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> restart
> Ecuacion := y'''' - 2 y''' + 4 y'' + 2 y' - 5 y = 0
Ecuacion :=  $\frac{d^4}{dx^4} y(x) - 2 \left( \frac{d^3}{dx^3} y(x) \right) + 4 \left( \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) + 2 \left( \frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) - 5 y(x) = 0$  (1)
> SolucionGeneral := dsolve(Ecuacion)
SolucionGeneral :=  $y(x) = \_C1 e^{-x} + \_C2 e^x + \_C3 e^x \sin(2x) + \_C4 e^x \cos(2x)$  (2)
> SolucionParticular := y(x) = 4 exp(x) + 2 exp(-x) - 6 exp(x)cos(2x) + 8 exp(x)sin(2x)
SolucionParticular :=  $y(x) = 4 e^x + 2 e^{-x} - 6 e^x \cos(2x) + 8 e^x \sin(2x)$  (3)
> Condicion1 := eval(subs(x=0, SolucionParticular))
Condicion1 :=  $y(0) = 0$  (4)
> Condicion2 := D(y)(0) = eval(rhs(subs(x=0, diff(SolucionParticular, x))))
Condicion2 :=  $D(y)(0) = 12$  (5)
> Condicion3 := D(D(y))(0) = eval(rhs(subs(x=0, diff(SolucionParticular, x$2))))
Condicion3 :=  $D^{(2)}(y)(0) = 56$  (6)
> Condicion4 := D(D(D(y)))(0) = eval(rhs(subs(x=0, diff(SolucionParticular, x$3))))
Condicion4 :=  $D^{(3)}(y)(0) = 52$  (7)
> CondicionesIniciales := Condicion1, Condicion2, Condicion3, Condicion4;
CondicionesIniciales :=  $y(0) = 0, D(y)(0) = 12, D^{(2)}(y)(0) = 56, D^{(3)}(y)(0) = 52$  (8)
> SolPart := dsolve({Ecuacion, CondicionesIniciales})
SolPart :=  $y(x) = 4 e^x + 2 e^{-x} - 6 e^x \cos(2x) + 8 e^x \sin(2x)$  (9)
> SolucionGeneral;
 $y(x) = \_C1 e^{-x} + \_C2 e^x + \_C3 e^x \sin(2x) + \_C4 e^x \cos(2x)$  (10)
> Sistema := eval(subs(x=0, rhs(SolucionGeneral))) = 0, eval(subs(x=0,
rhs(diff(SolucionGeneral, x)))) = 12, eval(subs(x=0, rhs(diff(SolucionGeneral, x
$2)))) = 56, eval(subs(x=0, rhs(diff(SolucionGeneral, x$3)))) = 52 : Sistema1;
Sistema2; Sistema3; Sistema4;

$$\begin{aligned} \_C1 + \_C2 + \_C4 &= 0 \\ -\_C1 + \_C2 + 2\_C3 + \_C4 &= 12 \\ \_C1 + \_C2 + 4\_C3 - 3\_C4 &= 56 \\ -\_C1 + \_C2 - 2\_C3 - 11\_C4 &= 52 \end{aligned}$$
 (11)
> Parametro := solve({Sistema})
Parametro :=  $\{ \_C1 = 2, \_C2 = 4, \_C3 = 8, \_C4 = -6 \}$  (12)
> restart
> Ecuacion := y''' - y'' + 3 y' + 5 y = 32 exp(x)
Ecuacion :=  $\frac{d^3}{dx^3} y(x) - \left( \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) + 3 \left( \frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + 5 y(x) = 32 e^x$  (13)
> SolGral := dsolve(Ecuacion)
SolGral :=  $y(x) = 4 e^x + \_C1 e^{-x} + \_C2 e^x \cos(2x) + \_C3 e^x \sin(2x)$  (14)
> restart

