

Definition:

$$F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0. \quad \text{E.D d'ordre } n.$$

$y : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: solution.

y : n fois dérivable.

Equation à variable séparées :

$$y' = \frac{g(x)}{f(y)} \quad \text{ou} \quad \underbrace{y'} \cdot \underbrace{f(y)} = \underbrace{g(x)}$$

Exp: $x^c \cdot y' = e^{-x}$

$$\underbrace{y'} \cdot \underbrace{x^c} = \frac{1}{\underbrace{x^c}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x^c = \frac{1}{x^c}$$

$$\int dy x^c = \int \frac{dx}{x^c} + c$$

$$e^y = -\frac{1}{x} + c$$

$$\| y = \ln\left(-\frac{1}{x} + c\right) \|$$

Equation diff. linéaire:

$$a_0(x) \cdot y + a_1(x) y' + a_2(x) y'' + \dots + a_n(x) y^{(n)} = \underbrace{g(x)}$$

Equation diff. linéaire homogène : (sans second membre)

$$a_0(x) y + a_1(x) y' + \dots + a_n(x) y^{(n)} = 0.$$

E.D.L. à coef. constant:

$$a_0 y + a_1 y' + \dots + a_n y^{(n)} = g(x)$$

a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n : constantes.

a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n : Constante.

Exp: $y' + \Gamma(x)y = e^x$: E.D.L avec un 1^{er} membre: $y(x) = e^x$

$y' + \Gamma(x)y = 0$: ,, homogène.

$y'^2 - y = x$: E.D Non linéaire.

Principe de Linéarité:

y_1 et y_2 sont sol de l'E.D.L.H: $a_0(x)y + a_1(x)y' + \dots + a_n(x)y^{(n)} = 0$

alors: $\lambda y_1 + \mu y_2 \in \mathcal{S}$. E.D.L.H.

Résolution: E.D.L.A.S.M:

$$a_0(x)y + a_1(x)y' + \dots + a_n(x)y^{(n)} = g(x). \quad (E)$$

→ Trouver une solution particulière: y_p de (E).

→ Trouver l'ensemble des solutions de l'E.D.H: y_{lin}

$$a_0 y + a_1 y' + \dots + a_n y^{(n)} = 0.$$

→ $y_p + y_{\text{lin}} \in \mathcal{S}(E)$.

E.D.L du premier ordre:

$$y' = a(x)y + b(x)$$

2.1. $y' = ay$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = ay \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int a \cdot dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = ax + k \\ \Rightarrow y = e^{ax+k} = e^{ax} \underbrace{e^k}_c = c \cdot e^{ax}.$$

2.2 $y' = a(x) \cdot y$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = a(x)y \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int a(x) dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = \int a(x) dx + k \\ y = k \cdot e^{\int a(x) dx}$$

2.3. $y' = a(x)y + b(x)$

$$y = k \cdot e^{\dots}$$

$$2. s. \quad y' = a(x)y + b(x)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y' = a(x)y \\ y_{\text{SSM}} \end{array} \right. : (E_0) \rightarrow y_{\text{SSM}} = k e^{\int a(x) dx}$$

$$y' = 2x y + 4x \quad y_2 = -2$$

Méthode de la variation de la constante:

$$y_{\text{SSM}}(x) = k \cdot e^{A(x)} \quad k \in \mathbb{R}. \quad A(x) = \int a(x) dx$$

$$y_p = k(x) \cdot e^{A(x)} \rightsquigarrow y'_p = k'(x) \cdot e^{A(x)} + \underbrace{a(x)}_{A'(x)} \cdot k(x) e^{A(x)}$$

$$y'_p = a(x)y_p + b(x) = k'(x)e^{A(x)} + a(x) \cdot \underbrace{k(x)}_{y_p} \cdot e^{A(x)}$$

$$k'(x) \cdot e^{A(x)} = b(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k'(x) = e^{-A(x)} \cdot b(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k(x) = \int b(x) e^{-A(x)} dx$$

$$y_p = \left(\int b(x) e^{-A(x)} dx \right) \cdot e^{A(x)}$$

la solution générale:

$$y = y_p + y_H$$

$$y = \left(\int b(x) e^{-A(x)} dx \right) \cdot e^{A(x)} + k \cdot e^{A(x)} \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Exp: } y' + y = e^x + 1$$

$$1) \text{ S.E.A: } y' + y = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -y \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = - \int dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = -x + k$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\| y_H = k \cdot e^{-x} \right\| \quad k \in \mathbb{R}.$$

ii) solution particulière :

$$y = k(x) \cdot e^{-x}$$

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

$$y'_p + y_p = e^x + 1$$

$$e^x \left(\underbrace{k'(x) \cdot e^{-x}} - \cancel{k(x) \cdot e^{-x}} + \cancel{k(x) e^{-x}} = e^x + 1 \right)$$

