

Solution de Série N:03

Exo 1:

1) $y' - 2ny = (1-2n)e^n$, $y(0) = 5$
 l'équation homogène (sans second membre) y_h est:

$$y' - 2ny = 0 \Rightarrow y' = 2ny \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = 2n$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = \int 2n \, dn = n^2 + c$$

$$\Rightarrow y_h = k e^{n^2}, \quad k = \pm e^c$$

solution particulière (avec second membre) est:

$$y_p = K(n) e^{n^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$y_p' = K'(n) e^{n^2} + 2nK(n) e^{n^2} \text{ Alors}$$

$$K'(n) e^{n^2} + 2nK(n) e^{n^2} - 2nK(n) e^{n^2} = (1-2n) e^n \Rightarrow$$

$$K'(n) e^{n^2} = (1-2n) e^n \Rightarrow$$

$$K'(n) = (1-2n) e^{n-n^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$K(n) = \int (1-2n) e^{n-n^2} \, dn.$$

$$= e^{n-n^2} \cdot dc$$

$$y_p = e^{n-n^2} \cdot e^{n^2} = e^n \text{ Alors}$$

la solution générale est:

$$y = y_h + y_p = k e^{n^2} + e^n$$

* pour $y(0) = 5$:

$$\text{on a: } y(0) = 5 \Rightarrow k + 1 = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 4 \text{ Alors}$$

$$y = 4e^{n^2} + e^n$$

2) $y' - y \cos n = \cos n \dots (2)$

y_h solution homogène est

$$y' - y \cos n = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = \cos n$$

$$\Rightarrow y_h = k e^{\sin n}, \quad k = \pm e^c$$

solution particulière y_p :

$$y_p = K(n) e^{\sin n} \Rightarrow$$

$$y_p' = K'(n) e^{\sin n} + \cos n K(n) e^{\sin n}$$

remplace y et y' dans (2):

$$K'(n) e^{\sin n} + \cos n K(n) e^{\sin n} - \cos n K(n) e^{\sin n} = \cos n$$

$$e^{\sin n} = \cos n \Rightarrow K'(n) e^{\sin n} = \cos n$$

$$\Rightarrow K(n) = \int \cos n e^{-\sin n} \, dn$$

$$= -e^{-\sin n} \cdot dc$$

$$y_p = -e^{-\sin n} \cdot e^{\sin n} = -1$$

$$y = y_h + y_p = k e^{\sin n} - 1$$

$$* y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow k - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 1$$

$$\text{Alors } y = e^{\sin n} - 1$$

3) $y' - 2ny = e^{n^2} \sin n$

$$y' - 2ny = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = 2n$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = n^2 + c$$

$$\Rightarrow y_h = k e^{n^2}, \quad k = \pm e^c$$

y_p ?

$$y_p = K(n) e^{n^2} \Rightarrow y_p' = K'(n) e^{n^2} + 2nK(n) e^{n^2}$$

$$K'(n) e^{n^2} + 2nK(n) e^{n^2} - 2nK(n) e^{n^2} = e^{n^2} \sin n$$

$$e^{n^2} \sin n \Rightarrow$$

$$K'(n) e^{n^2} = e^{n^2} \sin n \Rightarrow$$

$$K'(n) = \sin n \Rightarrow K(n) = -\cos n$$

$$y_p = -\cos n e^{n^2} \text{ Alors}$$

$$y = y_h + y_p = k e^{u^2} - \cos u e^{u^2}$$

$$* y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow k - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow k = 2$$

$$y = 2 e^{u^2} - \cos u e^{u^2}$$

$$4) (1+u^2) y' + u y - 2u = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(1+u^2) y' + u y = 2u$$

y_h ? :

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

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = -\int \frac{u}{1+u^2} du$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+u^2) + c$$

$$\Rightarrow y = k e^{-\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+u^2)} ; k = \pm e^c$$

$$\Rightarrow y_h = k e^{-\ln \sqrt{1+u^2}}$$

$$= k e^{\ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}} = k \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}$$

y_p ? :

$$y_p = k(u) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$y_p' = k'(u) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} - k(u) \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}(1+u^2)}$$

