

République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire
Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique
Université de Mohamed El Bachir El Ibrahimi
Faculté des sciences et de la technologies



Mathématiques 3

Solution Série N03(Equations différentielles)

Par : Dr. Bourahli Amel
Pour : 2^{ème} année ST (GC, GP, GM, AUTO, ELECT)

2021 / 2022

Exercice 01:

1. $y' \sin x - y \cos x = 0$ (équation à variable séparée)

$$y' \sin x = y \cos x \Rightarrow y' = y \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = \ln|\sin x| + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow |y| = e^C |\sin x|$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm e^C \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = k \sin x \quad | k \in \mathbb{R}$$

2. $y' + \frac{xy}{1-x^2} = 0$ (équation à variable séparée)

$$y' = -\frac{x}{1-x^2} y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{x}{1-x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -\frac{x}{1-x^2} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = \frac{1}{2} \ln|1-x^2| + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow |y| = \sqrt{|1-x^2|} e^C \Rightarrow y = \pm e^C \sqrt{|1-x^2|}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = k \sqrt{|1-x^2|} \quad | k \in \mathbb{R}$$

3. $y' = \frac{x^2 + 3y^2}{2xy}$

$$y' = \frac{1 + 3\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}{2\frac{y}{x}} \quad (\text{équation homogène})$$

$$\text{On pose } t = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = xt$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = t + x \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$t + x \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1 + 3t^2}{2t}$$

$$2t^2 + 2xt \frac{dt}{dx} = 1 + 3t^2$$

$$2xt \frac{dt}{dx} = 1 + t^2 \Rightarrow \frac{2xt \frac{dt}{dx}}{1+t^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{2t}{1+t^2} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \int \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln(1+t^2) = \ln|x| + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$1+t^2 = e^C |x| \Rightarrow 1+t^2 = kx \quad | k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 = kx \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2} = kx$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = kx^3 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - kx^3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = kx^3 - x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{kx^3 - x^2}$$

4. $(1-x^3)y' + 3x^2y = -y^2$ (équation de Bernoulli)

On divise l'équation par y^2 , on obtient

$$(1-x^3)y' y^{-2} + 3x^2 y^{-1} = -1$$

on pose $z = y^{-1}$ donc $z' = -y' y^{-2}$

$$-(1-x^3)z' + 3x^2z = -1$$

$$-(1-x^3)z' + 3x^2z = 0$$

$$(1-x^3)z' = 3x^2z \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{3x^2}{1-x^3} dx$$

$$\ln|z| = -\ln|1-x^3| + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow z = \frac{k}{1-x^3} \quad | k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$z = \frac{k(x)}{1-x^3} \Rightarrow z'(x) = \frac{k'(x)(1-x^3) + 3x^2k(x)}{(1-x^3)^2}$$

$$\frac{-k'(x)(1-x^3)^2}{(1-x^3)^2} + \frac{3x^2k(x)}{1-x^3} - \frac{3x^2k(x)}{1-x^3} = -1$$

$$k'(x) = \frac{1-x^3}{1-x^3} = 1 \Rightarrow k(x) = x + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Donc $z(x) = \frac{x+C}{1-x^3}$

D'où $y = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1-x^3}{x+C}$

Exercice 2:

$$1 - y'(x) - 4y(x) = 3$$

L'équation homogène est $y' - 4y = 0$

$$y' = 4y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 4y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = 4 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = 4x + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow |y| = e^{4x+C}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm e^C \cdot e^{4x} = K e^{4x} \quad | K \in \mathbb{R}$$

La solution générale de l'équation homogène est $y(x) = K e^{4x}$

Solution particulière $y_p(x) = g(x) e^{4x}$ avec $g(x)$ primitive de $3 e^{-4x}$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = -\frac{3}{4} e^{-4x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p(x) = -\frac{3}{4} e^{-4x} \cdot e^{4x} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

