1 \neq 0$ וכן $y_2 \neq 0$

$$\frac{y_1 \cdot y_2' - y_1' \cdot y_2}{y_1^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{y_2}{y_1}\right)' = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$= \frac{y_2}{y_1} = C(\text{const}) \Rightarrow \text{כלומר } y_1, y_2$$

$$W(e^{a_1 x}, e^{a_2 x}) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{a_1 x} & e^{a_2 x} \\ a_1 e^{a_1 x} & a_2 e^{a_2 x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{(a_1 + a_2)x} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} = e^{(a_1 + a_2)x} \cdot (a_2 - a_1)$$

המשוואה הזו נכונה לכל x ולכן $a_1 \neq a_2$

$$W(e^{a_1 x}, e^{a_2 x}, e^{a_3 x}) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{a_1 x} & e^{a_2 x} & e^{a_3 x} \\ a_1 e^{a_1 x} & a_2 e^{a_2 x} & a_3 e^{a_3 x} \\ a_1^2 e^{a_1 x} & a_2^2 e^{a_2 x} & a_3^2 e^{a_3 x} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= e^{(a_1+a_2+a_3)x} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & a_3^2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{111} & \text{111} & \text{111} \\ & \text{111} & \text{111} \\ & & \text{111} \end{matrix}$

$$= e^{(a_1+a_2+a_3)x} \cdot [(a_2 a_3^2 - a_3 a_2^2) - (a_1 a_3^2 - a_3 a_1^2) +$$

$$+ (a_1 a_2^2 - a_2 a_1^2)] = e^{(a_1+a_2+a_3)x} \cdot [a_2 a_3^2 - a_3 a_2^2 -$$

$$- a_1 a_3^2 + a_3 a_1^2 + a_1 a_2^2 - a_2 a_1^2] = e^{(a_1+a_2+a_3)x} \cdot$$

$$[a_2 a_3^2 - a_3 a_2^2 - a_1 a_3^2 + a_3 a_1^2 + a_1 a_2^2 - a_2 a_1^2 + \underline{a_1 a_2 a_3} -$$

$$- \underline{a_1 a_2 a_3}] = e^{(a_1+a_2+a_3)x} \cdot [a_3(a_2 a_3 - a_1 a_3 + a_1^2 -$$

$$- a_1 a_2) - a_2(a_2 a_3 - a_1 a_3 + a_1^2 - a_1 a_2)] =$$

$$= e^{(a_1+a_2+a_3)x} \cdot [(a_3 - a_2)(a_2 a_3 - a_1 a_3 + a_1^2 - a_1 a_2)] =$$

$$= e^{(a_1+a_2+a_3)x} \cdot [(a_3 - a_2)(a_3(a_2 - a_1) - a_1(a_2 - a_1))] =$$

$$= \boxed{e^{(a_1+a_2+a_3)x} \cdot [(a_3 - a_2)(a_3 - a_1)(a_2 - a_1)]}$$

$$\text{if } W(e^{a_1 x}, e^{a_2 x}, \dots, e^{a_n x}) \neq 0$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^{a_1 x} & e^{a_2 x} & \dots & e^{a_n x} \\ a_1 e^{a_1 x} & a_2 e^{a_2 x} & \dots & a_n e^{a_n x} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{h-1} e^{a_1 x} & a_2^{h-1} e^{a_2 x} & \dots & a_n^{h-1} e^{a_n x} \end{pmatrix} = e^{(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n)x}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{h-1} & a_2^{h-1} & \dots & a_n^{h-1} \end{vmatrix} = e^{(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n)x}$$

המטריצה היא מטריצה $n \times h$ שבה $h > n$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot [(a_1 - a_{n-1})(a_2 - a_{n-2}) \dots (a_n - a_1) \dots (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}) \dots (a_{n-1} - a_1) \dots \\ & \dots (a_2 - a_1)] = e^{(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n)x} \cdot \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$y_1 = x^2, y_1' = 2x^{2-1}, y_1'' = 2(2-1)x^{2-2}, y_1''' = 2(2-1)(2-2)x^{2-3} \quad \text{Ⓢ}$$