Alors :

$$(1+u^2) \left(k'(u) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} - k(u) \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}(1+u^2)} \right)$$

$$+ u k(u) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} = 2u \Rightarrow$$

$$k'(u) \sqrt{1+u^2} - k(u) \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} + k(u) \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} = 2u \Rightarrow$$

$$k'(u) = \frac{2u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$k(u) = \int \frac{2u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} du \Rightarrow$$

$$k(u) = 2 \sqrt{1+u^2} + c$$

$$y_p = 2 \sqrt{1+u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} = 2$$

Alors

$$y = y_h + y_p = k \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} + 2$$

$$* y(1) = 3 \Rightarrow k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 2 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 \Rightarrow k = \sqrt{2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} + 2$$

Exo 2 :

$$1) y' + 2u y + u y^4 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$y' + 2u y = -u y^4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{y'}{y^4} + 2u \frac{1}{y^3} = -u$$

$$\text{on pose } z = \frac{1}{y^3} \Rightarrow$$

$$z' = -\frac{3y'}{y^4} \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y^4} = -\frac{1}{3} z'$$

Alors :

$$-\frac{1}{3} z' + 2u z = -u$$

z_h ? :

$$-\frac{1}{3} z' + 2u z = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{z'}{z} = 6u$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|z| = \int 6u du \Rightarrow$$

$$\ln|z| = 3u^2 + c \Rightarrow z = k e^{3u^2}$$

z_p ? :

$$z_p = k(u) e^{3u^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$z_p' = k'(u) e^{3u^2} + 6u k(u) e^{3u^2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}k'(u)e^{3u^2} - 2u k(u)e^{3u^2} +$$

$$2u k(u)e^{3u^2} = u \Rightarrow$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}k'(u)e^{3u^2} = -u \Rightarrow$$

$$k'(u) = 3ue^{-3u^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$k(u) = \int 3ue^{-3u^2} du \Rightarrow$$

$$k(u) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-3u^2} \cdot Dec$$

$$z_p = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-3e^{2x}} \cdot e^{3u^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ Alors}$$

$$z = z_h + z_p = ke^{3u^2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Dec: \frac{1}{y^3} = ke^{3u^2} - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{y^3} = \frac{2ke^{3u^2} - 1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$y^3 = \frac{2}{2ke^{3u^2} - 1}$$

$$2) y' + y = y^2 \sin u \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{y'}{y^2} + \frac{1}{y} = \sin u \text{ . propose}$$

$$z = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow z' = -\frac{y'}{y^2} \text{ Alors}$$

$$-z' + z = \sin u$$

$$z_h = ?$$

$$-z + z = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{z'}{z} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|z| = u + c$$

$$\Rightarrow z_h = e^{u+c} = ke^u, k = \pm e^c$$

$$z_p = ?$$

$$z_p = k(u)e^u \Rightarrow$$

$$z_p' = k'(u)e^u + k(u)e^u \text{ Dec}$$

$$-k'(u)e^u - k(u)e^u + k(u)e^u = \sin u$$

$$\Rightarrow -k'(u)e^u = \sin u$$

$$\Rightarrow k'(u) = -\sin u e^{-u}$$

$$\Rightarrow k(u) = \int -\sin u e^{-u} du$$

$$(I.P.P) \Rightarrow$$

$$k(u) = \frac{e^{-u}}{2} (\sin u + \cos u)$$

$$\text{Alors:}$$

$$z_p = \frac{e^{-u}}{2} (\sin u + \cos u) \cdot e^u$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\cos u + \sin u)$$

$$\text{Dec:}$$

$$z = z_h + z_p$$

$$= ke^u + \frac{1}{2} (\cos u + \sin u)$$

$$\text{Alors:}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = ke^u + \frac{1}{2} (\cos u + \sin u)$$

$$= \frac{2ke^u + \cos u + \sin u}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$y = \frac{2}{2ke^u + \cos u + \sin u}$$