Donc la solution générale est $y(x) = K e^{4x} - \frac{3}{4}$

$$2 - y' + y = 2e^x$$

L'équation homogène est $y' + y = 0$

$$y' = -y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = -dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = -x + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow |y| = e^{-x+C} = e^C \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm e^C \cdot e^{-x} = K e^{-x} \quad | K \in \mathbb{R}$$

Variation de la constante $y(x) = k(x) e^{-x} \Rightarrow y'(x) = k'(x) e^{-x} - k(x) e^{-x}$

$$k'(x) e^{-x} - k(x) e^{-x} + k(x) e^{-x} = 2 e^x$$

$$K'(x) = 2e^{2x} \Rightarrow K(x) = e^{2x} + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Donc } y(x) = (e^{2x} + C)e^{-x} = Ce^{-x} + e^x$$

$$3. y' - \tan x y = \sin x$$

L'équation homogène est $y' - \tan x y = 0$

$$y' = \tan x y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \tan x dx = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$\ln|y| = -\ln|\cos x| + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$|y| = e^C \cdot e^{-\ln|\cos x|} \Rightarrow y = \pm e^C \cdot \frac{1}{|\cos x|}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = K \cdot \frac{1}{|\cos x|} \quad | K \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{K}{\cos x} \quad | K \in \mathbb{R}$$

Variation de la constante $y(x) = \frac{K(x)}{\cos x}$

$$y'(x) = \frac{K'(x)\cos x + \sin x K(x)}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\frac{K'(x)\cos x + \sin x K(x)}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\sin x K(x)}{\cos^2 x} = \sin x$$

$$\frac{K'(x)}{\cos x} = \sin x \Rightarrow K'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$$

$$K(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2(x) + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Donc } y(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin^2(x) + C}{\cos x}$$

$$4. y' - \frac{y}{x} = x$$

L'équation homogène est $y' - \frac{y}{x} = 0$

$$y' = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln|y| = \ln|x| + C \Rightarrow |y| = e^{\ln|x| + C} = e^C |x| \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = \pm e^c \Rightarrow y = k \quad | k \in \mathbb{R}$$

Variation de la constante $y(x) = k(x)/x$

$$y'(x) = k'(x)x + k(x)$$

$$k'(x)x + k(x) - k(x) = x \Rightarrow k'(x) = 1$$

$$k(x) = x + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Donc } y(x) = (x+C)/x = 1 + C/x$$

$$5- (1+x)y' = 2-y$$

L'équation homogène est $(1+x)y' + y = 0$

$$(1+x)y' = -y \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-y}{1+x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{-dx}{1+x} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = - \int \frac{dx}{1+x}$$

$$\ln|y| = -\ln|1+x| + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$|y| = e^C \cdot e^{-\ln|1+x|} = e^C \cdot e^{\ln \frac{1}{|1+x|}}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{e^C}{1+x} = \frac{k}{1+x} \quad | k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(x) = \frac{k}{1+x}$$

Variation de la constante $y(x) = \frac{k(x)}{1+x}$

$$y'(x) = \frac{k'(x)(1+x) - k(x)}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$\frac{(1+x)k'(x)(1+x) - k(x)(1+x)}{(1+x)^2} = 2 - \frac{k(x)}{1+x}$$

$$k'(x) - \frac{k(x)}{1+x} = 2 - \frac{k(x)}{1+x}$$

$$k'(x) = 2 \Rightarrow k(x) = 2x + C$$

(7)

$$\text{Donc } y(x) = \frac{2x+C}{1+x}$$

Exercice 03:

Résoudre les problèmes de Cauchy suivants

$$1 - y' - 2y = 4, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

L'équation homogène est $y' - 2y = 0$

$$y' = 2y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = 2dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2x + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow |y| = e^C \cdot e^{2x} \Rightarrow y = \pm e^C e^{2x}$$

$$\text{Donc } y(x) = K e^{2x} \quad | K \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(x) = k(x) e^{2x} \Rightarrow y'(x) = k'(x) e^{2x} + 2k(x) e^{2x}$$

$$k'(x) e^{2x} + 2k(x) e^{2x} - 2k(x) e^{2x} = 4$$

$$k'(x) = 4e^{-2x} \Rightarrow k(x) = -2e^{-2x} + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Donc } y(x) = (-2e^{-2x} + C) e^{2x} = Ce^{2x} - 2$$

