

Discussione ES. 4, 16, 18, 26, 29 [AA, § 3.5]

ES 4. Trovare i primi 3 termini dell'approssimazione di Picard per (1) $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = tx \\ x(0) = 1 \end{cases}$

L'equazione (1) si scrive integrale

$$x(t) = 1 + \int_0^t s x(s) ds = \underbrace{\Phi(x)}(t)$$

$$x(t) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\Phi^k(1)}(t), \quad \Phi^k := \underbrace{\Phi \circ \dots \circ \Phi}_{k \text{ volte}}$$

$$x_k(t) := \underbrace{\Phi^k(1)}(t). \quad \text{Teo. } x_k(t) \rightarrow x(t) \text{ sol. di (1).}$$

$$x_0(t) \equiv 1$$

$$x_1(t) = 1 + \int_0^t s \, ds = 1 + \frac{t^2}{2}$$

$$x_2(t) = 1 + \int_0^t (1 + \frac{s^2}{2}) s \, ds = 1 + \int_0^t s + \frac{s^3}{2}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^4}{8}$$

$$x_3(t) = 1 + \int_0^t (1 + \frac{s^2}{2} + \frac{s^4}{8}) s \, ds$$

$$= 1 + \int_0^t (s + \frac{s^3}{2} + \frac{s^5}{8}) \, ds = 1 + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^4}{8} + \frac{t^6}{48}$$

$$x_4(t) = 1 + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^4}{8} + \frac{t^6}{48} + \frac{t^8}{8!!}$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2k}}{(2k)!!}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} n!! = n(n-2)(n-4)\dots \\ (0!! = 1, 1!! = 1, 2!! = 2 \\ 3!! = 3, \dots) \end{array} \right.$$

$$4!! = 4 \cdot 2$$

$$6!! = 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2$$

$$(2k)!! = 2^k k!$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2k}}{2^k k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{t^2}{2}\right)^k \frac{1}{k!} = e^{\frac{t^2}{2}}$$

$$\left(e^{\frac{t^2}{2}}\right)' = e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} \cdot t$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} = x \cdot t \\ x(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

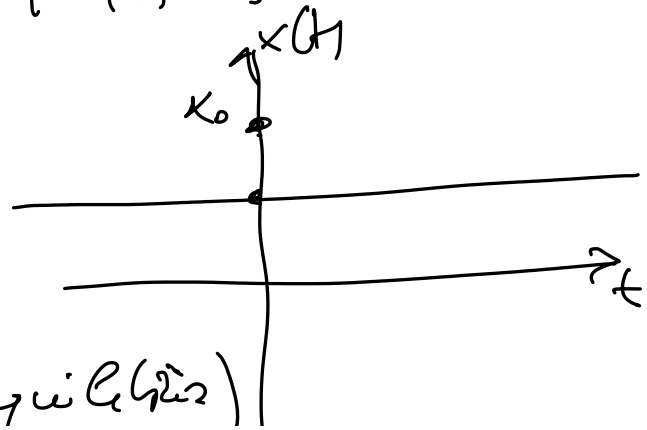
ES 16

$\forall x_0$ le solution $x(t)$ di $(2) \begin{cases} \ddot{x} = x^3 - 1 = f(x) \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases}$ ||

$t \in \mathbb{R}$ $\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} x(t) = 1$.

$$x^3 - 1 = 0 \iff x = 1.$$

\rightarrow ... = ... (equilibrio)



$x(t) \equiv 1$ e una ...

$$f(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x > 1.}$$

$\dot{x} > 0 \quad \forall t$ quindi x è strett. cres. su $(T_-, T_+) = I$

$$x_- := \inf_I x = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} x(t) < \sup_I x = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) =: x_+$$

$$1 \leq \underline{x_-} < x_+ \leq +\infty$$

Se fosse $1 < x_- \Rightarrow x(t)$ è strett. monotona

$$\text{Cm} \lim_{t \rightarrow T_-} x(t) = x_- \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{e} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow T_-} \dot{x}(t) = x_-^3 - 1 > 0.$$

Teorema dell'orbita $\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow T_-} \dot{x}(t) = 0$, Contradd.

