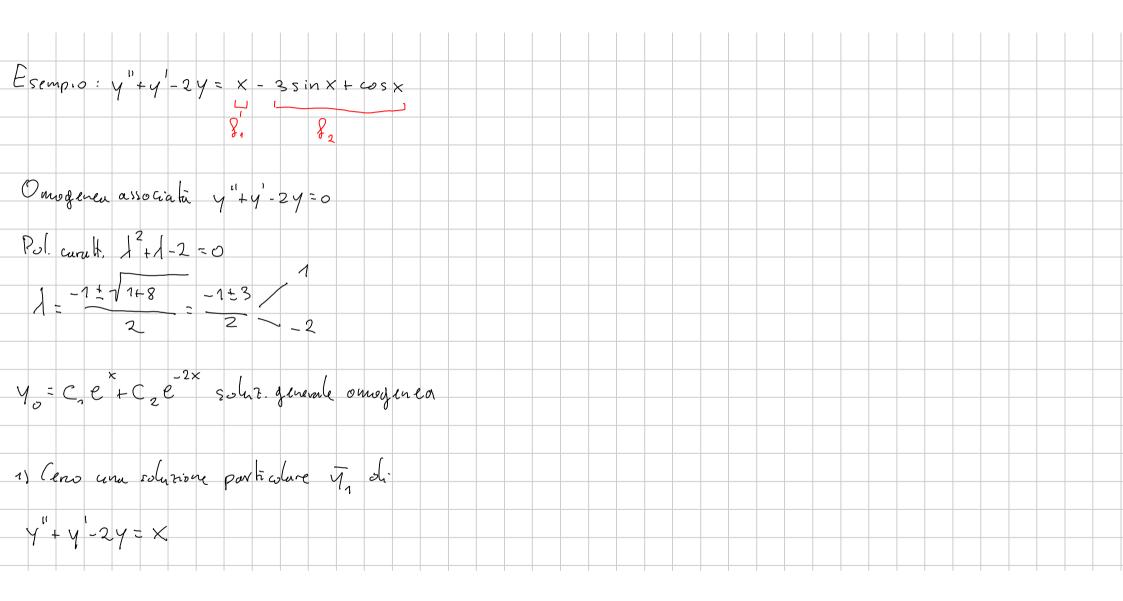
Lezione 12-12 Principio di sovrapposizione y"tay'tby= 81+82 Se y soluzione particolare di y"+ay +by= } e 1/2 solutione particolare di y"+ay+by= }2 allora y = y + y e solur. part. d. y"+ay'+by= f+f2

