

1.5.4 Allgemeine inhomogene lineare DGL n-ter Ordnung

A) Variation d Konstanten

$$y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_0(x)y = r(x)$$

Ist y_1, \dots, y_n eine Lösungsbasis d. zugehörigen
hom. DGL, dann besitzt d. inh. DGL eine
spezielle Lsg $y_s = c_1(x)y_1 + \dots + c_n(x)y_n$

Die Ableitungen d. Koeff.funktionen c_1', \dots, c_n'
bestimmt man aus dem LGS:

c_1'	c_2'	\dots	c_n'	r.s.
y_1	y_2	\dots	y_n	0
\vdots	\vdots		\vdots	\vdots
$y_1^{(n-1)}$	$y_2^{(n-1)}$	\dots	$y_n^{(n-1)}$	$r(x)$

c_1, \dots, c_n erhält man durch Integrieren

Bsp.: $y'' - y = e^{2x}$

a) hom. DGL: $y'' - y = 0$

Ansatz: $e^{\lambda x}$: $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1/2} = \pm 1$

\Rightarrow F.S. $\{e^x, e^{-x}\}$

$y_h = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$

b) inh. DGL $y'' - y = e^{2x}$

mit $r(x) = e^{2x}$

$y_1 = e^x, y_2 = e^{-x}$

$y_1' = e^x, y_2' = -e^{-x}$

Ansatz:
 $y_s = C_1(x)y_1 + C_2(x)y_2$

C_1'	C_2'	r.s.
e^x	e^{-x}	0
e^x	$-e^{-x}$	e^{2x}

$\begin{pmatrix} e^x & e^{-x} \\ e^x & -e^{-x} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1' \\ C_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^{2x} \end{pmatrix}$

\Rightarrow
 CRAMER

$C_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & e^{-x} \\ e^{2x} & -e^{-x} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^x & e^{-x} \\ e^x & -e^{-x} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-e^x}{-2} = \frac{e^x}{2}$

$$C_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^x & 0 \\ e^x & e^{2x} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^x & e^{-x} \\ e^x & -e^{-x} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{e^{3x}}{-2} = -\frac{e^{3x}}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C_1' = \frac{e^x}{2} \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{e^x}{2} \\ C_2' = -\frac{e^{3x}}{2} \Rightarrow C_2 = -\frac{e^{3x}}{6} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \gamma_s = \frac{e^x}{2} \cdot \gamma_1 - \frac{e^{3x}}{6} \cdot \gamma_2$$

$$= \frac{e^x}{2} \cdot e^x - \frac{e^{3x}}{6} \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = \gamma_4 + \gamma_5 = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3} e^{2x} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{allg.} \\ \text{Lsg.} \end{array}$$

B) Ansatzverfahren (zur Bestimmung einer spez. Lsg. von $L[\gamma] = r(x)$)

(siehe Brüche, Bd 6, S. 52)

Tabellenansatz (Normalfall)

Bsp.: $y'' - y' - 2y = \sin x$

a) $y'' - y' - 2y = 0$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{FS } \{e^{2x}, e^{-x}\} \Rightarrow y_h = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-x}$$

b) inh.:

$$r(x) = \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ansatz: } y_s = A \cos x + B \sin x$$

$$y_s' = -A \sin x + B \cos x$$

$$y_s'' = -A \cos x - B \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow y_s'' - y_s' - 2y_s = \sin x$$

$$-A \cos x - B \sin x - (-A \sin x + B \cos x)$$

$$- 2(A \cos x + B \sin x) = \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x(-B + A - 2B) + \cos x(-A - B - 2A) = \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x(A - 3B) + \cos x(-3A - B) = \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} A - 3B = 1 \\ \wedge -3A - B = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{10}, B = -\frac{3}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_s = \frac{1}{10} \cos x - \frac{3}{10} \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = \gamma_h + \gamma_s \quad \text{allg. Lsg.}$$

kürzer über Tabelle:

	$\sin x$	$\cos x$
$-2\gamma_s$	$-2B$	$-2A$
$-\gamma_s'$	A	$-B$
γ_s''	$-B$	$-A$
l.s.	$A - 3B$	$-3A - B$
r.s.	1	0

$$\Rightarrow A - 3B = 1$$

$$\wedge -3A - B = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{10}, B = -\frac{3}{10}$$

$$\gamma_s'' - \gamma_s' - 2\gamma_s = \sin x$$

$$\gamma_s = A \cos x + B \sin x$$

$$\gamma_s' = -A \sin x + B \cos x$$

$$\gamma_s'' = -A \cos x - B \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = \gamma_h + \gamma_s$$

Resonanzfall:

$$\text{Bsp.: } \gamma'' - \gamma = 2e^x \quad (*)$$

$$\text{Char. P. } \lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1/2} = \pm 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{FS } \{e^x, e^{-x}\}$$

$$r(x) = 2e^x$$

$$\text{Var. d. Konit. } \gamma_s = C(x)e^x$$

$$\gamma_s' = C'e^x + Ce^x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_s'' &= C''e^x + C'e^x + C'e^x + Ce^x \\ &= C''e^x + 2C'e^x + Ce^x \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow

