

$$u'' + a u' + b u = f$$

Lösungsstrategie1) Best. Lsg. der homogenen Gleichung ($f \equiv 0$)Fall a) Konst. Koeffizienten ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$) \rightarrow Aufg. A52 Ansatz $e^{\lambda x} = u(x)$ \rightarrow charakt. Gleichung

(Verfahren üben!)

(Satz 9.2)

Fall b) Suche eine (spezielle) homogene Lsg ($\neq 0$) und erhalte nach Satz 9.3 die Lösungsgesamtheit2) Aus Satz 9.6 eine Partikular Lsg. \rightarrow Wronski-Determinante $W(x)$

3) Lsg.-gesamtheit inhomogene Gleichung

 $=$ " - homogener Fall + Partikular Lsg. (im inhomogenen Fall)A54 \rightarrow gew. lin. DGL 2. O. mit Konst. Koeffizienten

$$u'' + u = \frac{1}{\sin(x)} \quad x \in (0, \pi)$$

$$u'' + a u' + b u = f \quad a = 0 \quad b = 1 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\sin(x)}$$

1) Löse hom. DGL $u'' + u = 0$ \rightarrow char. GL. $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = \pm i$ reelles Fundamentalsystem $\underbrace{\operatorname{Re}\{e^{ix}\}}_{\cos(x)}, \underbrace{\operatorname{Im}\{e^{ix}\}}_{\sin(x)}$

$$e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i \sin(x) \quad =: u_1(x) \quad =: u_2(x)$$

(2)

\Rightarrow jede Lsg. der hom. GL. ist von der Form

$$C_1 \cos(x) + C_2 \sin(x), \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

2) Wronski-Def.

$$\begin{aligned} W(x) &= u_1(x) u_2'(x) - u_2(x) u_1'(x) \\ &= \cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1 \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Part. Lsg. (Satz 9.6)

$$\begin{aligned} u_0(x) &= u_1(x) \int \frac{-f(\xi) u_2(\xi)}{W(\xi)} d\xi + u_2(x) \int \frac{+f(\xi) u_1(\xi)}{W(\xi)} d\xi \\ &= \cos(x) \int \frac{\sin(\xi)}{-\sin(\xi)} d\xi + \sin(x) \int \frac{\cos \xi}{\sin \xi} d\xi \\ &= -x \cdot \cos(x) + \sin(x) \log(\sin(x)) = (\log(\sin(x)))' \end{aligned}$$

3) Allg. Lsg.

$$u(x) = \underbrace{C_1}_{=} u_1(x) + \underbrace{C_2}_{=} u_2(x) + u_0(x)$$

$$= C_1 \cos(x) + C_2 \sin(x) + \sin(x) \log(\sin(x)) - x \cos(x)$$

A58 $u' = f\left(\frac{u}{x}\right) \quad (8.14) \quad (3)$

Ausatz $v(x) := \frac{u(x)}{x} \rightarrow v'(x) = \frac{u'(x)}{x} - \frac{u(x)}{x^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \cdot \underbrace{f(v)}_{=u'} - \frac{v}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} (f(v) - v) \quad (8.15)$$

Separation der Variablen ($f(v) \neq v$)

$$\frac{v'(x)}{f(v) - v} = \frac{1}{x} \quad \bigg| \int dx$$

$$\int \frac{v'(x)}{\underbrace{f(v(x))}_{f(v(x))} - v(x)} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$\underbrace{y=v(x)}_{=} \int \frac{dy}{f(y) - y} = \log(x) + C$$

In unserem Fall:

$$x^3 + u^3 - 3xu^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u' = \frac{x^3 + u^3}{3xu^2} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x^2}{u^2} + \frac{u}{x} \right)$$

$$= f\left(\frac{u}{x}\right) \text{ mit } f(y) := \frac{1}{3} (y^{-2} + y)$$

Zunächst $\int \frac{dy}{f(y) - y}$

$$= 3 \int \frac{dy}{y^{-2} - 2y} = \frac{3}{-6} \int \frac{(-6y)^2}{1 - 2y^3} dy$$

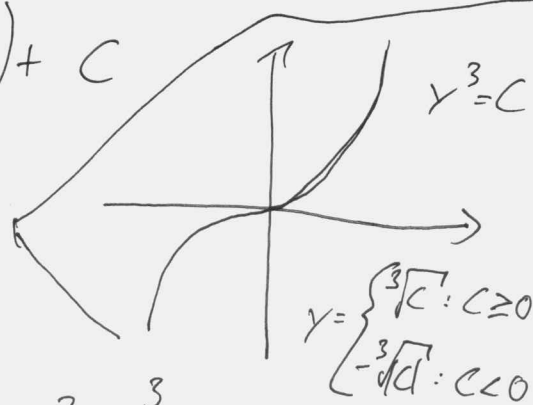
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log |1 - 2y^3| + C = \log \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{|1 - 2y^3|}} \right) + C$$

Verketten mit der Exponentialfkt.

$$\Rightarrow \partial(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|1 - 2y^3|}} \quad , \quad \partial > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\partial^2 x^2} = |1 - 2y^3| \Rightarrow \pm \frac{1}{\partial^2 x^2} = 1 - 2y^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y^3 = 1 \pm \frac{1}{\partial^2 x^2} \Rightarrow y^3 = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 \pm \frac{1}{\partial^2 x^2} \right)$$



(4)

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 \pm \frac{1}{a^2 x^2} \right)} \quad ; \quad \sqrt[3]{-a} := -\sqrt[3]{a} \quad \forall a \geq 0$$

Wegen $\gamma(x) = v(x) = \frac{u(x)}{x}$ erhalten wir mit

$$\mu := \pm \frac{1}{2a^2} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$u(x) = x \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\mu}{x^2}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} x^3 + \mu x}, \quad \mu \in \mathbb{R}$$

mit obiger Konvention für negative Radikanten

Der Fall $\mu = 0$ entspricht dem Sonderfall $f(v) = v$.

