9 GEN 23 lunedì 9 gennaio 2023 09:04 y'= f(x,y) I ordine P: X SRI >R y: (a,p) - R da. Yne (< , p) (n, y (n)) 6 X y' (n) = B(n, y(n))) y' = ((x,y) | y(x0) = y0 (2 . 1 y .) e X 4' = ×(x) Y(y) ×: (a, b) -> R con-VAR. SEPAR. y: (x,p) 5 (a,b) - (c,d) do. 4 n e (a, p) y'(n) = x(n) Y (y(n)) y(x) & V x & (d, p), Y & & H $\frac{g'(\pi)}{\gamma(g(\pi))} = \chi(\pi)$ $\beta \quad \text{fin d: } \chi$ $\beta \quad \text{fin d: } \frac{f}{\chi}$ B(y(a)) = A(a) + R 1(1) = B' (A(x)+h) (1) y' + a(n) y = p(n) a, b: (a, p) -> IR LINGARI I ORD cont. (2) 41 + a(-1)=0 OMOG. ASSOC. y sold (1), ker => ky sold (1) y , 2 sol & (1) => y-2 sol & (2) y sold (1), i sold (2) => y+2 sold (1) A point a int partie. li (1) g(x)= h(n) & A(n) he f p(n) e A(n) dn 1AT GGN D1 (1) \$ (1) + h = A(n) EQ DEL I ORDINE y" = f (n,y,y')

for solutions of
$$y'' = f(n, y, y')$$

$$f: X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$y: (\alpha, \beta) \to \mathbb{R} \quad \text{des. due volle}$$

$$f: X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$y''(\pi) = f(\pi_1 y_1(\pi), y'(\pi))$$

$$(\pi_1, y_1, y_1') \in X$$

$$\begin{cases} y'' = f(\pi_1 y_1, y_1') \\ y_1(\pi_1) = y_1' \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \quad \text{ord}$$

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$$(1) \quad \text{confleta}$$

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$$(2) \quad y'' + \alpha(\pi) y' + b(\pi) y = \beta(\pi)$$

$$(3) \quad \text{ord}$$

$$(4) \quad \text{confleta}$$

$$(5) \quad y'' + \alpha(\pi) y' + b(\pi) y = 0$$

$$(1) \quad \text{confleta}$$

$$(2) \quad y'' + \alpha(\pi) y' + b(\pi) y = 0$$

$$(3) \quad \text{ord}$$

$$(4) \quad \text{ord}$$

$$(4) \quad \text{ord}$$

$$(4) \quad \text{ord}$$

$$(5) \quad \text{ord}$$

$$(4) \quad \text{ord}$$

Din. i), ic), ici) i) w'ld+ a(a) w'(a) + b(a) w (a) = = R, (y", (n) + a(n)y', (n) + b(n) y, (n)) +

(i)
$$w''(n) + a(n) w'(n) + b(n) w(n) =$$

$$= \frac{y''(n) - y''(n)}{y''(n)} + a(n) \frac{y'_1(n) - a(n) \frac{y'_2(n)}{x}}{y_2(n)} + \frac{b(n) \frac{y'_1(n) - b(n) \frac{y'_2(n)}{x}}{x}}{y_2(n)} = \rho(n) - \rho(n) = 0$$

$$w' = u' + z'$$
 $w' = v' + z'$

(ii)
$$W''(\pi) + \alpha (\pi) W'(\pi) + b(\pi) W(\pi) =$$

$$= y''(\pi) + z''(\pi) + \alpha (\pi) y'(\pi) + \alpha (\pi) z'(\pi) +$$

$$+ b(\pi) y(\pi) + b(\pi) z(\pi) = \beta(\pi) + 0 = \beta(\pi)$$

i) =) date tre set ti (2) og mi low comb. On. = sol di (2) Q mar. de 3(2)=0 426 (2,p) 2 2 2 2 (2)

Le seque du l'ins. S delle sol della (2) à uno sp. vett. Suff. Le y, 1 ye sinno due sel d' (2) e cous.