$\gamma_s, \gamma_s', \gamma_s''$

einsetzen in (*)

$$C''e^x + 2C'e^x + \cancel{Ce^x} - \cancel{Ce^x} = 2e^x$$

\Rightarrow
: $e^x \neq 0$

$$C'' + 2C' = 2$$

$$C'' = 0 \Rightarrow C' = 1 \Rightarrow C = C(x) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_s = \boxed{x}e^x$$

Bei einfacher
Resonanz

Bsp.: $\gamma'' + \gamma = \sin x$ (harmon. Oszillator)

a) $\gamma'' + \gamma = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Char. P. : } \lambda^2 + 1 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{1/2} = \pm j$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{FS } \{ \sin x, \cos x \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_h = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x$$

b) inh. DGL

$$r(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow a + bj = j \text{ (einfache Resonanz)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_s = x \cdot (A \sin x + B \cos x)$$

wegen
einf. Resonanz!

$$\gamma_s' = A \sin x + B \cos x + x (A \cos x - B \sin x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_s'' &= A \cos x - B \sin x + A \cos x - B \sin x \\ &\quad + x (-A \sin x - B \cos x) \\ &= 2A \cos x - 2B \sin x - Ax \sin x - Bx \cos x \end{aligned}$$

Tabelle:

	$\sin x$	$\cos x$	$x \sin x$	$x \cos x$
γ_s	0	0	A	B
γ_s''	-2B	2A	-A	-B
l.S.	-2B	2A	0	0
r.S.	1	0	0	0

$$\Rightarrow A = 0, -2B = 1 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_5 = -\frac{x}{2} \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\gamma = \gamma_4 + \gamma_5 = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x - \frac{x}{2} \cos x} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{allg.} \\ \text{Lsg.} \end{array}$$

HA, Brücher, Bd 6, S. 86, A11) - A12)

1.6. Lineare Systeme mit konstanten Koeff.

(siehe Brücher, Bd 6, S. 66)

1.6.1 Eliminationsverfahren

Differentialoperator:

$$D: \gamma \mapsto \gamma'$$

$$D\gamma := \gamma', D^2\gamma := \gamma'', \dots, D^{n+1}\gamma = D^n(D\gamma) \text{ rekursiv}$$

$$\text{z. B. } (D^2 - D + 1)\gamma = \gamma'' - \gamma' + \gamma$$

$$\underline{\text{Bsp.:}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}(t) = x(t) + \gamma(t) + t \\ \dot{\gamma}(t) = 3x(t) - \gamma(t) \end{array} \right\} \text{ kurz: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x} = x + \gamma + t \\ \dot{\gamma} = 3x - \gamma \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{AB: } x(0) = -\frac{1}{4}; \quad \gamma(0) = 1$$

$$\vec{z} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad \dot{\vec{z}} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\vec{z}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \vec{z} + \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot 000$$

$=: A$

$=: \vec{b} \neq \vec{0}$

Inhomogenität

DGL-System
1. Ordnung

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x} - x - y &= t \\ -3x + \dot{y} + y &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (D-1)x - y &= t \\ -3x + (D+1)y &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

LGS:

	x	y	r. s.	Regel
	D-1	-1	t	1 · 3
(*)	-3	D+1	0	1 · (D-1)
	0	D ² -4	3t	



$$(D^2 - 4)y = 3t \Rightarrow \ddot{y} - 4y = 3t$$

$$z^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1/2} = \pm 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y_h = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{-2t}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \gamma_s &= A + Bt \\ \gamma_s' &= B \\ \gamma_s'' &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow -4A - 4Bt = 3t$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A=0} \wedge \boxed{B=-\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\gamma = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{-2t} - \frac{3}{4}t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow x &= \frac{1}{3}(D+1)\gamma = \frac{1}{3}D\gamma + \frac{1}{3}\gamma = \frac{1}{3}\dot{\gamma} + \frac{1}{3}\gamma \\ (*) &= \boxed{C_1 e^{2t} - \frac{C_2}{3} e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{4}(1+t) = x} \end{aligned}$$

$$x(0) = C_1 - \frac{C_2}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow C_1 - \frac{C_2}{3} = 0$$

$$\gamma(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_1 - \frac{C_2}{3} &= 0 \\ \wedge C_1 + C_2 &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{C_2 = \frac{3}{4}} \quad \boxed{C_1 = \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \frac{1}{4} e^{2t} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{4}(1+t) \\ \gamma(t) &= \frac{1}{4} e^{2t} + \frac{3}{4} e^{-2t} - \frac{3}{4}t \end{aligned}}$$

Lsg. d.
Awp's