

ثانياً: تحويل معادلة "لويبر" $L(x) \neq 0$

نفس الطريقة غير البسيطة

لنفس المعادلة مثل هينز وجان
غير حاجتي للبسيطة وهو غير البسيطة

$$y_G = y_c + y_p$$

Note

$$F(x), \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$y_c = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$$

$$y_p = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2$$

$$u_1 = \int \frac{\omega_1}{\omega} dx \quad u_2 = \int \frac{\omega_2}{\omega} dx$$

$$① \omega = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = (y_1 y_2') - (y_2 y_1')$$

$$② \omega_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_2 \\ F(x) & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = (0 \cdot y_2') - (y_2 F(x))$$

$$③ \omega_2 = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & 0 \\ y_1' & F(x) \end{vmatrix} = (y_1 F(x)) - (0 \cdot y_1')$$

$$so \quad y_p = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2$$

$$y_p = \int \frac{\omega_1}{\omega} dx y_1 + \int \frac{\omega_2}{\omega} dx y_2 \quad \#$$

~~Ex(2)~~

leibniz $x^2 y'' - 2xy' - 4y = \frac{1}{x^2}$

$y'' - 2y' - 4y = \frac{1}{x^3}$

$y_G = y_C + y_P$

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

$(r-4)(r+1) = 0$

$r_1 = 4, r_2 = -1$

$y_C = C_1 x^4 + C_2 x^{-1}$

$y_C = C_1 x^4 + C_2 x^{-1}$

① $W = \begin{vmatrix} x^4 & x^{-1} \\ 4x^3 & -\frac{1}{x^2} \end{vmatrix} = (x^4 \cdot -\frac{1}{x^2}) - (\frac{1}{x} \cdot 4x^3)$

$W = -x^2 - 4x^2 = -5x^2$

② $W_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x^{-1} \\ \frac{1}{x^3} & -\frac{1}{x^2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{x^4}$

③ $W_2 = \begin{vmatrix} x^4 & 0 \\ 4x^3 & \frac{1}{x^2} \end{vmatrix} = x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = x^2$

$y_P = x^4 \int \frac{W_1}{W} dx + x^{-1} \int \frac{W_2}{W} dx$

$= x^4 \int \frac{-x^{-4}}{-5x^2} dx + x^{-1} \int \frac{x^2}{-5x^2} dx$

$= x^4 \frac{1}{5} \int x^{-6} dx + x^{-1} \frac{-1}{5} \int \frac{1}{x} dx$

$= x^4 \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{x^{-5}}{-5} \right) + x^{-1} \frac{-1}{5} (\ln x) = -\frac{1}{25} x^{-1} - \frac{1}{5} x^{-1} \ln x$

$y_G = y_C + y_P = C_1 x^4 + C_2 x^{-1} - \frac{1}{25x} - \frac{\ln x}{5x}$