EX03:

$$1) y'' + y' - 6y = 4e^x, \quad y(0) = 1 \\ y'(0) = -22$$

la solution homogène: y_h .

$$y'' + y' - 6y = 0. \text{ on pose}$$

$$y_h = e^{rn} \Rightarrow y'_h = r e^{rn} \text{ et } y''_h = r^2 e^{rn}$$

Alors:

$$r^2 e^{rn} + r e^{rn} - 6e^{rn} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(r^2 + r - 6)e^{rn} = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + r - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = 1 + 24 = 25 \Rightarrow$$

$$r_1 = \frac{-1-5}{2} = -3, \quad r_2 = \frac{-1+5}{2} = 2$$

Alors:

$$y_h = c_1 e^{-3n} + c_2 e^{2n}, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

la solution particulière y_p :

on recherche la solution y_p sous

$$\text{la forme: } y_p = a e^n \Rightarrow$$

$$y'_p = a e^n, \quad y''_p = a e^n$$

$$a e^n + a e^n - 6a e^n = 4e^n \Rightarrow$$

$$-4a e^n = 4e^n \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p = -e^n. \text{ Alors}$$

la solution générale est:

$$y = y_h + y_p = c_1 e^{-3n} + c_2 e^{2n} - e^n$$

* on a:

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = 1 \\ y'(0) = -22 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 - 1 = 1 \\ -3c_1 + 2c_2 - 1 = -22 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = 5 \text{ et } c_2 = -3$$

$$\text{alors } y = 5e^{-3n} - 3e^{2n} - e^n$$

$$3) y'' - 2y' + 2y = 5 \cos n$$

la solution homogène associée: y_h .

$$y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$r^2 - 2r + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = -4 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = \frac{2-2i}{2} = 1-i$$

$$r_2 = \frac{2+2i}{2} = 1+i. \text{ Alors}$$

$$y_h = e^n (c_1 \cos n + c_2 \sin n)$$

où $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$.

la solution particulière y_p sous

$$\text{la forme: } y_p = a_1 \cos n + a_2 \sin n$$

$$\Rightarrow y'_p = -a_1 \sin n + a_2 \cos n$$

$$\text{et } y''_p = -a_1 \cos n - a_2 \sin n. \text{ Donc}$$

remplaçons y_p et y'_p, y''_p dans (3):

$$-a_1 \cos n - a_2 \sin n + 2a_1 \sin n - 2a_2 \cos n = 5 \cos n$$

$$\cos n + 2a_1 \cos n + 2a_2 \sin n = 5 \cos n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 1 \text{ et } a_2 = -2.$$

$$\text{Alors } y_p = \cos n - 2 \sin n.$$

$$y = y_h + y_p \Rightarrow$$

$$y = e^n (c_1 \cos n + c_2 \sin n) + \cos n - 2 \sin n.$$

$$* y(0) = 2$$

$$y'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -2(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 1 \\ c_2 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{donc } y = e^n (\cos n - 2 \sin n) + \cos n - 2 \sin n.$$

$$4) y'' - 8y' + 15y = 15n^2 - 16n + 17$$

$$y'' - 8y' + 15y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 8r + 15 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = 4 \Rightarrow r_1 = 3 \text{ et } r_2 = 5$$

$$\text{Alors } y_h = c_1 e^{3n} + c_2 e^{5n} \text{ où } c_1 \text{ et } c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

y_p ? : y_p sous la forme :

$$y_p = an^2 + bn + c \Rightarrow$$

$$y_p' = 2an + b \text{ et } y_p'' = 2a.$$

replaçons y_p, y_p' et y_p'' en (4)

$$2a - 16an - 8b + 15an^2 + 15bn + 15c = 15n^2 - 16n + 17 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 15a = 15 \\ -16a + 15b = -16 \\ 2a - 8b + 15c = 17 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 0 \\ c = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p = n^2 + 1$$