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow C = 2$$

$$\text{Donc } y(x) = 2e^{2x} - 2$$

$$2 - y' - \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{x}, \quad y(1) = 0$$

L'équation homogène est $y' - \frac{y}{x} = 0$

$$y' = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln|y| = \ln|x| + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow |y| = e^C \cdot e^{\ln|x|}$$

$$y = \pm e^C x \Rightarrow y = Kx \quad | K \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(x) = k(x)x, \quad y'(x) = k'(x) \cdot x + k(x)$$

(4)

$$x'(x) \cdot x + k(x) - k(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$y(x) = \left(-\frac{1}{x} + C\right)x = (x-1) \Rightarrow y(x) = (x-1)$$

$$y(1) = 0 \Rightarrow C - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow C = 1$$

D'où $y(x) = x - 1$

$$3 - y' - 2y = 2x \quad y(0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

L'équation homogène est $y' - 2y = 0$

$$y' = 2y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = 2dx$$

$$\ln|y| = 2x + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$|y| = e^C \cdot e^{2x} \Rightarrow y = \pm e^C \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$y = k e^{2x} \quad | k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(x) = k(x) e^{2x} \Rightarrow y'(x) = k'(x) e^{2x} + 2k(x) e^{2x}$$

$$k'(x) e^{2x} + 2k(x) e^{2x} - 2k(x) e^{2x} = 2x$$

$$k'(x) = 2x e^{-2x}$$

$$u(x) = x$$

$$v(x) = e^{-2x}$$

$$u'(x) = 1$$

$$v(x) = \frac{-1}{2} e^{-2x}$$

$$k(x) = \int 2x e^{2x} dx = -x e^{2x} + \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$k(x) = x e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(x) = \left(x e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} + C\right) e^{2x}$$

D'où $y(x) = -x - \frac{1}{2} + C e^{2x}$

$$y(0) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} + C = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{Donc } y(x) = -x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} e^{2x}$$

(5)

$$4 - x^2 y' - (2x-1)y = x^2, y(1) = 1, x > 0$$

L'équation homogène est $y' - \frac{2x-1}{x^2} y = 0$

$$y' = \frac{2x-1}{x^2} y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{2x-1}{x^2} dx = \left(\frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx$$

$$\ln|y| = 2 \ln|x| + \frac{1}{x} + c \quad |c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= 2 \ln x + \frac{1}{x} + c \quad \text{car } x > 0$$

$$|y| = e^c \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot e^{\ln x^2} \Rightarrow y = \pm e^c x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} = k x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} \quad |k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = k x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$y(x) = k(x) x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} \Rightarrow y'(x) = k'(x) (x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}}) + k(x) (x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}})'$$

$$= k'(x) (x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}}) + k(x) \left[2x e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{1}{x^2} x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} \right]$$

$$y'(x) = k'(x) (x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}}) + k(x) (2x e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e^{\frac{1}{x}})$$

$$= (k'(x) x^2 + 2x k(x) - k(x)) e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\underbrace{(k'(x) x^2 + 2x k(x) - k(x)) e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{2x-1}{x^2} k(x) x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}}}_{= 1} = 1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow k(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + c \quad |c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Donc } y(x) = (e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + c) x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} = x^2 e^{-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}} + c x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$y(x) = c x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} + x^2$$

$$y(1) = 1 \Rightarrow c + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow c = 0$$

