



אוניברסיטת בן גוריון בנגב
מדרג בחינות

תאריך הבחינה: 23.07.06
שם המורים: פרופ' פונפ, ד"ר זלצמן,
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מבחן ב: משוואות דיפרנציאליות רגילות
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טמסטור ב מועד ב

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משך הבחינה- 3 שעות, חומר עזר: דף נוסחאות

יש לענות על 5 מחוק 6 שאלות (כל שאלה שווה ל- 20 נקודות).

1. מצא את הפתרון הכללי של המשוואה: $y' = \frac{(1+y)^2}{x(y+1) - x^2}$

2. פתור את המשוואה הלא הומוגנית $y'' - \frac{x+1}{x}y' - 2\frac{x-1}{x}y = xe^{-x}$ אם $x > 0$, ידוע שפונקציה $y_1 = e^x$ היא אחת מהפתרונות של המשוואה ההומוגנית מתאימה.

3. פתור את הבעיה קושי: $y' \cdot y''' = 2(y'')^2$ כאשר $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1, y''(0) = 1$

4. פתור את המשוואה הליניארית עם המקדמים הקבועים:

$y''' - y'' + 4y' - 4y = 3e^{2x} - 4\sin 2x$
5. פתור בעזרת התמרת לפלס:

$y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$ $y'' + y = \begin{cases} 2e^t & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 3-t & 1 < t \leq 3 \\ 0 & t \geq 3 \end{cases}$

6. פתור את המערכת משוואות הלא הומוגנית:

$\begin{cases} x' = -x - 2y + 2z \\ y' = -2x - y + 2z \\ z' = -3x - 2y + 3z + 1 \end{cases}$

בהצלחה

1) (Kl)

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

$$z = y+1; \quad y' = z'$$

$$z' = \frac{z^2}{xz - x^2}$$

$$z = tx;$$

$$t'x + t = \frac{t^2 x^2}{tx^2 - x^2} = \frac{t^2}{t-1}$$

$$t'x = \frac{t^2}{t-1} - t = \frac{t^2 - t^2 + t}{t-1}$$

$$\int \frac{t-1}{t} dt = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$t - \ln|t| = \ln|x| + \ln|c| = \ln|cx|$$

$$t \neq 0$$

$$t = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$z = y+1 = 0$$

$$y = -1$$

$$t = \ln|cx \underbrace{t}_z| = \ln|c \underbrace{z}_{y+1}| = \ln|c(y+1)|$$

$$\frac{y+1}{x}$$

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

$$y = -1$$

$$2) y'' - \frac{x+1}{x} y' - 2 \frac{x-1}{x} y = x e^{-x}, \quad x > 0$$

$$(1a) \quad y_1'' - \frac{x+1}{x} y_1' - 2 \frac{x-1}{x} y_1 = 0 \quad \text{homogeneous} \quad \text{let } y_1 = e^{\alpha x}$$

$$\alpha^2 e^{\alpha x} - \frac{x+1}{x} \alpha e^{\alpha x} - 2 \frac{x-1}{x} e^{\alpha x} = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 - \alpha - 2 = \frac{1}{x} \alpha - \frac{2}{x}$$

$$(\alpha+2)(\alpha-1) = \frac{1}{x}(\alpha-2) \Rightarrow \alpha = 2$$

$$y_1 = e^{2x}$$

$$(2) \quad y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0 \quad \text{(c) homogeneous} \quad \text{let } y_2$$

$$\left(\frac{y_2}{y_1}\right)' = \frac{c e^{-\int p dx}}{y_1^2}, \quad y_1 = e^{2x}, \quad p = -\frac{x+1}{x}$$

$$-\int p dx = \int \frac{x+1}{x} dx = x + \ln x$$

$$e^{-\int p dx} = e^{x + \ln x} = x e^x$$

$$\left(\frac{y_2}{e^{2x}}\right)' = \frac{c x e^x}{e^{4x}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{y_2}{e^{2x}}\right)' = c x e^{-3x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{y_2}{e^{2x}} = c \int x e^{-3x} dx = -c \frac{e^{-3x}}{9} (3x+1) \Rightarrow$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{c}{9} e^{-x} (3x+1) \Rightarrow y_2 = e^{-x} (1+3x)$$

