Esercizi presi dall'eserciziario su moodle

Equazion: differenziali di primo grado

🗷 Esercizio 1.1.1. Si determini la soluzione y(t) del seguente problema di Cauchy

$$\begin{cases} y' = \frac{y^2}{y^2 + 4}t\\ y(0) = 2 \end{cases}$$

Inoltre si determini il valore $\alpha > 0$ per cui $\frac{y(t)}{t^{\alpha}}$ tende a un numero finito e non nullo per $t \to +\infty$.

$$\frac{y^{2}+4}{y^{2}} \cdot 3^{1} = 6$$

$$\int \frac{y^{2}+4}{y^{2}} \cdot 3^{1} = 6$$

$$\int \frac{y^{2}+4}{y^{2}} \cdot 3^{1} dt = \int t dt + C$$

$$0 = 3$$

$$\int v = 3^{1} dt$$

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$$\int v = 3$$

$$\int dt = \int t dt + C$$

$$\int 1 dy + 4 \int 3^{2} dy = \frac{t^{2}}{2} + C$$

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$$\int \frac{y^{2}-4}{y} = \frac{t^{2}}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{t^{2}}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{t^{4}}{4} + 16} = \frac{t^{2} + \sqrt{t^{4} + 64}}{4}$$

$$y(0) = 2$$

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$$y(0) = \sqrt{t^{2} + \sqrt{64}} = \sqrt{t^{2} + \sqrt{t^{2} + 64}}$$

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$$y(0) = \sqrt{t^{2} + \sqrt{t^{2}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{E^2 + \sqrt{E^4 + 64}}{4}$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to +\infty} \frac{y(\epsilon)}{\epsilon^{\alpha}} = \frac{\epsilon^{2} + \sqrt{\epsilon^{2} + 64}}{4 + \epsilon^{\alpha}} = \lim_{\epsilon \to +\infty} \frac{\epsilon^{2} + \epsilon^{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{64}{\epsilon^{\alpha}}}}{4 + \epsilon^{\alpha}} = \frac{\epsilon^{2} + \sqrt{\epsilon^{2} + 64}}{4 + \epsilon^{\alpha}} = \frac{\epsilon^{2} + \sqrt{\epsilon^{2}$$

= lim
$$\frac{\chi E^2}{E^2 + a_0} = lim = \frac{E^2}{2 E^2}$$

L'unico modo per avere un numero finito è che il grado del numeratore e del denominatore sia uguale, quindi:

7+ 64 = 1

$$d = 2 \rightarrow \lim_{\epsilon \to +\infty} \frac{t^2}{2\epsilon^2} = \lim_{\epsilon \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

🗷 Esercizio 1.1.2. Si determini la soluzione y(t) del seguente problema di Cauchy

$$\begin{cases} y' = \frac{t^2 + t}{2e^{2y} + 6e^y} \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y^{1} \cdot (2e^{29}+6e^{9}) = E^{2}+E$$

$$\int y^{1} \cdot (2e^{29}+6e^{9}) dE = \int E^{2}+E dE + C$$

$$U=9$$

$$du=9^{1}dE$$

$$\int u=9$$

$$\frac{2}{2} e^{\frac{1}{3}} + 6 e^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{3}}}{3} + \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} + C$$

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$$\frac{2}{3} e^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{e^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2} + C$$

$$\frac{2}{3} e^{$$

$$e^{\circ} = -3 \pm \sqrt{\frac{0}{3}} + \frac{0}{3} + \frac{16}{3} = -3 \pm \sqrt{\frac{16}{3}} = -3 \pm 4 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$y(t) = \ln(-3 + \sqrt{\frac{t^3}{3}} + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{16}{3})$$

$$y(0) = \ln(4) = 0$$

🗷 Esercizio 1.1.3. Sia y(t) la soluzione del problema di Cauchy

$$\begin{cases} y' = 3e^x - y^2 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

Allora il grafico di y(t) vicino all'origine ha:

- □ concavità verso l'alto e retta tangente con pendenza positiva;
- □ concavità verso il basso e retta tangente con pendenza positiva;
- $\hfill \Box$ concavità verso l'alto e retta tangente con pendenza negativa;
- □ concavità verso il basso e retta tangente con pendenza negativa

🛎 Esercizio 1.2.1. Si determini la soluzione y(t) del seguente problema di Cauchy

$$\begin{cases} y'' - 6y' + 9y = 3t + 2\\ y(0) = -1\\ y'(0) = 2 \end{cases}$$

36 +7 è un polinomio di grado 1

$$\begin{cases} -6a_{1}+9a_{0}=2 & \begin{cases} -2+9a_{0}=2 & \begin{cases} a_{0}=\frac{4}{9} \\ a_{1}=\frac{1}{3} & \end{cases} & y_{1}=\frac{4}{9}+\frac{1}{3}b \end{cases}$$