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$$\begin{aligned} & \textcolor{red}{> \textit{SolucionGeneral}} := y(x) = C_1 \cdot \exp(-x) + C_2 \exp(x) \cos(2x) + 4 \cdot \exp(x) + 8 \exp(x) \cdot \sin(2x) \\ & \textcolor{blue}{\textit{SolucionGeneral}} := y(x) = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x \cos(2x) + 4 e^x + 8 e^x \sin(2x) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{SolucionHomogenea} := y(x) = C_1 \cdot \exp(-x) + C_2 \exp(x) \cos(2x); \\ &\text{SolucionHomogenea} := y(x) = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x \cos(2x) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{SolucionParticular} := y(x) = 4 e^x + 8 e^x \sin(2 x); \\ &\text{SolucionParticular} := y(x) = 4 e^x + 8 e^x \sin(2 x) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Sistema} := \text{diff}(\text{SolucionHomogenea}, x), \text{diff}(\text{SolucionHomogenea}, x\$2) : \text{Sistema}_1; \text{Sistema}_2; \\ & \frac{d}{dx} y(x) = -C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x \cos(2x) - 2 C_2 e^x \sin(2x) \\ & \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) = C_1 e^{-x} - 3 C_2 e^x \cos(2x) - 4 C_2 e^x \sin(2x) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \textcolor{blue}{\triangleright} \textit{Parametro} := \textit{solve}(\{\textit{Sistema}\}, \{C_1, C_2\}) : \textit{Parametro}_1; \textit{Parametro}_2; \\ C_1 = & -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{e^{-x} (\cos(2x) + 3 \sin(2x))} \left(\cos(2x) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) + 3 \cos(2x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) \right. \\ & \left. - 2 \sin(2x) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) + 4 \sin(2x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) \right) \\ C_2 = & -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + \frac{d}{dx} y(x)}{e^x (\cos(2x) + 3 \sin(2x))} \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \textcolor{blue}{\textbf{> EcuacionIntermedia}} := \textit{simplify}(\textit{subs}(C_1 = \textit{rhs}(\textit{Parametro}_1), C_2 = \textit{rhs}(\textit{Parametro}_2), \\ & \quad \textit{SolucionHomogenea})) \\ \textcolor{blue}{\textbf{EcuacionIntermedia}} &:= y(x) = -\frac{1}{\cos(2x) + 3 \sin(2x)} \left(\cos(2x) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 2 \cos(2x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) - \sin(2x) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) + 2 \sin(2x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \textcolor{blue}{> \textit{EcuacionSegunda} := lhs(\textit{EcuacionIntermedia}) \cdot (-(\cos(2\,x) + 3\,\sin(2\,x)))} \\ & \quad = simplify(rhs(\textit{EcuacionIntermedia}) \cdot (-(\cos(2\,x) + 3\,\sin(2\,x)))) \\ \textcolor{blue}{\textit{EcuacionSegunda} := -y(x) (\cos(2\,x) + 3\,\sin(2\,x)) = \cos(2\,x) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right)} & \quad \textbf{(21)} \\ & \quad + 2\,\cos(2\,x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) - \sin(2\,x) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) + 2\,\sin(2\,x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \textcolor{blue}{> \textit{EcuacionHomogenea} := lhs(\textit{EcuacionSegunda}) - rhs(\textit{EcuacionSegunda}) = 0} \\ & \textcolor{blue}{\textit{EcuacionHomogenea} := -y(x) (\cos(2x) + 3 \sin(2x)) - \cos(2x) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right)} \\ & \textcolor{blue}{- 2 \cos(2x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + \sin(2x) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) - 2 \sin(2x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) = 0} \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$\triangleright Q(x) := \text{simplify}(\text{eval}(\text{subs}(y(x) = \text{rhs}(\text{SolucionParticular}), \text{lhs}(\text{EcuacionHomogenea})))) \quad (23)$$

$$Q(x) := -16 e^x (\cos(2x) + \sin(2x) + 4) \quad (23)$$

> EcuacionFinal := lhs(EcuacionHomogenea) = Q(x)

