

$$1. \frac{dy}{dx} + x(y-1)^3 = 0 \quad y \neq 1 \rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{(y-1)^3} = -\int x dx = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C_1$$

$$y(x) \equiv 1 \quad \text{är en lösning} \quad -\frac{1}{2(y-1)^2} + C_2 \Rightarrow y(x) = 1 \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + C}}$$

För alla $x_0, y_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ finns en lösning till $y' = f(x, y) = -x(y-1)^3$ $y(x_0) = y_0$ med

$$\text{för } y_0 = 1: y(x) \equiv 1, \text{ för } y_0 > 1: y(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - x_0^2 + \frac{1}{(y_0-1)^2}}}$$

$$\text{för } y_0 < 1: y(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - x_0^2 + \frac{1}{(y_0-1)^2}}}$$

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

$$\text{Steg 1 (} y'' + 2y' + y = 0 \text{): } \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0, \lambda_+ = \lambda_- = -1, y_H(x) = (c + dx)e^{-x}$$

$$\text{Steg 2: Ansats } y(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \quad (y' = 2ax + b, y'' = 2a)$$

$$2a + 2(2ax + b) + (ax^2 + bx + c) \stackrel{!}{=} x^2 \Rightarrow a = 1, b = -4, c = 6$$

$$\text{Steg 3: } y(x) = y_H(x) + y_P(x) \quad y_P(x) = x^2 - 4x + 6$$

$$\text{IVP } y(0) = 6, y'(0) = -4 \Rightarrow y(x) = x^2 - 4x + 6$$

$$3. \text{Steg 1: } y' + 2xy = 0 \Rightarrow y_H(x) = Ce^{-x^2}$$

$$\text{Steg 2: Ansats } y_P = C(x)e^{-x^2} \quad (y_P' = (C' - 2xC)e^{-x^2})$$

$$(C' - 2xC + 2xC)e^{-x^2} = 1 \Rightarrow C' = e^{+x^2} \Rightarrow C(x) = \int_{x_0}^x e^{u^2} du$$

$$\text{Steg 3: } y(x) = Ce^{-x^2} + e^{-x^2} \int_{x_0}^x e^{u^2} du$$

$$\text{IVP } y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1: y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = Ce^{-\frac{1}{4}} + e^{-\frac{1}{4}} \int_{x_0}^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{u^2} du \stackrel{!}{=} 1$$

$$\text{Om man väljer } x_0 = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ så måste } C = e^{+\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = e^{\frac{1}{4} - x^2} + e^{-x^2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^x e^{u^2} du \quad \text{är den lösningen till } y' + 2xy = 0 \quad y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$$