$$W(x) = \begin{bmatrix} y_1(x) & y_2(x) \\ y_1'(x) & y_2'(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

 $W(n) = y_{1}(1)y_{2}(1) - y_{1}(n)y_{2}(n)$ $W'(n) = y_{1}y_{2} + y_{1}y_{2}^{2} - y_{1}^{2}y_{2}^{2} = y_{1}(-\alpha y_{1}^{2} - b y_{1}) - y_{2}(-\alpha y_{1}^{2} - b y_{1}) = y_{1}(-\alpha y_{2}^{2} - b y_{2}) - y_{2}(-\alpha y_{1}^{2} - b y_{1}) = y_{2}(-\alpha y_{1}^{2} -$

=) W(n) =0 tack(a,p) oppure W(n) =0 tack(a,p)

DEF. Se W(x) \$0 4,142 indifendent (25) lineaum. indit)
TEOR. 3

- i) I due sol. indiy.
- (i) fulle explete solvens be born comb. On.

 DIM. i) Cons. Lue PC requiends ad anti-trio no a (α, p) $\begin{cases} y'' + \alpha(x) y' + b(x) y = 0 \\ y(x_0) = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} y'' + \alpha(x) y' + b(x) y = 0 \\ y(x_0) = 0 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} y'' + \alpha(x) y' + b(x) y = 0 \\ y'(x_0) = 0 \end{cases}$

don. 1 3 una e una sol for dascume de questi PC, siano y, e yz

sie one z un'altra sol, facciamo vedere de 7 h., be;

z= h, y, + kz yz = sol lo abbiamo qie |-ovab

z= h, y, + kz yz

Scegliano no
$$G(d_1p)$$
 e con il PC

$$\begin{cases} y'' + a(x)y' + b(x)y = 0 \\ y(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}(x_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}(x_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}(x_0) \end{cases}$$

cerchicus k_1, k_2 in mode de $k_1 y_1 + k_2 y_2$ sin sol $\begin{cases} k_1 y_1(\pi_0) + k_2 y_2(\pi_0) = \frac{1}{2}(\pi_0) \\ k_1 y_1'(\pi_0) + k_2 y_2'(\pi_0) = \frac{1}{2}'(\pi_0) \end{cases}$

il det dei coeff d'enesto sisteme i $\begin{cases} y_1(n_0) & y_2(n_0) \\ y_1'(n_0) & y_2'(n_0) \end{cases} = \omega(n_0) \neq 0$ \Rightarrow il sist i d' Conne \Rightarrow summelle une e une sole sol (\hat{k}_1, \hat{k}_2) \Rightarrow $z = \hat{k}, y_1 + \hat{k}_2 y_2$

DUNGUE

flins delle sol della (2) è uno sp. retton de dem. 2

Metodo misolutiro per le eq. omogenee a coefficient costant.

(2) y" + a y' + b y = 0 a, b e IR (a, p) = 3-00, +00(cerchiamo une sol del bip y(n)= en xe C y'(n)= dedn , y"(n) = d edn sonth. nella (2) 2 e d 1 + a x e d 1 + b e d 1 = 0 ⇒ x 2 + a a + b = 0

=> lan = sol di (1) se a e sol dell'eq. algebrica (3) $\alpha^2 + \alpha + \alpha + b = 0$ Eq. CARATTERISTICA

DELLA (2)

- \$>0 la (3) ha due sol real d, = dz 5: Ranus allon edin edin sol di (2)
- (i) D=0 la (3) he une sol d 15 molt. 2 5; heurs allere e xeda ool d (1)
- iii) deo la (3) he due sol coming p+ix (x do). Si henno e manya sol de (2)