$$\text{D'où } y(x) = x^2$$

$$5. (x+1)y' - xy + 1 = 0, y(0) = 2, x > -1$$

$$y' - \frac{x}{x+1} y = \frac{-1}{x+1}$$

L'équation homogène est $y' - \frac{x}{x+1} y = 0$

$$y' = \frac{x}{x+1} y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{x}{x+1} dx = \left(\frac{x+1-1}{x+1} \right) dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = x - \ln|x+1| + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$|y| = \frac{e^C \cdot e^x}{x+1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\pm e^C \cdot e^x}{x+1} = \frac{k e^x}{x+1} \quad | k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(x) = \frac{k(x) e^x}{x+1} \Rightarrow y'(x) = \frac{(k(x) e^x)'(x+1) - k(x) e^x}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$y'(x) = \frac{(k'(x) e^x + k(x) e^x)(x+1) - k(x) e^x}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{(k'(x) e^x + k(x) e^x)(x+1) - k(x) e^x}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{x k(x) e^x}{x+1} = \frac{-1}{x+1}$$

$$\frac{k'(x) e^x}{x+1} = \frac{-1}{x+1} \Rightarrow k'(x) = -e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow k(x) = +e^{-x} + C \quad | C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Donc } y(x) = \frac{(e^{-x} + C) e^x}{x+1} = \frac{C e^x + 1}{x+1}$$

$$y(0) = 2 \Rightarrow C + 1 = 2 \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$\text{La solution est donc } y(x) = \frac{e^x + 1}{x+1}$$

Exercice 4:

$$1. y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0$$

L'équation caractéristique est $r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0$

$$\Delta = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 2 \text{ et } r_2 = 3$$

La solution générale est $y(x) = \lambda e^{2x} + \mu e^{3x} \quad | \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

$$2. y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$$

L'équation caractéristique est $r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0$

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow r = -2$$

La solution générale est $y(x) = (\lambda x + c)e^{-2x}$ $\lambda, c \in \mathbb{R}$

3. $y'' + 2y' + y = 0$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 0$

L'équation caractéristique est $r^2 + 2r + 1 = 0$

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow r = -1$$

La solution générale est $y(x) = (\lambda x + \mu)e^{-x}$ $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

$$y'(x) = \lambda e^{-x} - (\lambda x + \mu)e^{-x}$$

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = \mu = 1 \\ y'(0) = \lambda - \mu = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 1 \\ \mu = 1 \end{cases}$$

La solution est $y(x) = (x+1)e^{-x}$

4. $y'' + 4y = 0$, $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 2$

L'équation caractéristique est $r^2 + 4 = 0$

$$\Delta = -16 < 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm 2i$$

La solution générale est $y(x) = \lambda \cos(2x) + \mu \sin(2x)$ $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

$$y'(x) = -2\lambda \sin(2x) + 2\mu \cos(2x)$$

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = \lambda = 0 \\ y'(0) = 2\mu = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 0 \\ \mu = 1 \end{cases}$$

La solution est $y(x) = \sin(2x)$

5. $y'' + 3y' = 0$, $y(0) = 0$, $y(1) = 1$

L'équation caractéristique est $r^2 + 3r = 0$

$$\Delta = 9 > 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 0 \text{ et } r_2 = -3$$

La solution générale est $y(x) = \lambda + \mu e^{-3x}$ $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

$$y'(x) = -3\mu e^{-3x}$$

(8)

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = \lambda + \mu = 0 \\ y(1) = \lambda + \mu e^{-3} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda = -\mu = \frac{e^3}{e^3 - 1}$$

La solution est $y(x) = \frac{e^3}{e^3 - 1} (1 - e^{-3x})$.