Allg. ist $f(v) = v \Rightarrow v' = 0 \Rightarrow v \equiv \text{const.}$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = x \cdot c$$

Rechne zur Probe nach

$$\begin{aligned} & x^3 + u^3(x) - 3x u^2(x) u'(x) \\ &= x^3 + u^3(x) - x \frac{d}{dx} u^3(x) = x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^3 + \mu x - x \left(\frac{3}{2} x^2 + \mu \right) \\ &= x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^3 + \mu x - \frac{3}{2} x^3 - \mu x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

A56 a)

(5)

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{4x^2 + 8x + 13} dx$$

Nenner $4x^2 + 8x + 13$
 $= 4 \left(x^2 + 2x + \frac{13}{4} \right)$

Diskriminante < 0

→ über \mathbb{R} keine Faktorisierung
 in Linearfaktoren möglich

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{4x^2 + 8x + 13} dx &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 \frac{8x + 8}{4x^2 + 8x + 13} - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4x^2 + 8x + 13} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left[\log(4x^2 + 8x + 13) \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\underbrace{x^2 + 2x + \frac{13}{4}}_{(x+1)^2 - 1 + \frac{13}{4}}} \end{aligned}$$

Subst. $v = \frac{2}{3}(x+1)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (x+1)^2 - 1 + \frac{13}{4} \\ &= (x+1)^2 + \frac{9}{4} \\ &\stackrel{!}{=} \frac{9}{4} v^2 + \frac{9}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (\log(25) - \log(13)) - \frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^{\frac{4}{3}} \frac{dv}{\frac{9}{4}(v^2 + 1)} \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{8} \log(5) - \frac{1}{8} \log(13) - \frac{1}{6} \left[\arctan \frac{4}{9} - \arctan \frac{2}{3} \right]$$

$$\boxed{\arctan' v = \frac{1}{1+v^2}}$$

456 b) $\int_0^1 \frac{3x^2+x}{x^4+x^2+1} dx$ (6)

Faktoriere zu nchst den Nenner

Ansatz $x^4+x^2+1 \stackrel{!}{=} (x^2+ax+1)(x^2+bx+1)$

$$= x^4 + \underbrace{(a+b)}_{=0} x^3 + \underbrace{(2+ab)}_{=1} x^2 + \underbrace{(a+b)}_{=0} x + 1$$

$$b = -a$$

$$\underbrace{ab}_{-a^2} = -1$$

z.B.

$$\rightarrow a = 1, b = -1$$

Nun Partialbruchzerlegung

$$\frac{3x^2+x}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+x+1}$$

$$\cdot (x^4+x^2+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow 3x^2+x &= \underbrace{(Ax+B)}_{=0} (x^2+x+1) + \underbrace{(Cx+D)}_{=3} (x^2-x+1) \\ &= (A+C)x^3 + (A+B-C+D)x^2 \\ &\quad + \underbrace{(A+B+C-D)}_{=1} x + \underbrace{(B+D)}_{=0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow C = -A$$

$$D = -B$$

$$3 = A+B-C+D = 2A \Rightarrow A = \frac{3}{2} = -C$$

$$1 = A+B+C-D = 2B \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2} = -D$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{3x^2+x}{x^4+x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{3x+1}{x^2-x+1} - \frac{3x+1}{x^2+x+1} \right) dx \quad (*)$$

Wir berechnen $(x^2 \pm x + 1)$ über \mathbb{R} nicht faktorisierbar) ⁽⁷⁾

$$\int_0^1 \frac{3x+1}{x^2 \pm x + 1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{2x \pm 1}{x^2 \pm x + 1} dx + \left(\mp \frac{3}{2} + 1\right) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2 \pm x + 1}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left[\log |x^2 \pm x + 1| \right]_0^1 + \left(\mp \frac{3}{2} + 1\right) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\underbrace{\left(x \pm \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}_{= \frac{3}{4}v^2} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{4} + 1}_{+ \frac{3}{4}}}$$

Subst. $v = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} \left(x \pm \frac{1}{2}\right)$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left(\log(2 \pm 1) - \underbrace{\log(1)}_{=0} \right) + \left(\mp \frac{3}{2} + 1\right) \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \int_{\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(1 \pm \frac{1}{2}\right)} \frac{dv}{v^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{4}{3}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{= \arctan v}$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \log(2 \pm 1) + \frac{2 \pm 3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left[\arctan v \right]_{\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(1 \pm \frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \log(2 \pm 1) + \frac{2 \mp 3}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\arctan \left(\frac{2 \pm 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \arctan \left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{3x^2 + 8}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\underbrace{\frac{3}{2} \log(2-1)}_{=0} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \arctan \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \frac{3}{2} \log(3) - \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\arctan \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} - \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{3}{2} \log 3 + \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\arctan \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\underbrace{\arctan \sqrt{3}}_{= \frac{\pi}{3}} - \underbrace{\arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}_{= \frac{\pi}{6}} \right) \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{3}{2} \log(3) + \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{3}{2} \log(3) + \sqrt{3} \pi \left(\frac{5}{3} + \frac{1}{18} \right) \right] = \frac{11}{36} \sqrt{3} \pi - \frac{3}{4} \log(3)$$