כלומר: $y_1''' = 0$

$$2(2-1)(2-2) \cdot x^2 + 2(2-1) \cdot a_1 x^2 + 2 \cdot a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^2 = 0$$

$$2(2-1)(2-2) + 2(2-1) \cdot a_1 + 2a_2 + a_3 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \underline{x^2 \neq 0}$$

$$2(2-1) \cdot a_1 + 2 \cdot a_2 + a_3 = -2(2-1)(2-2)$$

כלומר: $2a_1 + 2a_2 + a_3 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= (2-2) \\ a_2 &= (2-1)(2-2) \\ a_3 &= -3 \cdot 2(2-1)(2-2) \end{aligned}$$

כלומר: $a_1 = 0, a_2 = 0, a_3 = 0$

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סיון (י) סילק:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2(2-1)(2-2) & 2(2-1)(2-2) & 2(2-1)(2-2) \\ -\beta(\beta-1)(\beta-2) & \beta(\beta-1)(\beta-2) & \beta(\beta-1)(\beta-2) \\ -\gamma(\gamma-1)(\gamma-2) & \gamma(\gamma-1)(\gamma-2) & \gamma(\gamma-1)(\gamma-2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^2 \\ x^\beta \\ x^\gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

על מנת ש- x^2, x^β, x^γ יהיו בסיס סגור עליה
 גוף - בין 2 ערכים שונים של β, γ (לדוגמה) ה"א
 $\Leftarrow$ ל"א : $2 \neq \beta \neq \gamma$.

(3)

$$(x) \quad y'' + xy' = 3x, \quad 1$$

(1)

* נניח שיש פתרון כללי של המשוואה ההומוגנית
 נחשב את הפתרון של המשוואה הלא-הומוגנית
 נניח: $y = y_1 \cdot \int z dx$

$$y = \int z dx$$

$$y' = z$$

$$y'' = z'$$

* נציב ב-(1) ונקבל:

$$z' + xz = 3x$$

* קיבלנו משוואה ליניארית מסדר 1

$$z' + xz = 0$$

* הומוגנית

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -xz$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{z} = - \int x dx + C \Rightarrow \ln|z| = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$z = C \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$(C(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}})' + x \cdot C(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 3x$$

$$C'(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - x \cdot C(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + x \cdot C(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 3x$$

$$C'(x) = 3 \cdot x \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \Rightarrow C(x) = 3 \int x \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} dx + C = 3 \int d(e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}) = 3 \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} + C_1$$

$$z = C(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = (3 \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} + C_1) \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 3 + C_1 \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$y = \int z dx = \int (3 + C_1 \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}) dx + C_2 =$$

$$= \underbrace{C_1 \int e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx}_{\text{אינטגרל גאוס}} + C_2 + 3x$$

$$(*) \quad xy'' - (x+2)y' + 2y = x^3 + x, \quad e^x \quad (2)$$

$$y = e^x \cdot \int z dx$$

$$y' = e^x \int z dx + e^x z$$

$$y'' = e^x \int z dx + e^x z + e^x z + e^x z' = \\ = e^x \int z dx + 2e^x z + e^x z'$$

נציב ב- (*)

$$xe^x \int z dx + 2xe^x z + xe^x z' - (x+2)(e^x \int z dx + e^x z) + 2e^x \int z dx = x^3 + x$$

$$\cancel{xe^x \int z dx} + 2xe^x z + xe^x z' - \cancel{xe^x \int z dx} - xe^x z - 2e^x \int z dx - 2e^x z + 2e^x \int z dx = x^3 + x$$

$$xe^x \cdot z' + xe^x z - 2e^x z = x^3 + x$$

$$(*) \quad z' + \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)z = e^{-x} \cdot (x^2 + 1)$$