$$(d) \quad \text{particular solution } y_p$$

$$y_p = M(x)y_1 + N(x)y_2$$

$$y_p = M(x)e^{2x} + N(x)e^{-x}(1+3x)$$

$$\begin{cases} M'(x)e^{2x} + N'(x)e^{-x}(1+3x) = 0 \\ 2M'(x)e^{2x} + N'(x)e^{-x}(2-3x) = xe^{-x} \Rightarrow \end{cases}$$

$$N'(x) = -\frac{1}{9}, \quad M'(x) = \frac{1}{9}e^{-3x}(1+3x) \Rightarrow$$

$$N(x) = -\frac{1}{9}x$$

$$M(x) = \frac{1}{9} \int e^{-3x}(1+3x) dx = -\frac{1}{27}e^{-3x}(2+3x)$$

$$y_p = M(x)e^{2x} + N(x)e^{-x}(1+3x)$$

$$y_p = -\frac{1}{27}e^{-x}(2+3x) - \frac{1}{9}x(1+3x)e^{-x} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{27}e^{-x}(2+3x+3x+9x^2)$$

$$y_p = -\frac{1}{27}e^{-x}(2+6x+9x^2)$$

$$y = y_h + y_p, \quad y_h = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$$

$$\boxed{y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-3x}(1+3x) - \frac{1}{27}e^{-x}(2+6x+9x^2)}$$

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$$\underline{y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_3 e^{-x}(1+3x) - \frac{1}{3}x^2 e^{-x}}$$

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$$\begin{cases} y' y''' = 2 y''^2 \\ y(0) = 0 \\ y'(0) = 1 \\ y''(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$z = z(x) = y' ; \quad z' = y'' ; \quad z'' = y'''$$

$$z \cdot z'' = 2 z'^2$$

$$p = p(z) = z' ; \quad z'' = p' \cdot p$$

$$z \cdot p' p = 2 p^2 \quad ; \quad p \neq 0$$

$$z \cdot p' = 2 p$$

$$\int \frac{dp}{p} = 2 \int \frac{dz}{z} ; \quad z = y' \neq 0$$

$$\ln |p| = 2 \ln |z| + \ln C$$

$$p = C z^2$$

$$y'' = z' = C z^2 = C \cdot y'^2$$

$$x=0$$

$$\Downarrow \\ C = 1$$

$$z' = z^2 \Rightarrow \int z^{-2} dz = \int dx \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{z} = x + C$$

$$\frac{1}{y'} = x + C \Rightarrow C = -1 \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{1}{x-1} \Rightarrow y = -\ln|x-1|$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow |y = -\ln|x-1||$$

$p = 0$
 $z' = 0$
 \Downarrow
 $y'' = 0$
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 $y''(0) = 1$

$$(4) \quad y'''' - y'' + 4y' - 4y = 3e^{2x} - 4\sin 2x,$$

$$y = y_h + y_p$$

$$r^3 - r^2 + 4r - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (r^2 + 4)(r - 1) = 0,$$

