## 21 dicembre 2022

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mercoledì 21 dicembre 2022 07:47
       ang \int_{1}^{\infty} f(l) dl well f(l) = 0 invece in questo case f(l) = \int_{1}^{2} f(l) dl

(or least indicate)
     EQ. DIFF. DEL PRIMO ORDINE
         f: X 5 R > R P(2,4)
          (1) y' = f(2,y)
        y: (a,b) > R derivabile e tale che + n E (a,b) si abbia
    sol.
                     (\pi, y(\pi)) \in X
                     y'(x) = f(x,y(x))
                                   y' = e " ~ (ricerca delle frimitive)
    13. y'= cos x y
    Problema d: Cauchy: six (xo, yo) € x
              \begin{cases} y' = f(a_1y) \\ y(a_2) = y_0 \end{cases}
R sol. d (1) si chiamano anche integral: della (1)
       ins. doll sol. INTEGRALE GENERALE
                           PARTICOLARG
       unc sol.
    EQ. DIFF. DEL SECONDO ORDINE
      f: x 5 R3 -> R f(71 y, y')
     (2) リリニ チ (スリッソ)
    sol. y: (a,b) -oR derivabile due volle e tale de 4 x E(a,b)
    si abbie (2, y(x), y'(x)) e X
                      y" (2) = {(21 y(2), y'(2))
      Problems di Caneby
                                   Sia (20, 4, 1 %) e x
      Re. dell primo ordine a variabili separabili
                                               X: (a,6) = R cont.
                          4' = × (n) ) (y)
                                                Y: (c,d) → R "
                                                f(x,y) = x(x) y(y)
                                                 Vius. di def de f è
                                                 (a, b) × (c, d)
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$$3(n) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln n}{n}$$

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$$\frac{\ln n}{n} = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\ln n}{n} - \frac{\pi}{4} = 0$$

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$$(d, p) = 1 \text{ derive esployable quests suff.}$$

$$y'(n) = n \text{ derive esployable quests suff.}$$

$$y''(n) = n \text{ derive esployable quests suff.}$$

$$y''(n$$

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$$Y(3) = 0 \text{ st } y = 0$$

$$x = \{0\} \quad y(x) = 0 \text{ via } x = 0\}$$

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$$y(x) = \frac{1}{1} \text{ via } x + 6 = \frac{n+1}{1} \text{ via } x = 0$$

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$$y(x) = -\frac{1$$

od posture 
$$y(x): ce^{x^2}$$
 coo

" angular  $-y(x): ce^{x^2}$  coo

" int cen  $y(x): ce^{x^2}$  coo so  $y(x): ce^{x^2}$  coo

[Int cen  $y(x): ce^{x^2}$  cool

[Non a proson answer sol di III cat.)

 $y(x): 1$   $ce^{x^2}: A$   $c = \frac{1}{c^2}$ 
 $y(x): \frac{1}{c^2} e^{x^2}$ 

[Equation of the continue of the continue

 $X = -\alpha(\pi)$   $(\alpha_1 b) = (\alpha_1 p)$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Sing politiff and.} & (y | x) \neq 0 \\
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\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{y(x)}{y(x)} = -\alpha(x) & \text{sin A none from it an} \\
& \text{log [y (x)]} = -A(x) + 6
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{y(x)}{y(x)} = \frac{A(x) + 6}{x} & \text{for any from it an} \\
& \text{log [y (x)]} = \frac{A(x) + 6}{x} & \text{for any from it an} \\
& \text{log negative} & y(x) = 6 & \text{for any for any f$$

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

$$y^{(n)} + a_{n}(x) y^{(n)} + a_{2}(x) y^{(n+1)} + ... + a_{n}(x) y = \beta(x)$$

DIFF LINEARY DEL SECONDO ORDINE y" + a (n) y' + b(n) y = p(n)

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}\int_0^{n}\left(e^{t^2}-1\right)\,dt$$

raff. deniv. 
$$\frac{\left(e^{-1}\right)\cos^{2}}{3n^{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{e^{\sin^2 x}}{e^{\sin^2 x}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \frac{\cos^2 x}{3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$$

(1) eq tang 
$$G(\pi) = \int_{1}^{1+\pi^{2}} \sqrt{3+t^{2}} dt$$
  $y = p(c) + p'(c) (\pi - c)$ 

$$G(0) = 0$$
  
 $G'(n) = 2\pi \sqrt{3+(1+n^2)^2}$   $G'(0) = 0$   
 $4 = 0$  ... then

$$T = \int_0^1 x \operatorname{ondy} \left( \int_0^1 dx \right) = \int_0^1 - - - -$$

TROVIAND LE PRIM.

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \cos n + n^{2} & n \neq 0 \\ e^{n} + \log (n + 1) & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \to 0^{-}} f(n) = 1 \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} f(n) = 1 \qquad \text{for each } \Rightarrow i$$

$$\lim_{n \to 0^{-}} f(n) = \begin{cases} \sin n + \log (n + 1) + \cos n + \cos n \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} e^{n} + \log (n + 1) + \cos n + \cos n \end{cases}$$

impulement le continuità le m fla) = le 
$$f(a)$$
 $4.50^{-}$ 
 $C_2 = C_1 + \cdots$ 

$$\int_{0}^{1} |2\pi - 1| \log (n^{2} + n + 1) dn = |n + n| + - d d b c =$$

$$= - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} (2\pi - 1) \log (n^{2} + n + 1) dn + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} (2\pi - 1) \log (n^{2} + n + 1) dn$$

troviano le juim.

$$\int (2\pi - 1) \, Bg \left( \pi^2 + \pi + 1 \right) \, d\pi$$

$$f D$$

$$y' - y = e^{x}$$

$$\alpha(x) = -1 \qquad f(x) = e^{x}$$

$$INT CGN ONDG \qquad y(x) = h e^{x}$$

$$INT PARTIC DELLA COMPL \qquad \bar{y}(x) = h(x) e^{x}$$

$$h \in \int e^{-x} e^{x} dx = e^{x} + C$$

$$\bar{y}(x) = e^{x}$$

$$INT GEN COMPL \qquad y(x) = e^{x} + h e^{x} \qquad k \in \mathbb{R}$$