זו משוואה דיפרנציאלית ליניארית מסדר ראשון

$$z' + \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)z = 0 \quad \text{:- נציב ב- (*)}$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{z} = - \int \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right) dx + C$$

$$\ln|z| = -x + 2\ln|x| + C$$

$$\underline{\underline{z = C \cdot x^2 \cdot e^{-x}}}$$

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: הפונקציה $f(x)$

$$(C(x) \cdot x^2 \cdot e^{-x})' + (1 - \frac{2}{x}) C(x) \cdot x^2 \cdot e^{-x} = e^{-x} (x^2 + 1)$$

$$C'(x) \cdot x^2 \cdot e^{-x} + 2x C(x) \cdot e^{-x} - C(x) x^2 \cdot e^{-x} + C(x) x^2 \cdot e^{-x} - 2x C(x) \cdot e^{-x} = e^{-x} (x^2 + 1)$$

$$C'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow C(x) = x - \frac{1}{x} + C_1$$

: הפונקציה $z(x)$ היא הפונקציה $z(x)$

$$z = C(x) \cdot x^2 \cdot e^{-x} = (x - \frac{1}{x} + C_1) \cdot x^2 \cdot e^{-x} = (x^3 + C_1 x^2 - x) \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$\int z dx = \int (x^3 + C_1 x^2 - x) e^{-x} dx =$$

$$= -[(x^3 + C_1 x^2 - x) \cdot e^{-x} - \int (3x^2 + 2C_1 x - 1) e^{-x} dx] =$$

$$= -[(x^3 + C_1 x^2 - x) \cdot e^{-x} + (3x^2 + 2C_1 x - 1) e^{-x} -$$

$$- \int (6x + 2C_1) \cdot e^{-x} dx] = -[(x^3 + C_1 x^2 - x) \cdot e^{-x} +$$

$$+ (3x^2 + 2C_1 x - 1) \cdot e^{-x} + (6x + 2C_1) \cdot e^{-x} + 6 \cdot e^{-x}] + C_2$$

: הפונקציה $y(x)$ היא הפונקציה $y(x)$

$$y = e^x \int z dx = -x^3 - C_1 x^2 + x - 3x^2 - 2C_1 x + 1 - 6x - 2C_1 - 6 + C_2 \cdot e^x =$$

$$= C_1 \cdot (-x^2 - 2x - 2) + C_2 \cdot e^x - x^3 - 3x^2 - 5x - 5$$

: הפונקציה $y(x)$ היא הפונקציה $y(x)$: הפונקציה $y(x)$ היא הפונקציה $y(x)$

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$$(*) \quad xy'' + (x+2)y' + y = e^{-x}, \quad \frac{1}{x}$$

(3)

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \int z dx$$

$$y' = -\frac{1}{x^2} \int z dx + \frac{1}{x} \cdot z$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \frac{z}{x^3} \int z dx - \frac{1}{x^2} z - \frac{1}{x^2} z + \frac{1}{x} z' = \\ &= \frac{z}{x^3} \int z dx - \frac{2}{x^2} z + \frac{1}{x} z' \end{aligned}$$

:d2p1 (*) -2 p'3) *

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{z}{x^2} \int z dx - \frac{2}{x} z + z' + (x+2) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \int z dx + \frac{1}{x} z \right) + \\ &+ \frac{1}{x} \int z dx = e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\cancel{\frac{z}{x^2} \int z dx} - \cancel{\frac{2}{x} z} + z' - \cancel{\frac{1}{x} \int z dx} + z - \cancel{\frac{2}{x^2} \int z dx} \\ &+ \cancel{\frac{2}{x} z} + \cancel{\frac{1}{x} \int z dx} = e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$(**) \quad z' + z = e^{-x}$$

$$z' + z = 0$$

:1/21N1) *

$$z' = -z$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{z} = -\int dx + C \Rightarrow \ln|z| = -x + C \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{\underline{z = C \cdot e^{-x}}}$$

$$(C(x) \cdot e^{-x})' + C(x) \cdot e^{-x} = e^{-x} \quad \text{--- נציב } 1/\sqrt{x}$$