$$r_{1,2} = \pm 2i, \quad r_3 = 1.$$

$$y_h = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x + c_3 e^x$$

$$y_p = y_{p1} + y_{p2}$$

$$y_{p1} = A e^{2x}$$

$$A e^{2x} (8 - 4 + 8 - 4) = 3 e^{2x}$$

$$8A = 3 \quad A = \frac{3}{8} \quad y_{p1} = \frac{3}{8} e^{2x}$$

$$y_{p2} \text{ -?} \quad y_{p2} = (B \cos 2x + D \sin 2x) x^s \quad s=1.$$

$$y_{p2} = (B \cos 2x + D \sin 2x) x$$

$$y'_{p2} = (-2B \sin 2x + 2D \cos 2x) x + B \cos 2x + D \sin 2x$$

$$y''_{p2} = (-4B \cos 2x - 4D \sin 2x) x + 2(-2B \sin 2x + 2D \cos 2x)$$

$$y'''_{p2} = (8B \sin 2x - 8D \cos 2x) x + 3(-4B \cos 2x - 4D \sin 2x)$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \cos 2x & -4Bx + 8Dx + 4B + 4Bx - 4D - 8Dx - 12B = 0 \\ \sin 2x & -4Dx - 8Bx + 4D + 4Dx + 4B + 8Bx - 12D = -4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} -8B - 4D = 0 & B = -\frac{1}{5} \\ 4B - 8D = -4 & D = \frac{2}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$y = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x + C_3 e^{2x} +$$

$$+ \frac{3}{8} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{5} x \cos 2x + \frac{2}{5} x \sin 2x$$

$$y'' + y = \begin{cases} 2e^t & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 3-t & 1 \leq t \leq 3 \\ 0 & t > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 1 \leq t \leq 3 \\ t > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = 0 \\ y'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= 2e^t (1 \cdot u_1) + (3-t)(u_1 - u_3) = \\ &= 2e^t - 2e u_1 e^{t-1} - u_1(t-1) + 2u_1 + u_3(t-3) \end{aligned}$$

$$L(f(t)) = 2 \frac{1}{s-1} - 2e \frac{e^{-s}}{s-1} + 2 \frac{e^{-s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2} + \frac{e^{-3s}}{s^2}$$

$$(y'' + y) = s^2 L(y) - s y(0) - y'(0) + L(y) = (s^2 + 1) L(y) - 1$$

$$L(y) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} + 2 \frac{1}{(s-1)(s^2 + 1)} - 2e \frac{e^{-s}}{(s-1)(s^2 + 1)} + 2 \frac{e^s}{s(s^2 + 1)} - \frac{e^s}{s^2(s^2 + 1)} + \frac{e}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{(s-1)(s^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{s+1}{s^2 + 1} \right); \quad \frac{1}{s^2(s^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{s(s^2 + 1)} = \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} \right);$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s-i} + \frac{1}{s+i} \right)$$

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

$$\frac{e^s}{s(s^2 + 1)} = 2 \frac{e^s}{s} - 2 \frac{e^s \cdot s}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{e^s}{s^2(s^2 + 1)} = -\frac{e^s}{s^2} + \frac{e^s}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{e^{-3s}}{s^2(s^2 + 1)} = \frac{e^{-3s}}{s^2} - \frac{e^{-3s}}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$L(\sin t) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$L(e^{-t} - \cos t - \sin t) = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$L(e(u_1 e^{t-1} - u_1 \cos(t-1) - u_1 \sin(t-1))) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s-1} - \frac{e^{-s} \cdot s}{s^2 + 1} - \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$L(2u_1 - 2u_1 \cos(t-1)) = \frac{2e^{-s}}{s} - \frac{2e^{-s} \cdot s}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$L(2u_1(t-1) + u_1 \sin(t-1)) = \frac{2e^{-s}}{s^2} + \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$L(u_3(t-3) - u_3 \sin(t-3)) = \frac{e^{-3s}}{s^2} - \frac{e^{-3s}}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$y = e^{-t} - \cos t + u_1(e^t + (e-2)\cos(t-1) + (e+1)\sin(t-1)) + 2 - (t-1) + u_3((t-3) - \sin(t-3))$$

$$f = \begin{cases} e^{-t} - \cos t & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ -\cos t + (e-2)\cos(t-1) + (e-1)\sin(t-1) + 2 - (t-1) & 1 \leq t \leq 3 \\ -\cos t + (e-2)\cos(t-1) + (e-1)\sin(t-1) - \sin(t-3) & 3 \leq t \end{cases}$$

$$y'' + y = \begin{cases} 2e^t & , 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 3-t & , 1 \leq t < 3 \\ 0 & , t \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(0) &= 0 \\ y'(0) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$L[y'' + y] = L[f(t)]$$

