Metodo della var. delle costenti

Consideriamo l'eq:
$$(y'' + \alpha(x) y' + b(x) y = f(x))$$

Per risolverla ci serve trovare gli integrali ya e yz dell'omogenea associate, e di un integrale part yp.

Quindi, l'integrale generale y(x) e doito do: $y(x) = c_1 y_1(x) + (c_2 y_2(x) + y_0(x))$

Per diterminare /p(x) ci sono diversi metodi, ma dipendono dolla sua forma. Per risolvere /p(x) con un metodo INDIPENDENTE dalla sua forma possiamo usare il teorema:

Teoremo Siano $y_1(x)$ e $y_1(x)$ due integrali lin. indip. dell'omogeneo associata della 2. Siano $y_1(x)$ e $y_1(x)$ due funzioni Tali che le loro derivate prime risolvono il sistema:

$$\begin{cases} \chi'_{1}(x) y_{1}(x) + \chi'_{2}(x) y_{2}(x) = 0 \\ \chi'_{1}(x) y'_{1}(x) + \chi'_{2}(x) y'_{2}(x) = f(x) \end{cases}$$

Se il sistema e sodoli sfatto allora $(y_p(x) = f_2(x)y_1(x) + f_2(x)y_2(x))$ e un integrale particolare.

ES: $y'' + y = \frac{1}{\cos x}$ 1) trovo $y_1 e y_2 - 0$ $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$ -0 $\lambda = \pm \sqrt{-1}$ -0 $\lambda_1 = -i$ =0 $y_0(x)$ \in del τ ipo: $e^{\lambda x} \left[C_1 \cos(\beta x) + C_2 \sin(\beta x) \right] \rightarrow C_1 \cos(x)$, $C_2 \sin(x)$

2) Applico il teorene: sappi auo che yp(x) = &1(x) y1(x) + &2(x) y2(x), con f1 e /2 soluzioni del sistema.

$$\begin{cases} \chi_{1}^{\prime} \chi_{2} + \chi_{2}^{\prime} \chi_{2} = 0 \\ \chi_{1}^{\prime} \chi_{1}^{\prime} + \chi_{2}^{\prime} \chi_{2}^{\prime} = \frac{1}{\cos x} \end{cases} = 0 \qquad \begin{cases} \chi_{1}^{\prime} \cos x + \chi_{2}^{\prime} \sin x = 0 \\ -\chi_{1}^{\prime} \sin x + \chi_{2}^{\prime} \cos x = \frac{1}{\cos x} \end{cases} = 0 \qquad \begin{cases} \chi_{1}^{\prime} = -\chi_{2}^{\prime} \sin x \\ -\chi_{2}^{\prime} \sin x + \chi_{2}^{\prime} \cos x = \frac{1}{\cos x} \end{cases}$$

 $= D \frac{\int_{2}^{2} \sin x}{\cos x} + \int_{2}^{2} \cos x = \frac{1}{-6} \frac{\cos x}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x = \frac{1}{-6} \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{$

$$= D \quad \int_{2}^{1} = \frac{1}{\sin x + \cos^{2} x}$$

$$= D \quad \int_{4}^{1} = -\left(\frac{1}{\sin x + \cos^{2} x}\right) \sin x = -\frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos^{2} x} = -\frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x}$$

$$= \cos x + \cos x$$

A questo punto integro per trovore 1/2 e 1/2.

4.47 Applicando il metodo della variazione delle costanti, risolvere l'equazione T Trovere $y_1 e y_2 : \lambda^2 - 1 = 0$ $y'' - y = 3x^2 - 1$

$$y'' - y = 3x^2 - 1$$

=
$$b y_0 = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^x$$

 $y_1 = e^x y_2 = -e^x$

II) MeTodo var cost.

$$\begin{cases} \chi_{1}^{'} y_{1} + \chi_{2}^{'} y_{2} = 0 & -0 & \chi_{1}^{'} = -\frac{\chi_{2}^{'} y_{2}}{y_{1}} \\ \chi_{1}^{'} y_{1}^{'} + \chi_{2}^{'} y_{2}^{'} = 3 \times^{2} - 2 & & -0 & \left(-\frac{\chi_{2}^{'} y_{2}}{y_{1}} \right) y_{1}^{'} + \chi_{2}^{'} y_{2}^{'} = 3 \times^{2} - 2 \end{cases}$$

SosTituisco

$$\left(\frac{-y_{1}\dot{e}^{x}}{e^{x}}\right)e^{x} + y_{2}\left(-\dot{e}^{x}\right)^{\frac{3x^{2}-1}{2x}} - y_{2}\dot{e}^{x}\dot{e}^{x} - y_{2}\dot{e}^{x}\dot{e}^{x} - y_{2}\dot{e}^{x}\dot{e}^{x} = \frac{-2y_{1}}{e^{x}} = 3x^{2}-1$$

$$= 0 \qquad \chi_{2}' = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^{2} - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2}$$

$$= \mathfrak{d} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 - 1\right) e^{\times}}_{2} \qquad \text{if } = \underbrace{\left(3 \times^2 -$$

$$\int f(x) \cdot g'(x) \ dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x)$$

$$= 3e^{x} \cdot x^{2} - \int 2 \times 3e^{x} dx = x^{2} 3e^{x} - 6 \int e^{x} x dx = 0 \quad 3x^{2} e^{x} - 6 \left[xe^{x} - \left(e^{x} dx \right) \right] = 3x^{2} e^{x} - 6 xe^{x} - 6 e^{x} + c$$

Provo con il metodo classico

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 1$$
 -0 $Y = 0$ =0 Cerco y del tipo: $y = Ax^2 + Bx + C$
 $y' = 2Ax + B$ $y'' = 2A$

$$= D 2A - [Ax^{2} + Bx + c] = 3x^{2} - 1 = D 2A - Ax^{2} - Bx - C = 3x^{2} - 1$$