$$EcuacionFinal := -y(x) (\cos(2x) + 3 \sin(2x)) - \cos(2x) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) \quad (24)$$

$$-2 \cos(2x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + \sin(2x) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) - 2 \sin(2x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) =$$

$$-16 e^x (\cos(2x) + \sin(2x) + 4)$$

> restart

METODO DE PARAMETROS VARIABLES PARA RESOLVER NO HOMOGENEAS DE ORDEN SUPERIOR

> EcuacionFinal := -y(x) (\cos(2x) + 3 \sin(2x)) - \cos(2x) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right)

$$-2 \cos(2x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + \sin(2x) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) - 2 \sin(2x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) =$$

$$-16 e^x (\cos(2x) + \sin(2x) + 4)$$

$$EcuacionFinal := -y(x) (\cos(2x) + 3 \sin(2x)) - \cos(2x) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) \quad (25)$$

$$-2 \cos(2x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + \sin(2x) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) - 2 \sin(2x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) =$$

$$-16 e^x (\cos(2x) + \sin(2x) + 4)$$

> SolucionHomogenea := y(x) = C₁ · exp(-x) + C₂exp(x)cos(2x);

$$SolucionHomogenea := y(x) = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x \cos(2x) \quad (26)$$

> SolucionNoHomogenea := y(x) = A(x) · exp(-x) + B(x) · exp(x) · cos(2x)

$$SolucionNoHomogenea := y(x) = A(x) e^{-x} + B(x) e^x \cos(2x) \quad (27)$$

> Sol₁ := y(x) = exp(-x); Sol₂ := y(x) = exp(x) · cos(2x)

$$Sol_1 := y(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$Sol_2 := y(x) = e^x \cos(2x) \quad (28)$$

> with(linalg) :

> WW := wronskian([rhs(Sol₁), rhs(Sol₂)], x)

$$WW := \begin{bmatrix} e^{-x} & e^x \cos(2x) \\ -e^{-x} & e^x \cos(2x) - 2 e^x \sin(2x) \end{bmatrix} \quad (29)$$

> BB := array([0, rhs(EcuacionFinal)])

$$BB := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -16 e^x (\cos(2x) + \sin(2x) + 4) \end{bmatrix} \quad (30)$$

> SOLUCION := linsolve(WW, BB) : SOLUCION₁; SOLUCION₂;

$$\frac{8 e^x \cos(2x) (\cos(2x) + \sin(2x) + 4)}{e^{-x} (\cos(2x) - \sin(2x))}$$

$$- \frac{8 (\cos(2x) + \sin(2x) + 4)}{\cos(2x) - \sin(2x)} \quad (31)$$

$\Rightarrow A(x) := \text{simplify}(\text{int}(\text{SOLUCION}_1, x)) + C_1; B(x) := \text{simplify}(\text{int}(\text{SOLUCION}_2, x)) + C_2;$

$$A(x) := 8 e^{2x} - 8 I e^{2x} - e^{(2+2I)x} - I e^{(2+2I)x} - e^{(2-2I)x} + I e^{(2-2I)x} - 8 \left(\int \frac{e^{(2+2I)x} + 2 I e^{2x} + 2 e^{2x}}{-e^{4Ix} + I} dx \right) + 8 I \left(\int \frac{e^{(2+2I)x} + 2 I e^{2x} + 2 e^{2x}}{-e^{4Ix} + I} dx \right) + C_1$$

$$B(x) := 4 \ln \left(\frac{-2 \cos(x)^2 + 2 \sin(x) \cos(x) + 1}{\cos(x)^2} \right) \quad (32)$$

$$- 16 \sqrt{2} \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2} (\sin(x) + \cos(x))}{\cos(x)} \right) - 4 \ln \left(\frac{1}{\cos(x)^2} \right) + C_2$$

\Rightarrow

\Rightarrow