

on cherche des solutions sur la forme $f(x) = e^{\lambda x}$, on calcule donc le discriminant de chaque équation.

a) $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-3)^2 - 4 \times 2 = 1$$

$$\text{Donc } \lambda = \frac{3+1}{2} = 2 \text{ ou } \lambda = \frac{3-1}{2} = 1$$

Donc la solution est de la forme $y = a e^x + b e^{2x}$

on sait que $y(0) = 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 = a + b$
 $y(1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 = a e + b e^2$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} a + b = 1 \\ a = -b e \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} a + b = 1 \\ a = -b e \end{array}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b(1-e) = 1 \\ a = -b e \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = \frac{1}{1-e} = -\frac{1}{e-1} \\ a = \frac{e}{e-1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Donc } \boxed{y = \frac{e}{e-1} e^x - \frac{e^{2x}}{e-1}}$$

b) $y'' + 2y' + y = 0$ $\Delta = 0$ $\text{ou } \lambda = -1$

Donc la solution est de la forme $y = (ax + b) e^{-x}$

$$\begin{array}{l} y(0) = 1 \Leftrightarrow b = 1 \\ y(1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a + b = 0 \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = 1 \\ a = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

Donc $y = (1-x) e^{-x}$

c) $y'' + y' + y = 0$ $\Delta = -3 < 0$

$$\lambda = \frac{-1 + i\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ ou } \lambda = \frac{-1 - i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = e^{-x} (A \cos(x\sqrt{3}) + B \sin(x\sqrt{3}))$$

$$y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow A = 1$$

$$y(1) = 0 \Rightarrow A \cos(\sqrt{3}) + B \sin(\sqrt{3}) = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} A = 1 \\ B = -\frac{\cos(\sqrt{3})}{\sin(\sqrt{3})} \end{array}$$

Donc $y = e^{-x} (\cos(x\sqrt{3}) - \cotan(\sqrt{3}) \sin(x\sqrt{3}))$.