

Lösningsförslag, Examenabel B1 TMV137, 160113

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a) $\int \frac{x-3}{x^2-3x+2} dx = \int \frac{x-3}{(x-1)(x-2)} dx = [PBU] = \int \frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1} dx = 2 \ln|x-2| - \ln|x-1| + C$

b) $\int x \sin x dx = [PI] = x(-\cos x) - \int 1(-\cos x) dx = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$

c) $\int \frac{e^{\ln x} \arctan(\ln x)}{x} dx = \int \frac{t \arctan t}{t+1} dt = [PI] = \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \arctan t \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{t+1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = \frac{1}{8} - \left[t - \arctan t \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2}$

d) $I = \int e^x \sin x dx = [PI] = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx = [PI] = e^x \sin x$

$- (e^x \cos x - \int e^x (-\sin x) dx) = e^x (\sin x - \cos x) - I$

∴ bootstrapping: $2I = e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C$

2a) $y' - xy = x$ 1:a ordn. linjär. $\int R: e^{\int -x dx} = e^{-x^2/2}$

∴ $\frac{d}{dx} (e^{-x^2/2} y) = x e^{-x^2/2} \Rightarrow e^{-x^2/2} y = \int \frac{1}{2} (e^{-x^2/2} y) dx =$

$= \int x e^{-x^2/2} dx = -e^{-x^2/2} + C \quad \therefore y = -1 + C e^{x^2/2}$

b) $y' - 2xy = 0$ Vi ser att $y=0$ är en potentiellt singular lösning

Om $y \neq 0$ så separabel elev: $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2xy \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} dy = 2x dx \Rightarrow$

$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int 2x dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = x^2 + C, \text{ cotr} \Rightarrow |y| = e^{x^2+C} = e^C e^{x^2} = C e^{x^2}, C > 0 \Rightarrow \pm y = C e^{x^2} \Rightarrow y = C e^{x^2}, C \neq 0$

Vi ser att $y=0$ är en potentiellt singular lösning (som alltså bara var potentiellt singular). ∴ $y = C e^{x^2}, C \in \mathbb{R}$

c) $y' = ky$ är bara linjär och separabel och lösning på ngt av dessa utis ger $y = C e^{kx}, C \in \mathbb{R}$

och värdenen ger $1 = |y(0)| = C e^{k \cdot 0} = C$, så att $y = e^{kx}$ och

$y(1) = e^{k \cdot 1}$ ger $k = \ln 2$ ∴ slut lösning $y = e^{(\ln 2)x} = 2^x$

d) $y'' - y' = x$ 2:a ordn. linjär $y = y_p + y_h$

y_h : Kar elev. $0 = v^2 - v = v(v-1) \Rightarrow v_{1,2} = 0$ eller $1 \Rightarrow y_h = C_1 + C_2 e^x$

Part. Lösungstasky TAV137

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20 Punkte) Ansatz $y_p = x^m (ax+b) = (m=1) = x(ax+b) = ax^2+bx$

$x = y_p'' - y_p' = 2a - (2ax+b) \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = -1 \Rightarrow$

$y = y_p + y_h = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + C_1 + C_2 e^x, C_i \in \mathbb{R}$

3) i) $f(x) = x^3 = x^3 + 0 = x^3 + \mathcal{O}(x^4)$ oder entgegengesetzt an

Maclaurin für $P_3(x) = x^3$

ii) $x^3 = (x-1+1)^3 = (x-1)^3 + 3(x-1)^2 + 3(x-1) + 1 = (x-1)^3 + 3(x-1)^2 + 3(x-1) + 1 + \mathcal{O}((x-1)^4)$ oder entgegengesetzt für

$P_3(x,1) = (x-1)^3 + 3(x-1)^2 + 3(x-1) + 1$

iii) $(\cos x - 1)^2 = (-\frac{x^2}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^4))^2 = \frac{x^4}{4} + 2(-\frac{x^2}{2})\mathcal{O}(x^4) + \mathcal{O}(x^4)^2 =$

$= \frac{x^4}{4} + \mathcal{O}(x^6) + \mathcal{O}(x^6) = \frac{x^4}{4} + \mathcal{O}(x^6) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\sin x - x)}{(x^4 + \mathcal{O}(x^6))} =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \mathcal{O}(x^5) - x)}{x^4 + \mathcal{O}(x^6)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(-\frac{1}{6} + \mathcal{O}(x^2))}{x^4(1 + \mathcal{O}(x^2))} = \frac{-\frac{1}{6} + 0}{1 + 0} = -\frac{1}{6}$

4) $y'' + 2y' + 2y = x \sin x$ 2.9 oder Lupa so $y = y_p + y_h$

Für $y_h: 0 = v^2 + 2v + 2 \Rightarrow v_{1,2} = -1 \pm i \Rightarrow y_h = e^{-x} (A \cos x + B \sin x)$

Ansatz $y_p = x^m (ax+b) \cos x + (cx+d) \sin x = (m=0) =$

$(ax+b) \cos x + (cx+d) \sin x \Rightarrow y_p' = \dots, y_p'' = \dots$ Einsetzen

i) eintragen für $x \sin x = y_p'' + 2y_p' + 2y_p = \dots =$

$= (cx - 2ax + d + 2c - 2b - 2c) \sin x + (2cx + ax + 2a + 2d + b + 2c) \cos x$

Identifikation der Koeffizienten $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2cx + 0 \\ 2c + 2d + b + 2c = 0 \\ c - 2a = 1 \\ d + 2c = 2b - 2c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$a = -2/5, b = 14/25, c = 1/5, d = -2/25$