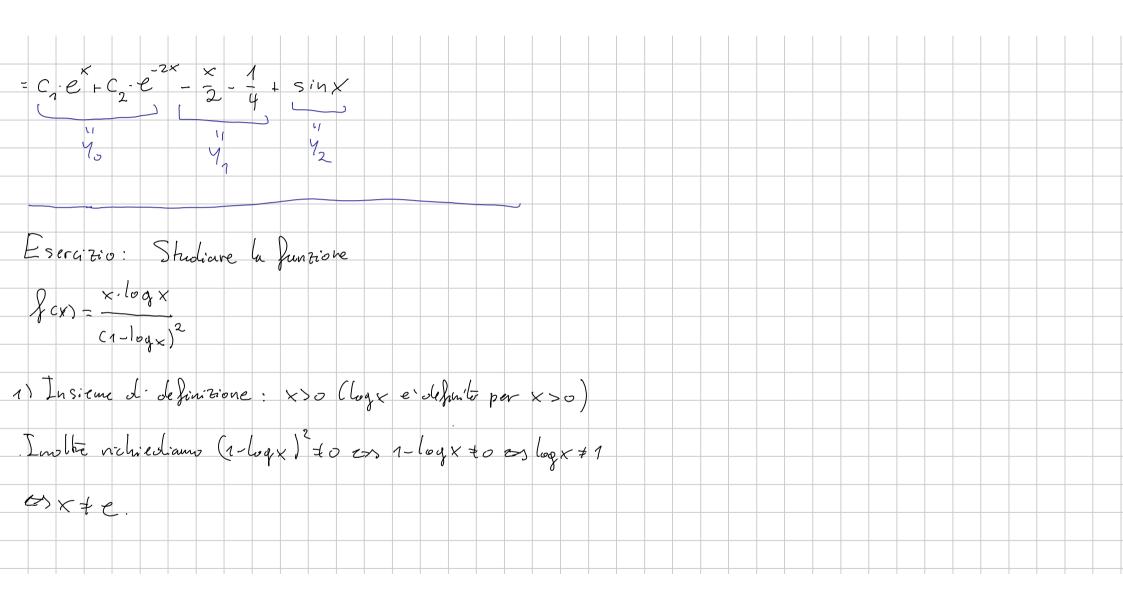


| $\times = e^{\alpha x} \left(PCx) \cos (\beta x) + qCx \cdot \sin (\beta x) \right)$ | |
|---|---|
| | |
| $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 0$, $P(x) = x$, $q(x) = 0$ | |
| | |
| atiB=0 non e'rabre del polinorio avait. > M=0 | |
| | |
| grado (p(x))=1 grado (q(x))=0 | |
| | |
| $\beta = 0$ 1 $\beta = 0$ | |
| $Y_1 = Q^{(x)} (r(x) \cdot (os)(\beta x) + S(x) \cdot Sin(\beta x))$ | |
| | |
| $= r(x) = Ax + B \qquad \forall = r(x) = Ax + B$ | |
| | |
| $T_1 = A$, $T_2 = 0$ | |
| | |
| Sostituiseo in July -27 = x | |
| | |
| | |
| | 1 |

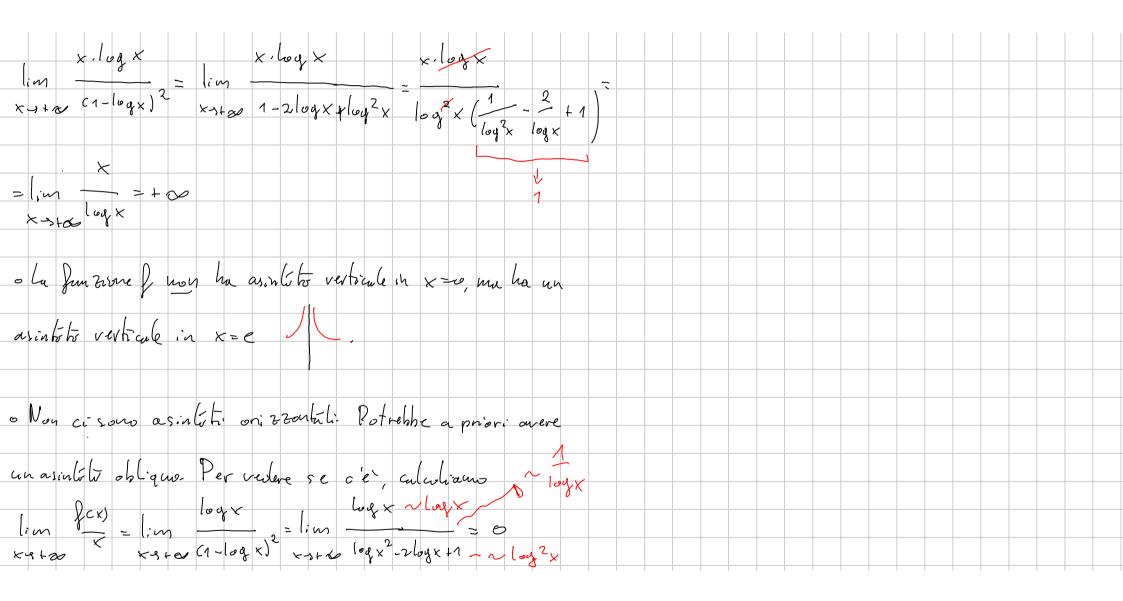
| 0+A-2(Ax+B)=x | |
|---|--|
| | |
| -2Ax+A-2B=X | |
| $(-2A=1)$ $A=-\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | |
| $A-2B=0$ $-\frac{1}{2}-2B=0$ $2B=-\frac{1}{2}$ $B=-\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| | |
| $\overline{Y}_1 = A_{x+}B = -\frac{1}{2} \times -\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| On cerco 1/2 solutione d. | |
| | |
| $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} - 2y_2 = -3\sin x + \cos x$ | |
| | |