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

$$k(x) = \int (e^{2x} + e^x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{2x} + e^x + c$$

$$y_p = \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + e^x + c \right) \cdot e^{-x} = \frac{1}{2} e^x + 1 \quad (c=0)$$

iii) sol. gen:

$$y = y_p + y_H = \left(\frac{1}{2} e^x + 1 \right) + k \cdot e^{-x} \quad (k \in \mathbb{R})$$

Theorem de Cauchy - Lipschitz :

$$y' = a(x)y + b(x) \quad \text{E.D.L. du } 1^{\text{er}} \text{ ordre.}$$

$$a, b: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{continues sur l'ouvert } I.$$

alors, pour tout $x_0 \in I$ et $y_0 \in \mathbb{R}$: il existe une et une seule solution y tj :

$$\| y(x_0) = y_0 \|$$

$$\| y(1) = 2 \|$$

$$\text{Ex } p: \quad y(1) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot e + 1 \right) + k \cdot e^{-1} = 2.$$

$$k = e - \frac{e^2}{2}$$

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

3. E.D.L. Second ordre à coefficients constants.

3.1. $ay'' + by' + cy = g(x)$. (E)

$$ay'' + by' + cy = 0 \quad (E_0)$$

Theorem: l'ensemble des sol de (E_0) est un \mathbb{R} -espace vectoriel de dimension 2

3.2. Eqtion homogène:

$$ay'' + by' + cy = 0 \quad (E_0)$$

on cherche des solutions de ce type: $y(x) = e^{rx}$.

$$(ar^2 + br + c)e^{rx} = 0.$$

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0. \quad (E.c)$$

i) $\Delta > 0$:
 (r_1, r_2) $y(x) = \lambda e^{r_1 x} + \mu e^{r_2 x}$: où $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

ii) $\Delta = 0$
 (r_0) $y(x) = (\lambda + \mu x) \cdot e^{r_0 x}$ $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$.

iii) $\Delta < 0$:
 $r_1 = \alpha + i\beta$.
 $r_2 = \alpha - i\beta$.
 $y(x) = \lambda e^{(\alpha+i\beta)x} + \mu e^{(\alpha-i\beta)x}$
 $= e^{\alpha x} (\lambda e^{i\beta x} + \mu e^{-i\beta x})$
 $= e^{\alpha x} (\lambda \cos(\beta x) + \mu \sin(\beta x))$

Exp: ① $y'' - y' - 2y = 0$.

$$r^2 - r - 2 = 0.$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 4(2) = 9 > 0 : r_1 = -1, r_2 = 2.$$

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

② $y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0$

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

$$(\Delta = 0) \quad r_0 = 2$$

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

$$(3) \quad y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 4 \cdot 4 = -16 = (4i)^2$$

$$r_1 = 1 + 2i$$

$$r_2 = 1 - 2i$$

$$y(x) = e^x \cdot (\rho \cos(2x) + \lambda \sin(2x)) \quad (\rho, \lambda \in \mathbb{R})$$

3.3 Eq. avec second membre:

$$ay'' + by' + cy = g(x).$$

$$\begin{cases} y(x_0) = y_0 \\ y'(x_0) = y_1 \end{cases}$$

la solution générale: $\Rightarrow y_{\text{gen}} = \tilde{y}_{\text{hom}} + \tilde{y}_{\text{part}}$

3.4. Recherche d'une solution particulière:

$$e^{ax} P(x), \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad P(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x].$$

$$y_0 = e^{ax} \cdot \underline{x^m} \cdot \underline{\varphi(x)}. \quad (\underline{dy} \varphi(x) = \underline{dy} P(x))$$

$$y_0 = e^{ax} \cdot \varphi(x) \quad \{m=0\}$$

si a n'est pas racine de l'E.C.