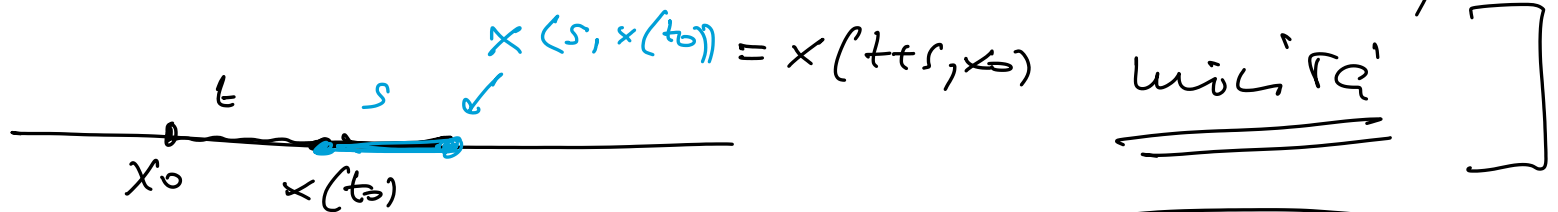
$$\Rightarrow \underline{x_- = 1.} \quad \longleftarrow \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow T_-} x(t) = 1$$

$$\Gamma \quad \dot{x} = x^3 - 1 \quad \exists t_0 > 0 \quad | \quad x(t_0) = 1$$

$$\downarrow \text{se } \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x^3 - 1 \\ x(0) = x_0 > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x^3 - 1 \\ x(t_0) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{x(t) \equiv 1.}$$

$$x(t; x_0) \quad x(t+s; x_0) = x(s, x(t; x_0))$$



Abbiamo dimostrato che $T_- = -\infty$.

Se fosse $\underline{T} > -\infty$ allora $\lim_{t \rightarrow T^-} x(t) = 1$.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x^3 - 1 \\ x(T^-) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{x(t) \equiv 1.} \Rightarrow \text{contraddizione}$$

Il fatto che (T_-, T_+) è l'intervallo max.

Oss. supplementari:

$$x_+ = +\infty,$$

Se fosse $1 < x_+ < \infty$.

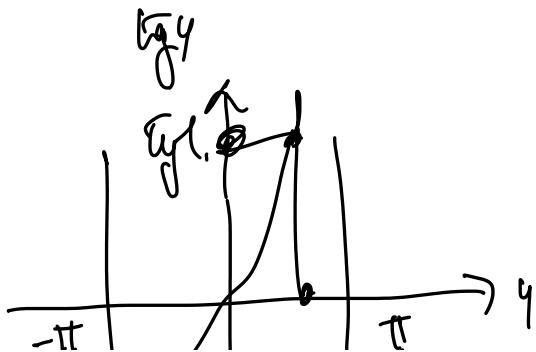
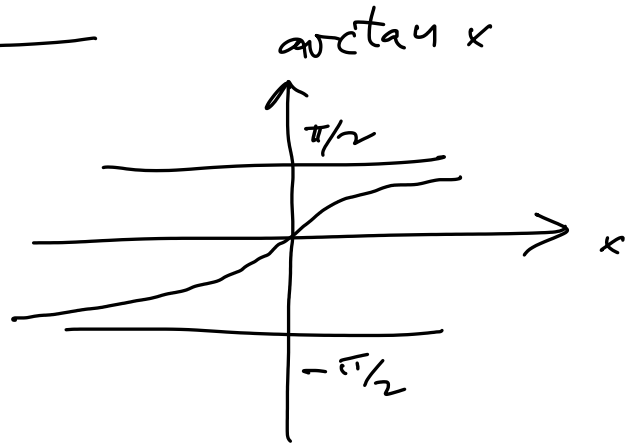
$$\text{li } \dot{x} = \text{li } x^3 - 1 = x_+^3 - 1 \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \text{ contradd.}$$

Teorema dell'asintoto.

ES Dim se $T_+ < \infty$ o $T_+ = +\infty$.

ES. 18 Calcola $\text{li}_{t \rightarrow +\infty} x(t)$ dove $x(t)$ è la sol. di

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 1 - \arctan x \\ x(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$



$$\dot{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 = \arctan x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan 1 = x_0 > 0$$