| $-35inx+cosx=e^{\alpha x}\left(p(x)\cdot cos(\beta x)+q(x)\cdot sin(\beta x)\right)$ | |
|---|--|
| $\alpha = 0, \beta = 1, pcx) = 1, qcx) = -3$ | |
| atiß= i mon e'nudice del pol analt => m=0 | |
| qnobo(p)=qvodo(q)=0 | |
| $y = (rcx) \cdot cos \times + scx) \cdot sin \times = A \cdot cos \times + B \cdot sin \times (ressons)$ dispuds 0, | |
| | |
| y=-A.sinx+B cosx | |
| M2 = A cosx - Bisinx | |
| 1/2 = -/T wsx - 155in x | |
| Sostitus w in y"+ y"- 242 = -3sinx + cosx | |
| | |

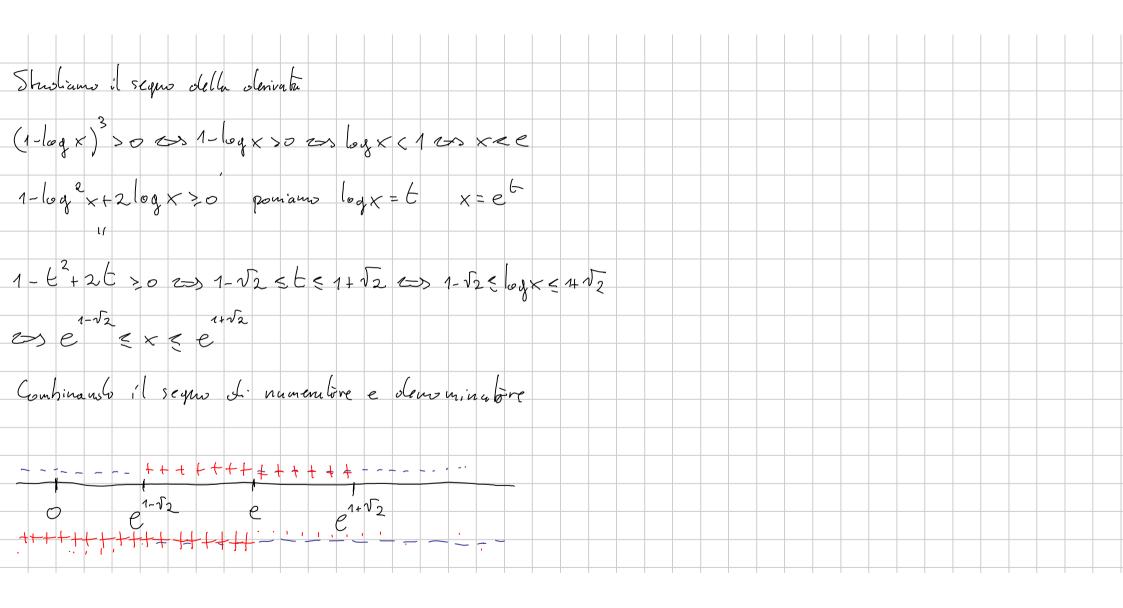
| -Acusx-Bsinx+(-Asinx+Basx)-2(Acusx+Bsinx)= | |
|---|--|
| = -3sinx toosx | |
| cosx. (-A+B-2A)+s:nx(-B-A-2B)=-3sinx+cosx | |
| (-3A+B=1 B=1+3A | |
| (- A-3B=-3 -A-3(1+3A)=-3 -> -10A-8=-8 | |
| -10A=0 -> A=0 B=1 | |
| $\overline{Y}_2 = A \cdot \cos x + B \sin x = \sin x$ | |
| Solutione generale d' y"+y'-2y=x-25inx+cosx | |
| $Y_0 + Y_1 + Y_2 =$ | |