$$C'(x)e^{-x} - C(x)e^{-x} + C(x)e^{-x} = e^{-x}$$

$$C'(x) = 1 \Rightarrow C(x) = x + C_1$$

$$z = C(x) \cdot e^{-x} = (x + C_1) \cdot e^{-x} = x \cdot e^{-x} + C_1 \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \int z dx = \frac{1}{x} \int (x e^{-x} + C_1 \cdot e^{-x}) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \left((-x e^{-x} - \int e^{-x} dx - C_1 e^{-x}) + C_2 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \left((-x e^{-x} + e^{-x} - C_1 e^{-x}) + C_2 \right) =$$

$$= \boxed{C_1 \cdot \frac{-e^{-x}}{x} + C_2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) \cdot e^{-x}}$$

--- נציב

נציב

$$(*) \quad xy'' + (x-1)y' - y = 0, \quad e^{-x} \quad (4)$$

$$y = e^{-x} \int z dx$$

$$y' = -e^{-x} \int z dx + e^{-x} \cdot z$$

$$y'' = e^{-x} \int z dx - 2e^{-x} z + e^{-x} z'$$

: נציב (*)

(15)

$$xe^{-x} \int z dx - 2xe^{-x}z + xe^{-x}z' + (x-1)(-e^{-x} \int z dx + e^{-x}z) - e^{-x} \int z dx = 0$$

$$\cancel{xe^{-x} \int z dx} - 2xe^{-x}z + xe^{-x}z' - \cancel{xe^{-x} \int z dx} + xe^{-x}z + \cancel{e^{-x} \int z dx} - e^{-x}z - \cancel{e^{-x} \int z dx} = 0$$

$$xe^{-x}z' - xe^{-x}z - e^{-x}z = 0$$

$$z' - \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)z = 0$$

$$z' = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)z$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{z} = \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx + C_1$$

$$\ln|z| = x + \ln|x| + C_1 \Rightarrow \underline{z = C_1 \cdot x \cdot e^x}$$

in (x) we have $y = e^{-x} \int z dx$

$$y = e^{-x} \int z dx = e^{-x} \int C_1 \cdot x \cdot e^x dx =$$

$$= C_1 e^{-x} \left[x \cdot e^x - \int e^x dx \right] = C_1 e^{-x} [x \cdot e^x - e^x + C_2] = \boxed{C_1 \cdot (x-1) + C_2 \cdot e^{-x}}$$

$$(*) (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 0, x$$

(5)



(16)

* נניח כי המשוואה הנ"ל היא בעלת פתרון
 פרטי - אי-הומוגני, כלומר פתרון פרטי
 של המשוואה ההומוגנית:

$$(x) \quad y'' - \frac{2x}{1-x^2} y' + \frac{2}{1-x^2} y = 0$$

$$y_2 = y_1 \cdot \int \frac{e^{-\int a(x) dx}}{y_1^2} dx$$

$$y_2 = x \cdot \int \frac{e^{\int \frac{2x}{1-x^2} dx}}{x^2} dx =$$

$$\left| \int \frac{2x}{1-x^2} dx = -\int \frac{d(1-x^2)}{(1-x^2)} dx = -\ln|1-x^2| \right|$$

$$= x \cdot \int \frac{dx}{x^2(1-x^2)} = \left| \frac{\frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{x^2(1-x^2)} \cdot \frac{x^2(1+x)}{1-x} + \frac{x^2(1-x)}{x^2(1-x^2)} = \frac{1}{x^2(1-x)(1+x)} \right|$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow 2B=1 \Rightarrow B=1/2$$

$$x=-1 \Rightarrow 2C=1 \Rightarrow C=1/2$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow A=1$$

$$= x \cdot \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1/2}{1-x} + \frac{1/2}{1+x} \right) dx = x \left(-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1-x^2| \right)$$

$$= \boxed{-1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1-x^2|}$$

y_2

$\therefore$ כל (x) של המשוואה הנ"ל

(17)

$$y = C_1 \cdot X + C_2 \cdot \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln |1 - X^2|\right)$$