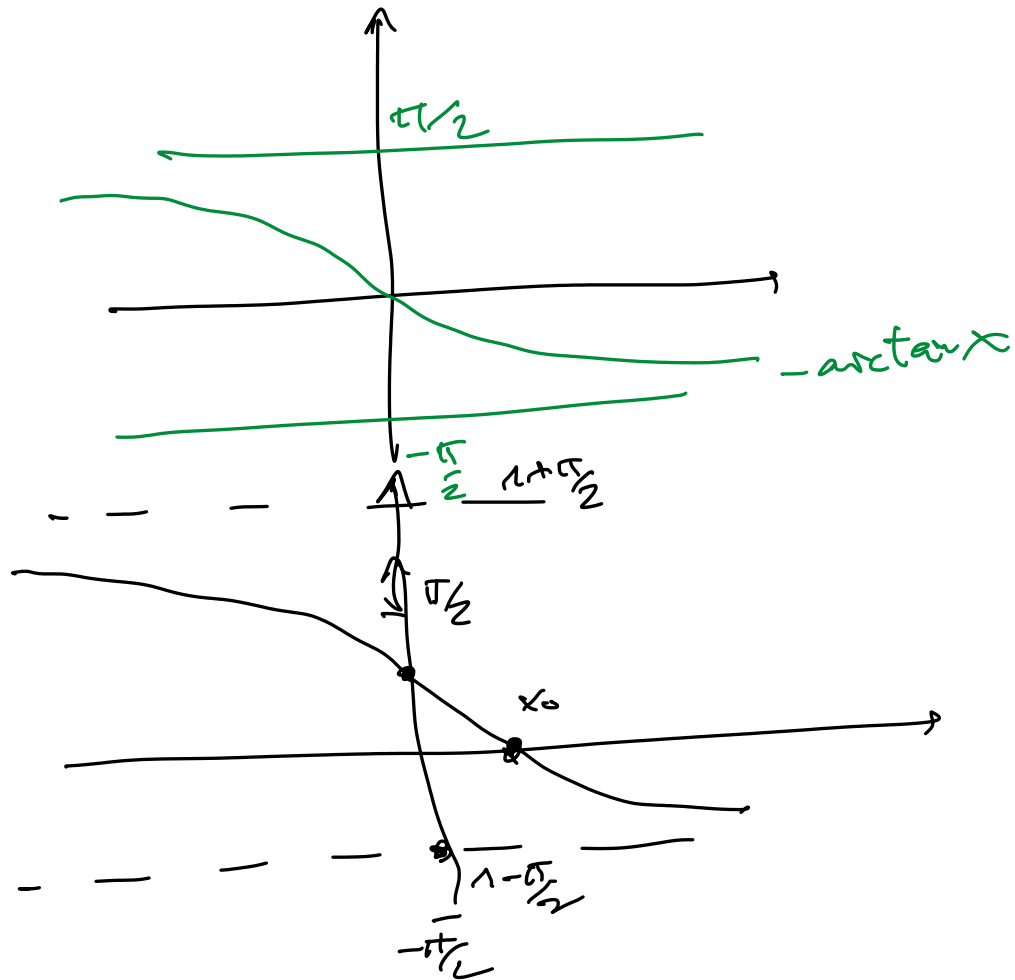
$$\ddot{z}_1 / \dot{z}_1 = \ddot{z}_2$$

$$\ddot{z}_2 = \ddot{u}$$

$$7.557 \dots$$

$x_0 = \tan 1$ é um equilíbrio

1 - arctan x



$$\lim_{t \rightarrow T+} x(t) = x_0 = \pi/4 \iff t \rightarrow +\infty$$

Controllare bene perché la pendenza dei lanci
 $[AA]$ è $x_0 = \pi/2$.

ES 26 Mostro che la pendenza di $\dot{x} = e^x - t - t^5$

non hanno minimi.

$$\exists t_0 \mid \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ x(t_0) \leq x(t) \end{matrix} \quad \forall t \in (t_0 - \delta, t_0 + \delta)$$

se locale

$$x(t_0) \leq x(t) \quad \forall t \in (T - \bar{\delta}, T + \bar{\delta})$$

se è globale.

Se t_0 è un p.to di minimo, è un p.to interno
 all'int. di definizione $(T - \bar{\delta}, T + \bar{\delta})$.

$$\implies \dot{x}(t_0) = 0$$

$$\dots \text{ con } \left| \frac{d}{dt} (-1 - 5t^4) \right| = -(-20t^3) < 0$$

$$x|_{t_0} = (t, x|_{t_0}) \quad | t_0$$

\Rightarrow il me max locale \Rightarrow non è min.

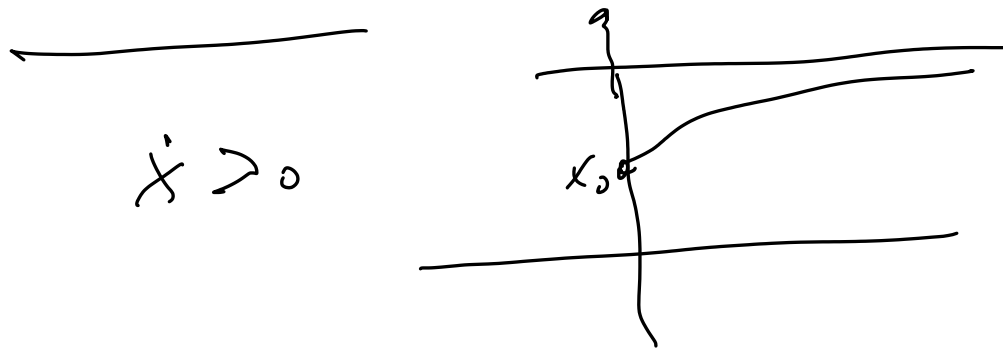
\Rightarrow contradd.