Risolvo l'equazione omogenea

$$V_{112}=3 \rightarrow y_1=C_1e^{3t}+C_1te^{3t}$$

$$y(\xi) = \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{3}\xi + \zeta_1 \xi_1^{\xi} + \zeta_2 \xi_2^{\xi}$$

Applico le condizioni di Cauchy

$$y(0) = \frac{4}{9} + 0 + c_1 + 0 = \frac{4}{9} + c_1 = -1 \Rightarrow c_1 = -\frac{13}{9}$$

$$y'(0) = \frac{1}{3} + 3 + 2 + 2 = 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} + 3 \cdot (-\frac{13}{9}) + 2 = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{13}{3} + Cz = 2$$

$$C_2 = \frac{18}{3} = 6$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{13}{9}$$
 $C_2 = 6$

$$y(t) = \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{3}t + C_1e^{3t} + C_2te^{3t} = \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{3}t - \frac{13}{9}e^{3t} + 6te^{3t}$$

🖾 Esercizio 1.2.2. Sia y(t) la soluzione del problema di Cauchy

$$\begin{cases} y'' + 2y' - 3y = 0 \\ y(0) = 0 \\ y'(0) = 1. \end{cases}$$

 $Allora \lim_{t\to+\infty} y(t) =$

- $\square 0;$
- □ non esiste;
- $\Box +\infty;$
- $\Box -\infty$

Risolvo l'equazione caratteristica

$$(r+3)(r-1)$$

Impongo le condizioni di Cauchy

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = c_1 + c_2 = 0 \\ y'(0) = -3c_1 + c_2 = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} c_1 = -\frac{1}{4} \\ 3c_2 + c_2 = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} c_1 = -\frac{1}{4} \\ c_2 = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{t \to +\infty} y(t) = -\frac{1}{4}e^{-\infty} + \frac{1}{4}e^{\infty} = 0 + \infty = +\infty$$

La risposta corretta è la terza

🛎 Esercizio 1.2.3. Si determini la soluzione y(t) del problema di Cauchy

$$\begin{cases} y'' - y' - 2y = \cos(2t) \\ y(0) = 1 \\ y'(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Risolvo l'equazione omogenea associata

Con il metodo di somiglianza cerco una soluzione particolare dell'equazione non omogenea:

$$9'' - 9' - 29 = \cos(2t)$$

V

$$Sin(2t)(-6d+2\beta) + cos(2t)(-6\beta-2\lambda) = cos(2t)$$

$$\begin{cases} -6d+2\beta=0 & \begin{cases} \beta=3d & \begin{cases} \beta=-\frac{3}{20} \\ -6\beta-2d=1 \end{cases} & \begin{cases} d=-\frac{1}{20} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = -\frac{1}{20} \sin(2t) - \frac{3}{20} \cos(2t)$$

$$y(\xi) = 2(\xi) + \bar{y}(\xi) = (1 e^{-\xi} + (2 e^{2\xi} - \frac{1}{20} \sin(2\xi) - \frac{3}{20} \cos(2\xi))$$

$$y(t) = -(1e^{-t} + 2Cze^{zt} - \frac{1}{10}\cos(zt) + \frac{3}{10}\sin(zt)$$

Applico le condizioni di Cauchy

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = C_1 + C_2 - \frac{3}{20} = 1 \\ y'(0) = -C_1 + 2C_2 - \frac{1}{10} = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} C_1 = -C_2 + \frac{23}{20} \\ -C_1 + 2C_2 = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases} \begin{cases} C_2 = \frac{23}{20} + 2C_2 = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_{1} = -C_{2} + \frac{23}{20} \\ 3C_{2} = \frac{2}{20} + \frac{23}{20} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} C_{1} = -\frac{5}{12} + \frac{23}{20} \\ C_{2} = \frac{5}{12} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} C_{1} = -\frac{25+69}{60} = \frac{44}{60} = \frac{11}{15} \\ C_{2} = \frac{5}{12} \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{11}{15} e^{t} + \frac{5}{12} e^{2t} - \frac{1}{20} Sih (2t) - \frac{3}{20} cos (2t)$$

🗷 Esercizio 1.2.4. Si determini la soluzione y(t) del problema di Cauchy

$$\begin{cases} y'' - 4y' + 8y = e^{-2t} \\ y(0) = -1 \\ y'(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Risolvo l'equazione omogenea associata

$$r^2 - 4r + 8 = 0$$

$$V_{1,2} = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{46 - 32}}{2} = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{4i}}{2} = \frac{9 \pm 4i}{2} = 2 \pm 2i$$

Bisogna trovare una soluzione particolare del tipo:

$$A = 1$$

$$\Im(t) = e^{-2t} \ \ \, \lambda = -2$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} + 3'(2(-2) - 4) + 3(4 + 8 + 8) = 1$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda_0 + b \neq 0 \rightarrow \delta(t) = costonte = \frac{A}{\lambda^2 + \lambda_0 + b} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = C_2 + \frac{1}{20} = -1 \\ y'(0) = 2C_4 + 2C_2 - \frac{1}{70} = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} C_2 = -\frac{21}{20} \cdot 2 \\ C_4 = \frac{11}{10} \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{11}{10} e^{2t} \sin(2t) - \frac{21}{20} e^{2t} \cos(2t) + \frac{1}{20} e^{2t}$$

