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### On Methods of Searching for Generalized Solutions of Simple Differential Equations

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Abstract. The article discusses methods for solving simple differential equations of generalized functions.

Keywords: generalized function, differential equations, simple, solution, example

Examples of finding generalized solutions of simple differential equations using classical solutions are given. Suppose we have a simple *m*-order differential equation

$$\sum_{k=0}^{m} a_k(x) y^{(k)} = f(x) (1)$$

Here  $a_k(x) \in C^{(\infty)}(\mathbb{R}^1)$  va  $f \in D'(\mathbb{R}^1)$ .

Definition: Optional  $\varphi(x)$  for  $\in D(\mathbb{R}^1)$  in the generalized sense of equation (1), i.e.

$$\left(\sum_{k=0}^{m} a_k(x) y^{(k)}, \varphi\right) = (f, \varphi)$$

A generalized function  $y(x) \in D'(R^1)$  satisfying the equation is called a generalized solution to equation (1).

Consider examples of finding generalized solutions to simple differential equations.

1-Example. Find a generalized general solution of the equation y'=0 in the space  $D'(R^1)$ ?

Solution. Suppose there is a solution  $y \in D'$ . Anyway in this case The following equation is valid for a principal function  $\varphi \in D$ .

$$y', \varphi') = 0$$
 (2)

It is known that for an arbitrary function  $\varphi_0(x)$  satisfying the condition,  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_0(x) dx = 1$ , an arbitrary function  $\varphi \in D(\mathbb{R}^1)$  can be expressed as follows:

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi_0 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx + \varphi'_1(x) , \varphi_1 \in D(\mathbb{R}^1), \quad (3)$$

Considering (3), we can write the following:

$$(\mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}) = \left( y, \varphi_0 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx + \varphi_1'(x) \right) =$$
$$= (y, \varphi_0) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi dx + (y, \varphi_1')$$
(4)

From here we take (2) and form  $(y, \varphi_1) = 0$  va  $(y, \varphi_0) = c$ . In this case

$$(\mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}) = \mathbf{c} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi dx = (\mathbf{c}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}), \quad \forall \varphi \in D$$

that is, we create y = c.

2-Example.  $y^{(m)} = 0, m = 2, 3, \dots$ 

Solution. The equation  $y^{(m-1)} = z, y^{(m-2)} = z, ...$  can be reduced to solving a simple differential equation of the form z' = f(x).

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Using the result of Example 1, we see that the general solution of a simple differential equation of order m has the following form:

 $y(x) = c_0 + c_1 + \dots + c_{m-1}x^{m-1}.$ 

Now let's look at simple differential equations with variable coefficients:

1. 
$$xy' = 1; 2. x^2y' = 0; 3. y'' = \delta(x)$$

4. 
$$(x + 1)y'' = 0$$
; 5.  $(x + 1)^2 y'' = 0$ ; 6.  $(x + 1)y''' = 0$ 

To solve these equations, we use  $\theta(x)$ - in the cavity and  $\delta(x)$  –Dirac functions  $\delta$  and their derivatives; It is known that the equation  $\theta'(x) = \delta(x)$  is true.

According to the definition of a generalized solution and the rules for calculating generalized products, generalized solutions of the above equations have the following form.

- 1.  $y(x) = c_0 + c_1 \theta(x) + ln|x|$
- 2.  $y(x) = c_0 + c_1 \theta(x) + c_3 \delta(x)$
- 3.  $y(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + x\theta(x)$
- 4.  $y(x) = c_0 + c_1(x) + c_2\theta(x+1)(x+1)$
- 5.  $y(x) = c_0 + c_1(x) + c_2(x+1) + c_3\theta(x+1)(x+1)$
- 6.  $y(x) = c_0 + c_1(x) + c_2 x^2 + c_3 \theta(x+1)(x+1)^2$

We present an equation for finding generalized general solutions of homogeneous simple differential equations with a constant second-order coefficient and their solution:

 $af''(x) + bf'(x) + cf(x) = m\delta(x) + n\delta'(x)$ Example 1.  $f''(x) + 2 * f' + f(x) = 2\delta(x) + \delta'(x)$ Solution.  $f(x) = \theta(x) e - x (1 + x).$ Example 2.  $f''(x) + 4f(x) = \delta(x)$ Solution.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\theta(x)sin2x$ . Example 3.  $f''(x) - 4f(x) = \delta(x) + \delta'(x)$ 

Solution.  $f(x) = \theta(x)e^{2x}$ .

The solutions to these equations are found by searching in the form  $f(x) = \theta(x)z(x)$ ,  $z \in C^2(R')$ .

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