la solution générale :

$$y = y_h + y_p = c_1 e^{3n} + c_2 e^{5n} + n^2 + 1$$

$$5) y'' - 4y' + 4y = ne^{2n}.$$

$$y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 4r + 4 = 0$$

$$(r-2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$y_h = (c_1 + c_2 n) e^{2n}, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

y_p ? : y_p sous la forme $y_p = an^3 e^{2n}$

on recherche $a = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{6} n^3 e^{2n}. \text{ Alors la solution}$$

générale est $y = y_h + y_p \Rightarrow$

$$y = (c_1 + c_2 n) e^{2n} + \frac{1}{6} n^3 e^{2n}$$

$$6) y'' - 4y' + 13y = 10 \cos 2n + 25 \sin 2n$$

$$y_h? : y'' - 4y' + 13y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 - 4r + 13 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = -36$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = 2 - 3i, \quad r_2 = 2 + 3i$$

$$y_h = e^{2n} (c_1 \cos 3n + c_2 \sin 3n) \text{ où } c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

y_p ? : y_p sous la forme

$$y_p = a_1 \cos 2n + b_1 \sin 2n.$$

$$y_p' = -2a_1 \sin 2n + 2b_1 \cos 2n$$

$$y_p'' = -4a_1 \cos 2n - 4b_1 \sin 2n.$$

\Rightarrow

$$-4a_1 \cos 2n - 4b_1 \sin 2n + 8a_1 \cos 2n + 8b_1 \sin 2n$$

$$= 8b_1 \cos 2n + 13a_1 \cos 2n + 13b_1 \sin 2n$$

$$\sin 2n = 10 \cos 2n + 25 \sin 2n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 2 \text{ et } b_1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p = 2 \cos 2n + \sin 2n$$

$$\Rightarrow y = y_h + y_p$$

$$= e^{2n} (c_1 \cos 3n + c_2 \sin 3n)$$

$$+ 2 \cos 2n + \sin 2n.$$

EX04

$$y'' - 4y' + 4y = g(n) \quad (E)$$

y_h ?!

$$y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$r^2 - 4r + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow r = 2. \text{ Alors}$$

$$y_h = (c_1 n + c_2) e^{2n}; \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

2) Trouver y_{P1} pour $g(n) = e^{-2n}$

y_{P1} sous la forme $y_{P1} = a e^{-2n}$

$$\Rightarrow y'_{P1} = -2a e^{-2n} \text{ et}$$

$$y''_{P1} = 4a e^{-2n}$$

remplaçons y_{P1} , y'_{P1} et y''_{P1} dans (E) cher

$$16a e^{-2n} = e^{-2n} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\text{Alors: } y_P = \frac{1}{16} e^{-2n}$$

* Trouver la solution y_{P2} pour

$$g(n) = e^{2n}.$$

y_{P2} sous la forme:

$$y_{P2} = a n^2 e^{2n} \Rightarrow$$

$$y'_{P2} = 2a n(n+1) e^{2n} \text{ et}$$

$$y''_{P2} = 2a(2n^2 + 4n + 1) e^{2n}$$

Remplaçons y_{P2} , y'_{P2} et y''_{P2}

dans (E):

$$2a e^{2n} = e^{2n} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Alors } y_{P2} = \frac{1}{2} n^2 e^{2n}$$

3) la solution générale de (E) pour $g(n) = \frac{e^{-2n} + e^{2n}}{4}$

$$y = y_h + y_P \text{ ou}$$

$$y_P = \frac{1}{4} (y_{P1} + y_{P2}) \Rightarrow$$

$$y = (c_1 n + c_2) e^{2n} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{16} e^{-2n} + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{2} n^2 e^{2n} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$y = (c_1 n + c_2) e^{2n} + \frac{1}{64} e^{-2n} + \frac{1}{8} n^2 e^{2n}.$$