$$L[y''] + L[y] = L[f(t)]$$

$$s^2 L[y] - sy(0) - y'(0) + L[y] = L[f(t)]$$

$$L[y](s^2 + 1) = L[f(t)] + 1$$

$$L[y] = \frac{L[f(t)]}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$f(t) = (u_0 - u_1)2e^t + (u_1 - u_3)(3-t) + u_3 \cdot 0 =$$

$$= u_0 \cdot 2e^t - u_1 \cdot 2e^t + 3u_1 - u_1 t - 3u_3 + u_3 t =$$

$$= 2u_0 e^t - 2u_1 e^{t-1} \cdot e + 3u_1 - u_1(t-1) - u_1 - 3u_3 +$$

$$+ u_3(t-3) + 3u_3 = 2u_0 e^t - 2e u_1 e^{t-1} + 2u_1 -$$

$$- u_1(t-1) + u_3(t-3)$$

$$L[f(t)] = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{s-1} - 2e \cdot \frac{e^{-s}}{s-1} + 2 \cdot \frac{e^{-s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2} + \frac{e^{-3s}}{s^2}$$

$$L[y] = \frac{2}{(s-1)(s^2+1)} - 2e \cdot \frac{e^{-s}}{(s-1)(s^2+1)} + \frac{2e^{-s}}{s(s^2+1)} - \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2(s^2+1)} +$$

$$+ \frac{e^{-3s}}{s^2(s^2+1)} + \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{(s-1)(s^2+1)} = \frac{A}{s-1} + \frac{Bs+C}{s^2+1} = \frac{A(s^2+1) + (Bs+C)(s-1)}{(s-1)(s^2+1)}$$

$$s^2: \begin{cases} A + B = 0 \\ -B + C = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$B = C$$

$$s^1: \begin{cases} -B + C = 0 \\ A - C = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = -C$$

$$C = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$s^0: \begin{cases} A - C = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{s(s^2+1)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{Bs+C}{s^2+1} = \frac{A(s^2+1) + (Bs+C)s}{s(s^2+1)}$$

$$s^2: \begin{cases} A+B=0 \end{cases}$$

$$s^1: \begin{cases} C=0 \end{cases}$$

$$s^0: \begin{cases} A=1 \Rightarrow B=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2(s^2+1)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s^2} + \frac{Cs+D}{s^2+1} = \frac{As(s^2+1) + B(s^2+1) + (Cs+D)s^2}{s^2(s^2+1)}$$

$$s^3: \begin{cases} A+C=0 \end{cases}$$

$$s^2: \begin{cases} B+D=0 \end{cases}$$

$$s^1: \begin{cases} A=0 \Rightarrow C=0 \end{cases}$$

$$s^0: \begin{cases} B=1 \Rightarrow D=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[y] &= \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{s}{s^2+1} - \frac{1}{s^2+1} - 2e \cdot e^{-s} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{s-1} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1} \right) + 2 \cdot e^{-s} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2+1} \right) - \\ &\quad - e^{-s} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2+1} \right) + e^{-3s} \left(\frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2+1} \right) + \frac{1}{s^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = e^t - \cos t - \frac{2}{2} e u_1 (e^{t-1} - \cos(t-1) - \sin(t-1)) +$$

$$+ 2u_1 (1 - \cos(t-1)) - u_1(t-1) + u_1 \sin(t-1) +$$

$$+ u_3(t-3) - u_3 \sin(t-3)$$

$$y = e^t - \cos t + u_1 (e^t + (e-2) \cos(t-1) + (e+1) \sin(t-1) + 2 - (t-1)) + u_3 ((t-3) - \sin(t-3))$$