$y = y_p + y_h = (-\frac{2}{5}x + \frac{14}{25}) \cos x + (\frac{1}{5}x - \frac{2}{25}) \sin x + e^{-x} (A \cos x + B \sin x)$

5) $\frac{dy}{dx} = v y (k-y) \Rightarrow (v \neq 0, y \neq k \text{ son für } v \neq 0) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \int v dx = \int \frac{1}{y(k-y)} dy = \frac{1}{k} \int \frac{1}{k-y} + \frac{1}{y} dy \Rightarrow v x + C = \frac{1}{k} (-\ln|k-y| + \ln|y|)$

$= \frac{1}{k} \ln \left| \frac{y}{k-y} \right| \Rightarrow \frac{y}{k-y} = \frac{1}{k} e^{v k x + C} = C e^{v k x}, C \neq 0$

lots Lösnungsaufgaben (M13)

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D0 am $\gamma = 0$ Lösung hier ist $\frac{y}{k-y} = C e^{nkx}$, $C = 10^5$

$\therefore y = \frac{KC e^{nkx}}{1 + e^{nkx}}$ (Mittlerer \Rightarrow)

$10^5 = y(0) = \frac{KC}{1+C}$, $2 \cdot 10^4 = y(1) = \frac{KC e^{nk}}{1 + C e^{nk}}$ auch

$10^5 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{nkx}}{e^{nkx} + C} \cdot KC = \left(\forall k > 0 \right) = \frac{KC}{0+C} = K$

$\therefore K = 10^5, C = 1/9, n = 10^{-5} \ln(9/7)$

6) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^3}}{\sqrt{x+x^{2/3}}} dx = \int_0^1 + \int_1^{\infty} = I_1 + I_2$

Re I_1 mit: $I_1 \leq e^{-1} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+x^{2/3}}} dx \leq e^{-1} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

da ja erfüllt sich $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{1/2}} dx$ konv. so ist I_1 auch

konv. positiv abgegrenzt per I_1 konv.

Wir vet ja, dass I_2 als Exponentialfunktion mit einer kubischen En wird polynom; hier speziell x^2

Alle hier ist das $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{x^3}} = 0$ oder $\frac{x^2}{e^{x^3}} < 1$ um

$x > x_0 > 0$ da x_0 in Abhängigkeit steht

$\therefore I_2 = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{x^3} \sqrt{x+x^{2/3}}} dx = \int_1^{x_0} + \int_{x_0}^{\infty} \leq \int_1^{x_0} + \int_{x_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

das $\int_{x_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ ist ein über-generalisiertes Integral und alle $\int_{x_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ konvergent nach $\int_{x_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ konvergent ent. Satz (2.21)

$\therefore I_1$ konv., I_2 konv. so I konv.

LMs Lösungsbeispiel TMV137 160113

7) (*) $y'' + 2y' + y = e^{-x} \arctan x$ 2te order linear SD

$y = y_p + y_h$ Für y_h a hom. eq. $0 = v^2 + 2v + 1 =$

$= (v+1)^2 \Rightarrow v_{1,2} = -1 \Rightarrow y_h = (Ax+B)e^{-x}$

Für y_p set up in eq. solve system of 1st order

(*) $\begin{cases} (D+1)y_p = z \\ (D+1)z = e^{-x} \arctan x \end{cases}$ $\text{Set } z' + z = e^{-x} \arctan x$

$C^* z = \int \frac{1}{dx} (C^* z) dx = \int e^x e^{-x} \arctan x dx = \int \arctan x dx$

$= [PI] = x \arctan x - \int x \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + C$

then do it back solve y_p , one boundary condition, then

with $C=0$, $y_p + y_h = z = (\text{ent. Lösung sein}) =$

$= x e^{-x} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \ln(x^2+1)$ $\therefore C^* y_p = \int \frac{1}{dx} (C^* y_p) dx$

$= \int e^x e^{-x} (x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1)) dx = \int (x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1)) dx$

$= I_1 + I_2$ \forall I_1 $= \int x \arctan x dx = [PI] =$

$= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2+1-1}{x^2+1} dx =$

$= \frac{1}{2} (x^2-1) \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} x + C$ \forall $I_2 =$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \ln(x^2+1) dx = [PI] = -\frac{1}{2} (x \ln(x^2+1) - \int \frac{x \cdot 2x}{x^2+1} dx)$

$= -\frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^2+1) + \int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} dx = -\frac{1}{2} x \ln(x^2+1) + x - \arctan x + C$

$\therefore y_p = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} ((x^2-3) \arctan x - x \ln(x^2+1))$ and

$y = y_p + y_h = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} ((x^2-3) \arctan x - x \ln(x^2+1)) + (Ax+B)e^{-x}$

8) Superposition principle: Summen of two solutions
to homogeneous LHS OR a particular solution (+ multiple general-
solutions) \forall C_1, C_2 : $\text{Se } C_1, C_2 \text{ linearly independent}$