

Løsning: Oppgaveark 20

OPPGAVE 1

Finn den generelle løsningen i hvert tilfelle:

a) $y'' = t$

b) $y'' = e^t + t^2$

a) $y'' = t$

$$y' = \int t dt = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + C_1$$

$$y = \int \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + C_1 \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}t^3 + C_1 t + C_2$$

$$y = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{6}t^3 + C_1 t + C_2}}$$

b) $y'' = e^t + t^2$

$$y' = \int (e^t + t^2) dt = e^t + \frac{1}{3}t^3 + C_1$$

$$y = \int \left(e^t + \frac{1}{3}t^3 + C_1 \right) dt = \underline{\underline{e^t + \frac{1}{12}t^4 + C_1 t + C_2}}$$

OPPGAVE 2

Løs initialverdi problemet $y'' = t^2 - t$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 2$.

$$y'' = t^2 - t$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + C_1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{12}t^4 - \frac{1}{6}t^3 + C_1t + C_2 \quad \text{generell løsn.}$$

$$y(0) = 1: \quad 1 = C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = 1$$

$$y'(0) = 2: \quad y' = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + C_1$$

$$2 = C_1 \Rightarrow C_1 = 2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{12}t^4 - \frac{1}{6}t^3 + 2t + 1$$

OPPGAVE 3

Løs initialverdi problemet $y'' = y' + t$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(1) = 2$.

$$y'' = y' + t \Rightarrow \text{Subst} \begin{cases} u = y' \\ u' = y'' \end{cases}$$

$$u' = u + t$$

$$u' - u = t$$

Int. faktor: e^{-t}

$$(u \cdot e^{-t})' = t e^{-t}$$

$$u e^{-t} = \int t e^{-t} dt = t \cdot (-e^{-t}) - \int 1 \cdot (-e^{-t}) dt$$

$$= -t e^{-t} + \int e^{-t} dt = -t e^{-t} - e^{-t} + C_1$$

$$u = -t - 1 + C_1 e^t$$

$$y' = -t - 1 + C_1 e^t$$

$$y = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{2}t^2 - t + C_1 e^t + C_2}}$$

$$y(0) = 1: \quad 1 = C_1 e^0 + C_2 = C_1 + C_2 \Rightarrow \underline{C_1 + C_2 = 1}$$

$$y'(1) = 2: \quad y' = -t - 1 + C_1 e^t \Rightarrow$$

$$2 = -1 - 1 + C_1 e^1 \Rightarrow C_1 e = 4 \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{4}{e}$$

$$C_2 = 1 - 4/e = \underline{\underline{\frac{e-4}{e}}}$$

$$y = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{2}t^2 - t + \frac{4}{e}e^t + \frac{e-4}{e}}}$$

OPPGAVE 4

Finn i hvert enkelt tilfelle den generelle løsningen:

- a) $y'' - 3y = 0$
 b) $y'' + 4y' + 8y = 0$
 c) $3y'' + 8y' = 0$
 d) $4y'' + 4y' + y = 0$
 e) $y'' + y' - 6y = 0$

Bruler karakteristisk
 likn. til å finne
 generell løsn:

a) $r^2 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow y = C_1 e^{\sqrt{3}t} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{3}t}$
 b) $r^2 + 4r + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 32}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2} \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = -\frac{4}{2} = -2 \\ \beta = \frac{\sqrt{16}}{2} = 2 \end{array} \right\}$

$$y = e^{-2t} (C_1 \cos(2t) + C_2 \sin(2t))$$

$3y'' + 8y' = 0$
 or
 $y'' + \frac{8}{3}y' = 0$
 gir same
 løsn. av
 kar. likn

c) $3r^2 + 8r = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0, r = -\frac{8}{3}$
 $y = C_1 e^{0t} + C_2 e^{-\frac{8}{3}t} = C_1 + C_2 e^{-\frac{8}{3}t}$

d) $4r^2 + 4r + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{-4 \pm 0}{8} = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $y = C_1 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} + C_2 t e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}$

e) $r^2 + r - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 2, r = -3$
 $y = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{-3t}$

OPPGAVE 5

Løs differensiallikningen $y'' + y' - 6y = 7$.