ES 29. Sia $x(t)$ la soluzione di $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(x, t) \\ x(0) = x_0 > 0 \end{cases}$

dove f regale su \mathbb{R}^2 .

Assumiamo che $x(t)$ sia definita su $[0, +\infty)$

e che $\underline{f(x, t) > x}$. Allora $\underline{lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} x(t) = +\infty}$.



$$\underline{\dot{x} \geq x_0}$$

$$\underline{\dot{x}(0) > x_0}$$

$$A = \{ t \geq 0 \mid \underline{\dot{x}(t) > x_0} \}$$

$$\text{Re } \sup A = +\infty \Rightarrow \dot{x}(t) \geq x_0 \quad \forall t$$

$$x(t) - x_0 = \int_0^t \dot{x}(\tau) \geq x_0 t \quad x(t) \geq x_0 t + x_0 \rightarrow +\infty.$$

$$\text{Se } c = \sup A < \infty. \Rightarrow \dot{x}(c) = 0$$

$$\text{O} \leftarrow \dot{x}(t) = f(x, t) \geq x_0$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} > x \\ x(0) = x_0 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \bar{x} - x > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{-t} (\bar{x} - x) > 0$$

||
($x e^{-t}$)'

$$\int_0^t (x e^{-s})' > 0$$

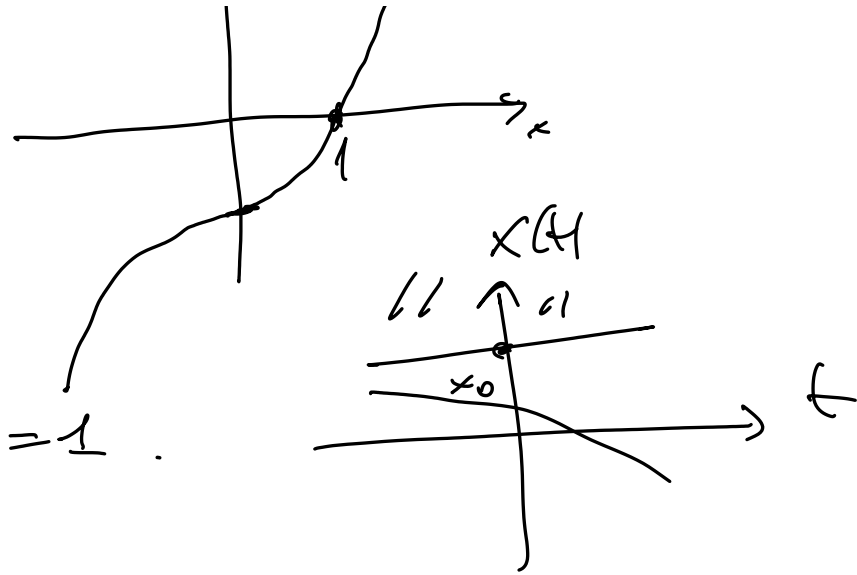
$$x(t) e^{-t} > x_0$$

$$\underline{x(t) > e^t x_0 \rightarrow +\infty.}$$

$$\int \dot{x} = x^3 - 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x^3 - 1 \\ \uparrow \end{array} \quad /$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(0) = x_0 \\ t \rightarrow T_f \end{cases} ?$$



$$x^3 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_0 = 1.$$

$$x_0 = 1, \quad x(t) \equiv 1.$$

$$x_0 > 1, \quad x(t) \text{ \u00e4 } \text{unstable.}$$

$$x_0 < 1, \quad x(t) \text{ \u00e4 } \text{stable.}$$

$$\underline{x_0 > 1}, \quad x(t) \nearrow, \quad \text{lim}_{t \rightarrow T_f} x(t) = +\infty$$

$$\frac{\dot{x}}{x^3 - 1} = 1$$

$$\int_{x_0}^x \frac{dx}{x^3 - 1} = t$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^3 - 1} = t$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x^2, \\ x(0) = x_0 > 0. \end{cases}$$

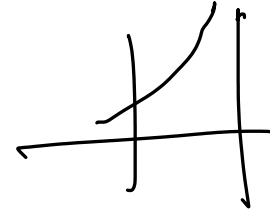
$$x_0 \quad x^2$$

$$\frac{1}{x_0} - \frac{1}{x} = t$$

$$\frac{1}{x_0} - t = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x_0} - t}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x_0} - t} \quad T_t = \frac{1}{x_0}$$



Mercoledì 28/10/20 alle 16:00