 $\begin{pmatrix}
(\beta + i \beta)x & \beta^{n} & (\cos \gamma x + i \sin \gamma x) \\
(\beta - i \beta^{n} & = e^{\beta x} & (\cos \gamma x - i \sin \gamma x)
\end{pmatrix}$

i) $y_1(x) = e^{x_1 x}$ $W(x) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{x_1 x} & e^{x_2 x} \\ x_1(x) & e^{x_1 x} \end{bmatrix} = e^{(x_1 + x_2)x} (x_2 - x_1) + 0$

$$y_{i}(n) = e^{dn} \qquad W(n) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{dn} & ne^{dn} \\ & & \\ d^{n} & &$$

y (1x) = 2 00 y x

$$W(x) = \begin{cases} e^{f^{n}} \cos \gamma^{n} & e^{f^{n}} \sin \gamma^{n} \\ e^{f^{n}} \cos \gamma^{n} - \gamma^{n} e^{f^{n}} \sin \gamma^{n} & e^{f^{n}} \cos \gamma^{n} \end{cases} =$$

= e (p costx xin x + x costx - p sin xx costx + x sin x -) = x e = 40

ESEMPI

1)
$$y'' + 2y' - 8y = 0$$

eq. careft. $a' + 2a - 8 = 0$ $a' = -1 \pm 3$ -4
int gen $y(n) = h$, $e^{2n} + h_2 e^{-h^2}$

2)
$$y'' - 9y' + 18y = 0$$

eq. conatt $d^2 - 9d + 18 = 0$ $d = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 72}}{2} / 3$
int gen $y(x) = 6$, $e^{6x} + 6x = e^{3x}$

3)
$$y'' - 10y' + 25y = 0$$

eq canable $a^{2} - 10a + 75 = 0$ $d = 5$ molth. 2
int gen $y(x) = k_{1} e^{5x} + k_{2} x e^{5x}$

()
$$y'' + 2y' + 16y = 0$$

eq conett $d^2 + 8d + 16 = 0$ $d = -6$ molt z

int gen $y(x) = h_1 e^{-6x} + h_2 x e^{-6x}$

5)
$$y'' - y' + 3y = 0$$
 $e_{\text{coneff}} \quad \alpha^2 - \alpha + 3 = 0$
 $x = \frac{1 \pm i \sqrt{14}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \pm i \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}$

int gen $y(\pi) = k_1 e^{\frac{i}{2}\pi} \cos \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}\pi + k_2 e^{\frac{i}{2}\pi} \sin \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}\pi$

(a)
$$y'' + 2y' + 5y = 0$$

eq cancel $x' + 2x + 5 = 0$
 $x' + 2x + 5 = 0$
 $x' + 2x + 6x = 0$ $x' + 6x = 0$ $x' + 6x = 0$ $x' + 6x = 0$

ESERCITIO SUL CAP 3

$$f(x) = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi t}{2}}{t^{2}} dt$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi t}{2}}{x^{6}} 2\pi = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\pi x^{1}}{2}}{x^{5}}$$

$$f'(i) = 2$$

$$eq. \quad y = 2(x-i)$$

$$|x^{2}-4| \qquad \qquad |x^{2}-4| \qquad \qquad |x^{2}-4| \qquad$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{3} - hx + C_1 & \text{in } 3 - \omega_1 - 2 \\ h - 3\lambda^2 & \text{in } 3 + 2 + \omega \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{3} - hx + C_1 & \text{in } 3 - \omega_1 - 2 \\ h - 3\lambda^2 & \text{in } 3 + 2 + \omega \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} - hx + C_3 & \text{in } 3 + 2 + \omega \end{cases}$$

$$8 - \frac{8}{3} + C_1 + \frac{3L}{3} = \frac{9}{3} - 8 + C_3 \implies C_3 = C_1 + 16 - \frac{16}{3} + \frac{3L}{3} = C_1 + \frac{6h}{3}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} - hx + C_1 & \text{in } 3 - \omega_1 - 2 \\ h - 3\lambda^2 + C_1 + \frac{3L}{3} = \frac{9}{3} - 8 + C_3 \implies C_3 = C_1 + 16 - \frac{16}{3} + \frac{3L}{3} = C_1 + \frac{6h}{3} = C_1 + \frac{$$