Exercice 05:

1. $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 4x^2$

L'équation homogène est $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$

L'équation caractéristique est $r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0$

$$\Delta = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 1 \text{ et } r_2 = 2$$

La solution générale est de l'équation homogène est

$$y(x) = \lambda e^x + \mu e^{2x} = \lambda e^x + \mu e^{2x} \quad \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y_p(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \Rightarrow y'_p(x) = 2ax + b$$

$$y''_p(x) = 2a$$

$$y''_p(x) - 3y'_p(x) + 2y_p(x) = 2a - 6ax - 3b + 2ax^2 + 2bx + 2c = 4x^2$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a = 4 \\ 2b - 6a = 0 \\ 2c - 3b + 2a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 6 \\ c = 7 \end{cases}$$

La solution générale de l'équation est $y(x) = \lambda e^x + \mu e^{2x} + 2x^2 + 6x + 7$

2. $y'' + 2y' + y = 4x e^x$

L'équation homogène est $y'' + 2y' + y = 0$

L'équation caractéristique est $r^2 + 2r + 1 = 0$

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow r = -1$$

La solution générale de l'équation homogène est $y(x) = (\lambda x + \mu) e^{-x}$

où $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

$$y_p(x) = (ax+b)e^x \Rightarrow y_p'(x) = (2a+a+b)e^x$$

$$y_p''(x) = (ax+a+b)e^x$$

$$(ax+2a+b)e^x + (2ax+2a+2b)e^x + (ax+b)e^x = 4xe^x$$

$$\begin{cases} 4a = 4 \\ 2a+b+2a+2b+b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ 4+4b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-1 \end{cases}$$

Donc $y_p(x) = (x-1)e^x$

$$y(x) = (\lambda x + \mu)e^{-x} + (x-1)e^x.$$

3- $y'' + y = \cos x$

L'équation homogène est $y'' + y = 0$

L'équation caractéristique est $r^2 + 1 = 0$

$$\Delta = -4 < 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm i$$

La solution générale de l'équation homogène est $y_h(x) = \lambda \cos x + \mu \sin x$

$$y_p(x) = \lambda(x) \cos x + \mu(x) \sin x$$

$$y_1(x) = \cos x, \quad y_2(x) = \sin x$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda'(x) \cos x + \mu'(x) \sin x = 0 \\ -\lambda'(x) \sin x + \mu'(x) \cos x = \cos x \end{cases}$$

En multipliant la première ligne par $\sin x$ et la seconde par $\cos x$, on obtient

$$\begin{cases} \lambda'(x) \cos x \sin x + \mu'(x) \sin^2 x = 0 \\ -\lambda'(x) \sin x \cos x + \mu'(x) \cos^2 x = \cos^2 x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu'(x) \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2} \Rightarrow \mu(x) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin(2x)}{4}$$

$$\lambda'(x) \cos x + \cos^2 x \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda'(x) = -\cos x \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos^2(x)$$

(10)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_p(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x \cos x + \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sinh(2x)}{4} \right) \sin x \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x \cos x + \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2 \cosh x \sinh x}{4} \right) \sin x \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x \cos x + \left(\frac{x}{2} \sin x + \frac{\cosh x \sin^2 x}{2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cos x (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) + \frac{x}{2} \sin x \\
 &= \frac{\cos x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \sin x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Donc } y(x) &= C \cos x + \mu \sin x + \frac{\cos x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \sin x \\
 &= C \cos x + \left(\mu + \frac{x}{2} \right) \sin x \quad | C, \mu \in \mathbb{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4 - y'' - y = -6 \cos x + 2 \sin x$$

L'équation homogène est $y'' - y = 0$

L'équation caractéristique est $r^2 - 1 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = 1, r_2 = -1$$

donc la solution de l'équation homogène est $y(x) = \lambda e^x + \mu e^{-x} \quad \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

$$g(x) = -6 \cos x + 2 \sin x, \text{ avec } \alpha = 0, \beta = 1, p_1(x) = -6, p_2(x) = 2$$

$$g(x) = e^{\alpha x} (p_1(x) \cos(\beta x) + p_2(x) \sin(\beta x))$$

$\alpha + i\beta = i$ n'est pas racine de l'équation caractéristique, donc

$$y_p(x) = A \cos x + B \sin x$$

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

$$\Rightarrow y_p''(x) = -A \cos x - B \sin x$$

$$-A \cos x - B \sin x - A \cos x - B \sin x = -6 \cos x + 2 \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow -2A \cos x - 2B \sin x = -6 \cos x + 2 \sin x$$

$$\begin{cases} -2A = -6 \\ -2B = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 3 \\ B = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{donc } y_p(x) = 3\cos x - \sin x$$

