

$$\text{inhom } \frac{dy}{dx} {}^x q + y {}^x p = {}^x r \Rightarrow {}^x \gamma = {}^x \psi \int \frac{t_r}{t} dt = {}^x \eta + C {}^x \psi$$

$${}^x \psi = x^2 \begin{cases} \underline{y} - 2y/x = x^2 e^x \\ \underline{y} - 2y/x = 3 \\ \underline{y} - 2y/x = x^2 \cos 3x \\ x^2 \underline{y} - 2xy = 1/x \end{cases} \quad {}^x \gamma = -\frac{1}{4x^2} + C x^2 \underset{y(1)=2}{=} C = 5$$

$${}^x \psi = \frac{1}{x} \begin{cases} x\underline{y} + y + 4 = 0 & {}^x \gamma = C/x - 4 \\ x\underline{y} + y = {}^x s & {}^x \gamma = C/x - {}^x c/x \end{cases}$$

$${}^x \psi = x^{-2} \begin{cases} x\underline{y} + 2y = e^{x^2} \\ x^2 \underline{y} + 2xy - x + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad {}^x \gamma = x^{-2} (e^{x^2}/2 + C) \quad {}^x \gamma = 1/2 - 1/x + \frac{C}{x^2} \underset{y(1)=0}{=} C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = e^{Mx} (Ax^2 + Bx + C) \Rightarrow \underline{y} - My = e^{Mx} (2Ax + B + C - CM)$$

$$\underline{y} + 2y = x e^{-2x} / \underline{y} (2) = 0: \quad y = e^{-2x} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - 1 \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \underline{y} - 3y = 1 + e^{2x} & y(0) = 0 \text{ AWP} \\ -x^2 \underline{y} + \frac{\cos x}{x} = 3xy & \text{allg Loesung} \end{cases}$$

$$x \underline{y} = x + y \Rightarrow {}^x \psi = x \Rightarrow {}^x \gamma = x (\nu \overline{x} + C)$$

$$\underline{y} - (1 + 3/x) y = x + 2 \underset{y(1)=e-1}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\underline{y} - y = e^{2x} \Rightarrow {}^x \psi = e^x \Rightarrow {}^x \gamma = e^{2x} + C e^x$$

$$\underline{y} - 3y = e^{2x} + 1 \Rightarrow {}^x \psi = e^{3x} \Rightarrow {}^x \gamma = -e^{2x} - \frac{1}{3} + C e^{3x} \underset{y(0)=0}{\Rightarrow} C = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$dy + \left(2xy - xe^{-x^2} \right) dx = 0 \Rightarrow {}^x \psi = e^{-x^2} \Rightarrow {}^x \gamma = e^{-x^2} (x^2/2 + C)$$

$$\underline{y}+2y=x\,e^{-2x}\implies \overset{x}{\P}=e^{-2x}\implies y=e^{-2x}\left(x^2/2+C\right)\underset{\underline{y}(2)=0}{\implies} C=-1$$

$$\underline{y}-2y=x^2\,e^{2x}\implies \overset{x}{\P}=e^{2x}\underset{y(0)=3}{\implies} y=e^{2x}\left(x^3/3+3\right)$$

$$-x^2\underline{y}+\frac{\overset{x}{\mathfrak{c}}}{x}=3xy$$

$$x^2\underline{y}+3xy=\frac{\overset{x}{\mathfrak{s}}}{x}$$

$$\underline{y}+2xy=x$$

$$(x+4)\,\underline{y}+3y=3$$