$$m=1$$

$$y_0 = e^{ax} \cdot x \cdot \varphi(x)$$

si a est une racine simple de l'E.C.

$$m=2$$

$$y_0 = e^{ax} \cdot x^2 \cdot \varphi(x)$$

si a est racine double de l'E.C.

$$y(x) = e^{ax} \cdot \left(\underline{P_1} \cdot \underline{\cos(Px)} + \underline{P_2} \cdot \underline{\sin(Px)} \right)$$

$$y_0 = e^{\alpha x} \cdot (\varphi_1(x) \cdot \cos(p_1 x) + \varphi_2(x) \cdot \sin(p_1 x))$$

si $(\alpha + ip_1)$ n'est pas racine de l'É.C.

$$y_0 = e^{\alpha x} \cdot x \cdot (\varphi_1 \cos(p_1 x) + \varphi_2 \sin(p_1 x))$$

si $\alpha + ip_1$ racine de l'É.C.

φ_1 et φ_2 sont deux polynômes de degré $n = \max(p_1, p_2)$.

$$(E_0): y'' - 7y' + 6y = 0.$$

$$r^2 - 7r + 6 = 0$$

$$(r-2)(r-3) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{ \lambda e^{2x} + \mu e^{3x} \mid \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$(2) \quad y'' - 7y' + 6y = 4x e^x = g(x) = e^{\alpha x} \cdot p(x) \quad \alpha(x) = 4x, \quad \alpha = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\alpha=1} \quad y_p(x) &= (ax+b) \cdot e^x \rightsquigarrow y'_p = a \cdot e^x + (ax+b)e^x = (ax+a+b)e^x \\ &\rightsquigarrow y''_p = a \cdot e^x + a \cdot e^x + (ax+b)e^x \end{aligned}$$

$$y''_p - 7y'_p + 6y_p = 4x e^x$$

$$(ax + 2a + b)e^x - 7 \cdot (ax + a + b)e^x + 6(ax + b)e^x = 4x e^x$$

$$(2) \quad (a - 7a + 6a)x + 2a + b - 7(a + b) + 6b = 4x.$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a = 4 \\ -3a + 2b = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$y_p(x) = (2x + 3)e^x.$$

$$(iii) \quad \{ (2x+3)e^x + \lambda e^{2x} + \mu e^{3x}, (\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}) \}.$$

Méthode de la variation de la constante:

y_1, y_2 est base de solution de (E_0) , on cherche un col particulière sous

forme $\underline{y}_0 = \underline{\lambda} y_1 + \underline{\mu} y_2$ λ, μ : fonctions qui vérifient :

$$(P): \begin{cases} \lambda' y_1 + \mu' y_2 = 0 \\ \lambda' y_1' + \mu' y_2' = \frac{\partial W}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{y}_0', \underline{y}_0'' \rightarrow a y_0'' + b y_0' + c y_0 = \partial W$$

Exp. $1 \cdot y'' + y = \frac{1}{\cos(x)} \quad \parallel x \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[\parallel$

$$y'' + y = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \underbrace{\cos(x)}_{y_1} + \mu \underbrace{\sin(x)}_{y_2}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \lambda' y_1 + \mu' y_2 = 0 \\ \lambda' y_1' + \mu' y_2' = \frac{\partial(x)}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin(x) \\ \cos(x) \end{cases} \begin{cases} \lambda' \cos(x) + \mu' \sin(x) = 0 \\ -\lambda' \sin(x) + \mu' \cos(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(x)} \quad (a=1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda' \cos(x) \sin(x) + \mu' \sin^2(x) = 0 & (1) \\ -\lambda' \sin(x) \cos(x) + \mu' \cos^2(x) = 1 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \times (2) \quad \parallel \mu' = 1 \parallel \Rightarrow \mu(x) = x$$

$$\lambda' \cos(x) + \sin(x) = 0$$

$$\lambda' = -\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \Rightarrow \lambda(x) = \ln(\cos(x))$$

$$y_0(x) = x \sin(x) + \ln(\cos(x)) \cdot \cos(x)$$

$$y_0 = x \sin(x) + \ln(\cos(x)) \cos(x) + \lambda \cos(x) + \mu \sin(x) \quad \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$$