D'où la solution générale est

$$y(x) = \lambda e^x + \mu e^{-x} + 3\cos x - \sin x \quad \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Exercice 6.

$$1) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = y$$

cette EDP est linéaire, non homogène et d'ordre 2

$$2) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + u \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) = 1$$

cette EDP n'est pas linéaire, elle est d'ordre 1, non homogène

$$3) \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4} = 0$$

cette EDP est linéaire, homogène et d'ordre 4

$$4) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \sin(x)$$

cette EDP est linéaire, non homogène et d'ordre 2

$$5) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \sin(u) = e^y$$

cette EDP est non linéaire, non homogène, d'ordre 2

Exercice 7

$$\text{Si } u(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow u$ est bien une solution

$$\sin u(x, y) = e^x \sin y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = e^x \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -e^x \sin y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = e^x \sin y - e^x \sin y = 0$$

$\Rightarrow u$ est bien une solution

Exercice 08:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + u = 0 \quad \text{où} \quad u = u(x, y)$$

On pose $u(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = X'(x)Y(y), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = X''(x)Y(y)$$

$$X''(x)Y(y) + X(x)Y(y) = 0 \Rightarrow X''(x) + X(x) = 0$$

L'équation caractéristique est $r^2 + 1 = 0$, $r = \pm i$

$$X(x) = \lambda \cos x + \mu \sin x$$

$$\text{Donc } u(x, y) = \lambda(y) \cos x + \mu(y) \sin x$$

Exercice 09:

On pose $\xi = x + y$, $\eta = x - y$, alors en utilisant la règle de chaînes

nous obtenons:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial y}{\partial y}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right) (-1)$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4 \partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y) = \int f(x) dy + g(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y) = h(y) + g(x)$$

où f, g et h sont des fonctions dérivables arbitraires. Donc

$$u(x, y) = g(x+y) + h(x-y)$$

Exercice 10:

$$1) \int_0^{\infty} u^4 e^{-u^3} du$$

$$\text{on pose } t = u^3, du = \frac{dt}{3t^{2/3}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} u^4 e^{-u^3} dt = \int_0^{\infty} t^{4/3} e^{-t} \frac{dt}{3t^{2/3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\infty} t^{2/3} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\infty} t^{5/3-1} e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$$

$$2) \int_a^{\infty} e^{2a u - u^2} du = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(u-a)^2 + a^2} du$$

posons $t = (u-a)^2 \Rightarrow dt = 2(u-a) du = 2\sqrt{t} du$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(u-a)^2 + a^2} du &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{a^2} e^{-t} \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}} \\ &= \frac{e^{a^2}}{2} \int_0^{\infty} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt \\ &= \frac{e^{a^2}}{2} \int_0^{\infty} t^{\frac{1}{2}-1} e^{-t} dt \\ &= \frac{e^{a^2}}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \int_0^1 \frac{du}{\sqrt[3]{1-u^4}}$$

on pose $t = u^4 \Rightarrow dt = 4t^{\frac{3}{4}} du$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{du}{\sqrt[3]{1-u^4}} &= \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt[3]{1-t} \cdot 4t^{3/4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 t^{-\frac{3}{4}} (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{3}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{4}-1} (1-t)^{\frac{2}{3}-1} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} B\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$4) \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1+u}{1-u}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

on pose $t = 1+u$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1+u}{1-u}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \int_{-1}^1 (1+u)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-u)^{-\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= \int_0^2 t^{\frac{1}{2}} (2-t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^2 t^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{t}{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

posons $x = \frac{t}{2}$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1+u}{1-u}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} du = 2 \int_0^1 x^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^{\frac{3}{2}-1} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} dx$$

$$= 2B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$