🗠 Esercizio 1.2.5. Si determini la soluzione y(t) del problema di Cauchy

$$\begin{cases} y'' - y' - 2y = \sin(2t) \\ y(0) = 0 \\ y'(0) = 1. \end{cases}$$

Risolvo l'equazione omogenea associata

$$r^2-v-z=0$$

Bisogna trovare una soluzione particolare del tipo:

$$\begin{cases} -6d + 2\beta = 1 \\ -6d - \frac{2}{3}d = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} -\frac{20}{3}d = 1 \\ \beta = -\frac{1}{3}d \end{cases} \begin{cases} \beta = -\frac{1}{3}d \end{cases} \begin{cases} \beta = 1 \\ \beta = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{5}(t) = -\frac{3}{20} \sin(2t) + \frac{1}{20} \cos(2t)$$

Impongo le condizioni di Cauchy

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = C_{1} + C_{2} + \frac{1}{20} = 0 \\ y(0) = -C_{1} + 2C_{2} - \frac{3}{10} = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} c_{1} = -c_{2} - \frac{1}{20} \\ c_{2} + \frac{1}{20} + 2C_{2} - \frac{3}{10} = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} c_{1} = -c_{2} - \frac{1}{20} \\ c_{2} + \frac{1}{20} + 2C_{2} - \frac{3}{10} = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} c_{1} = -c_{2} - \frac{1}{20} \\ 3C_{2} - \frac{5}{20} = 1 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} c_{1} = -\frac{25}{60} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{-25 - 3}{60} = -\frac{28}{15} \\ c_{2} = \frac{5}{60} = \frac{5}{12} \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = -\frac{7}{15}e^{-t} + \frac{5}{12}e^{2t} - \frac{3}{20}sin(2t) + \frac{1}{20}\omega_5(2t)$$

Esercizio 1.2.6. Determinate la soluzione generale dell'equazione differenziale y'' - 4y' + 13y = 4x.

Risolvo l'equazione omogenea associata

$$V_{4n} = \frac{9 + \sqrt{16 - 52}}{2} = \frac{4 + i \sqrt{24^2}}{2} = \frac{4 + 4i \sqrt{2}}{2} = 2 + 2\sqrt{2}i$$

🗷 Esercizio 1.2.7. Determinare la soluzione generale dell'equazione differenziale

$$2y'' + 3y' + 4y = 0.$$

$$V_{12} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-32}}{4} = \frac{-3 \pm i\sqrt{23}}{4} = \frac{-3 \pm 4\sqrt{7}i}{4} = -\frac{3}{4} \pm \sqrt{7}i$$

▲ Esercizio 1.2.8. Si risolva il seguente problema di Cauchy:

$$y'' + 6y' + 8y = e^{4t} + t^2,$$
 $y(1) = 2,$ $y'(1) = 3.$

Risolvo l'equazione omogenea associata

Bisogna trovare una soluzione particolare:

$$\lambda^{2} + \lambda a + b = 16 + 4 + 6 = 26 \neq 0 \implies \delta = costante = \frac{A}{\lambda^{2} + \lambda a + b} = \frac{1}{26}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{9} - \frac{18}{32} + 80 = 0 \\ 0 - \frac{3}{32} \\ 0 - \frac{1}{32} \\ 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 2 & 6 & 0 & 1 + 8 & 0 & 0 & -0 \\
8 & -\frac{18}{32} & + 8 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{1}{9} & -\frac{18}{32} & + 8 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -\frac{3}{32} & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 2 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 2 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 2 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 2 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} y'' + y' - 2y = -e^x \\ y(0) = 0 \\ y'(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Risolviamo l'equazione omogenea associata

Bisogna trovare una soluzione particolare

$$\frac{1}{3}(\epsilon) = A e^{\lambda \epsilon} \delta(\epsilon) \qquad \lambda = 1 \quad A = -1$$

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$$\frac{1}{4}(\epsilon) = A \epsilon^{\lambda \epsilon} \delta(\epsilon) \qquad \lambda = 1 \quad A = -1$$

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$$\frac{1}{5}(t) = \frac{1}{5}e^{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{5}}}{3}$$

$$y(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{t} + \epsilon \frac{e^{t}}{3}$$

 $y'(t) = -2C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{t} + \epsilon \frac{e^{t}}{3} + \epsilon \frac{e^{t}}{3}$

$$\begin{cases} 3(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ 3'(0) = -2C_1 + C_2 + \frac{1}{3} = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} C_1 = -C_2 \\ 2C_2 + C_2 = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \begin{cases} C_2 = -\frac{1}{9} \\ C_2 = -\frac{1}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{9}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{9}e^{t} + \epsilon \frac{e^{\epsilon}}{3}$$