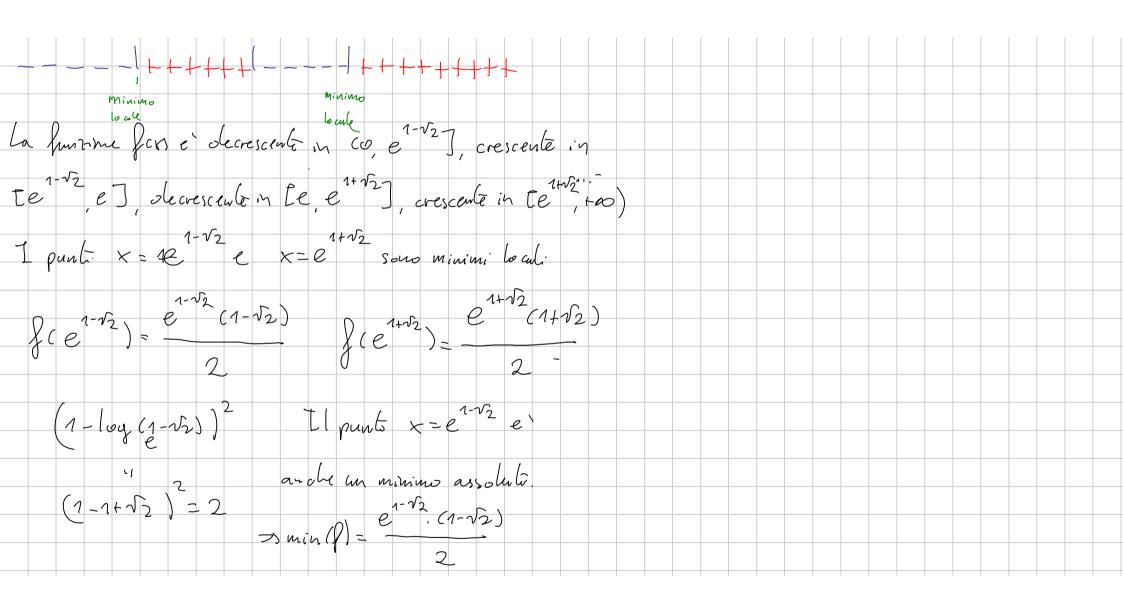


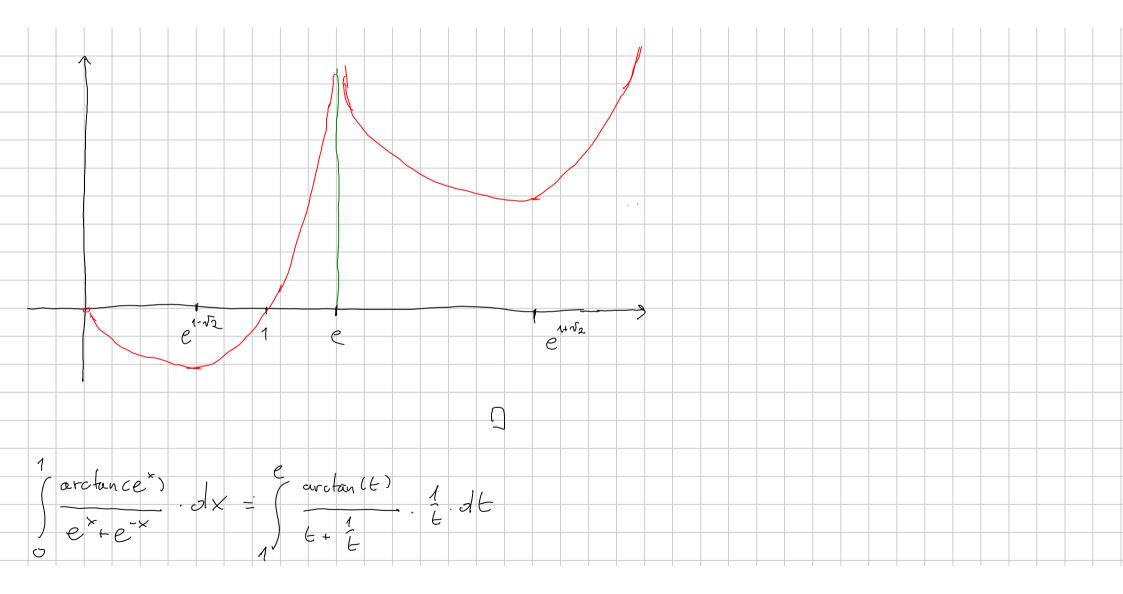
| Il Sommer différence, en ce, to). | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |
| $\lim_{x\to 0^+} \int Cx = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{x \log x}{(1-\log x)^2} = 0$ | |
| $x \rightarrow 0$, $x \rightarrow 0$, $(1 - 100 \text{ d} \times)$ + 0 | |
| | |
| lim x.logx = lim e . E = lim e . (-u) = lim = 0 +35 | |
| xyor to -so unto eu | |
| 10gx=t= t=-u | |
| ×=e ^t | |
| | |
| X -> 0 f ->> 6-3-00 | |
| | |
| I'm Pay - e - 100 | |
| $\lim_{x \to e} \int \frac{x \log x}{x - e} = \lim_{x \to e} \frac{x \log x}{x - e} = +\infty$ | |
| | |
| | |
| | |



| O Non a sour assistet oblique. | |
|---|--|
| Deriver to Day = g(x) h(x) = g(x) h(x) | |
| Derivata $f(x) = \frac{\partial_{x}(x)}{h(x)}$ $f'(x) = \frac{\partial_{x}(x) \cdot h(x)}{h^{2}(x)}$ | |
| | |
| $\int_{Cx} \frac{x^{1} \log x}{(n - \log x)^{2}} dy cx = x \cdot \log x + h cx = (n - \log x)^{2}$ | |
| | |
| n (logx+1)(1-logx)2 + xlogx.2(1-logx). | |