$$y = \begin{cases} e^{-t} - \cos t & , 0 \leq t < 1 \\ -\cos t + (e-2)\cos(t-1) + (e-1)\sin(t-1) + 2 - (t-1) & , 1 \leq t < 3 \\ -\cos t + (e-2)\cos(t-1) + (e-1)\sin(t-1) - \sin(t-3) & , t \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \\ -3 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1-\lambda & 2 \\ -3 & -2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1+\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & -1+\lambda \\ -3 & -2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\lambda & -1+\lambda \\ -3 & -2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (1-\lambda) \left((1-\lambda)(3-\lambda) + 2(-1+\lambda) + 3-\lambda + 3(-1+\lambda) \right) =$$

$$= (1-\lambda) \left(3-\lambda-3\lambda+\lambda^2 -2+2\lambda +3-\lambda-3+\lambda+3\lambda \right) =$$
$$= (1-\lambda) (\lambda^2 + 1)$$

$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = i, \lambda_3 = -i$

$$-2u_1 - 2u_2 + 2u_3 = 0$$

$$\cancel{-2u_1 - 2u_2 + 2u_3 = 0}$$

$$-3u_1 - 2u_2 + 2u_3 = 0$$



$$u_1 = 0$$

$$u_2 = u_3 = 1$$

$$\vec{u}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (-1-i)u_1 - 2u_2 + 2u_3 &= 0 \\ -2u_1 - (1+i)u_2 + 2u_3 &= 0 \\ \hline -3u_1 - 2u_2 + (3-i)u_3 &= 0 \\ -5u_2 & \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow u_3 = \frac{5}{3-i} u_2 = \frac{5(3+i)}{3-i(3+i)} u_2 = \frac{5(3+i)}{10} u_2$$

$$(1-i)u_1 + (-2+1+i)u_2 = 0$$

$$= -(1-i)u_2 = 0$$

$$u_1 = u_2$$

$$((-1-i) - 2)u_2 + 2u_3 = 0$$

$$2u_3 = (3+i)u_2$$

$$u_3 = \frac{3+i}{2} u_2$$

$$u_1 = u_2 = 2 \quad u_3 = 3+i$$

$$\frac{e^{it}}{\cos t + i \sin t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3+i \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos t + i 2 \sin t \\ 2 \cos t + i 2 \sin t \\ 3 \cos t - \sin t + i (3 \sin t + \cos t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \cos t & 2 \sin t \\ e^t & 2 \cos t & 2 \sin t \\ e^t & 3 \cos t - \sin t & 3 \sin t + \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$2 \cos t C_2' + 2 \sin t C_3' = 0$$

$$e^t C_1' + 2 \cos t C_2' + 2 \sin t C_3' = 0$$

$$e^t C_1' + (3 \cos t - \sin t) C_2' + (3 \sin t + \cos t) C_3' = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow C_1' = 0 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \boxed{C_1 = 0} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_3' = -\cot t \cdot C_2'$$

$$(3 \cos t - \sin t) C_2' + (3 \sin t + \cos t) \cot t \cdot C_2' =$$

$$= \left(3 \cancel{\cos t} - \sin t - 3 \cancel{\cos t} - \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin t} \right) C_2' =$$

$$= -\frac{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}{\sin t} C_2' = -\frac{1}{\sin t} C_2' = 1$$

$$C_2' = -\sin t$$

$$\boxed{C_2 = \cos t}$$

$$C_3' = -\cot t \cdot (-\sin t) = \cos t$$

$$\boxed{C_3 = \sin t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{x} &= \sum_{i=1}^3 C_i(t) \vec{x}^i(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos^2 t + 2 \sin^2 t \\ 2 \cos^2 t + 2 \sin^2 t \\ 3 \cos^2 t - \sin t \cos t + 3 \sin^2 t + \cos t \cdot \sin t \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1 1 3 2

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ -3 & -2 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1 2 1 1

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 2C_2 \cos t + 2C_3 \sin t + 2 \\ C_1 e^t + 2C_2 \cos t + 2C_3 \sin t + 2 \\ C_1 e^t + C_2 (3 \cos t - \sin t) + C_3 (3 \sin t + \cos t) + 3 \end{pmatrix}$$