Løsning: $y = y_h + y_p$

y_h : $y'' + y' - 6y = 0$

$$r^2 + r - 6 = 0$$

$$r = 2, -3 \Rightarrow y_h = \underline{C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{-3t}}$$

y_p : Velger $y = C$:

$$0 + 0 - 6 \cdot C = 7 \Rightarrow C = 7/-6 = -7/6 \Rightarrow y_p = \underline{-\frac{7}{6}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{-3t} - \frac{7}{6}}}$$

OPPGAVE 6

Finn løøsningen av differensiallikningen

$$y'' - 10y' + 25y = 4$$

som tilfredsstillir $y(0) = 29/25$ og $y(1) = 2e^5 + 4/25$.

Generell løsn: $y = y_h + y_p$

$$y_h: y'' - 10y' + 25y = 0$$

$$r^2 - 10r + 25 = 0$$

$$r = 5 \Rightarrow y_h = C_1 e^{5t} + C_2 t e^{5t}$$

$$y_p: y = c \quad \text{gir} \quad 0 + 0 + 25c = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 4/25 \Rightarrow y_p = 4/25$$

$$y = \underline{\underline{C_1 e^{5t} + C_2 t e^{5t} + 4/25}}$$

$$y(0) = \frac{29}{25}: \quad C_1 \cdot e^0 + C_2 \cdot 0 \cdot e^0 + 4/25 = 29/25$$

$$C_1 = 29/25 - 4/25 = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$y(1) = 2e^5 + 4/25: \quad C_1 \cdot e^5 + C_2 \cdot 1 \cdot e^5 + 4/25 = 2e^5 + 4/25$$

$$e^5 + C_2 e^5 = 2e^5$$

$$C_2 = \frac{2e^5 - e^5}{e^5} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$y = \cancel{e^{5t} + (2e^5 - 1)e^{5t} + 4/25}$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = e^{5t} + t e^{5t} + \frac{4}{25}}}$$

OPPGAVE 7

Ta utgangspunkt i differensiallikningen $y'' + ay' + by = 0$, og anta at $a^2 - 4b = 0$ slik at den karakteristiske likningen har en dobbelrot r . La $y(t) = u(t)e^{rt}$, og vis at $y(t)$ er en løsning av differensiallikningen hvis og bare hvis $u'' = 0$. Konkluder fra dette at $y(t) = (A + Bt)e^{rt}$ er den generelle løsningen.

Anta $\underline{a^2 - 4b = 0}$: $r = -\frac{a}{2}$ dobbelt rot
 $y = u \cdot e^{rt}$

Setter inn i $y'' + ay' + by = 0$:

$$y = u e^{rt}$$

$$y' = u' e^{rt} + u e^{rt} \cdot r = (u' + ru) e^{rt}$$

$$y'' = u'' e^{rt} + u' e^{rt} \cdot r + u' e^{rt} \cdot r + u e^{rt} \cdot r^2 \\ = (u'' + 2ru' + r^2u) e^{rt}$$

VS: $y'' + ay' + by = (u'' + 2ru' + r^2u) e^{rt} \\ + a \cdot (u' + ru) e^{rt} + b \cdot (u e^{rt})$

$$= (u'' + 2ru' + r^2u + au' + rau + bu) e^{rt}$$

$$= (u'' + 2ru' + r^2u - 2ru' - 2r^2u + r^2u) e^{rt}$$

$$= u'' e^{rt}$$

HS: 0

ok hvis og bare hvis

$$VS = HS \rightarrow$$

$$u'' e^{rt} = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{u'' = 0}}$$

$$u'' = 0$$

$$u' = \int 0 dt = A$$

$$u = \int A dt = At + B$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$y = u e^{rt}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{(A + Bt) e^{rt}}}$$

Setter inn

$$r = -\frac{a}{2}$$

$$\boxed{a = -2r}$$

og

$$a^2 - 4b = 0$$

$$\boxed{b = \frac{a^2}{4} = r^2}$$