| $\begin{cases} (\log x + 1)(1 - \log x)^2 + x \log x \cdot 2(1 - \log x) \cdot 1 \\ (1 - \log x)^4 \end{cases}$ | |
| | |
| = (1-logx)[(1+logx)(1-logx)+2logx] 1-logx+2logx | |
| | |
| $= \frac{1}{(1-\log x)^{4/3}}$ | |
| | |
| | |







| Effetio la sostituzione ex=t (x=logt) |
|---|
| |
| $d\times 1$, $d = d = d = d = d = d = d = d = d = d $ |
| $\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{db}{dx} = \frac{db}{dx} = \frac{db}{dx} = \frac{e^{x} dx}{dx}$ |
| |
| $\frac{dt}{t} = \frac{dx}{t}$ |
| x=0 t> e ⁶ =1 |
| |
| $x=1$ $t>e^1=e$ |
| 7-1 0 2 = 6 |
| |
| |
| t=6cx) a trem di intégratione soms x=0 e x=1 |
| |
| Calcolo quente vale to per x=0 e x=1 e questo valor |
| arcord grum a vine o per x - 0 e x 3/1 e gruph laton |
| |
| Liventin i nuovi estemi d'integratione |
| |
| |
| |

| e arctant 1.dt= 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 | $\frac{e}{E^2+1}$ |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Cambio di vanishile archi avotane 2 t= 2 t= 2 | $cit E^2 + 1 \qquad E^2 + 1$ |
| (=1 >> Z=arctan(1) (=e >> Z=arctan(e) | |