

Es 6 Risolvi  $\dot{x} + (t \sin t)x = 0$ ,  $x(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$

$A(t) = t \sin t$

$e^{A(t)} \dot{x} + (t \sin t) e^{A(t)} x = 0$

$(x e^{A(t)})' = 0$

$\int t \sin t = -t \cos t + \int \cos t = -t \cos t + \sin t$

$A(t) := \sin t - t \cos t$

Integrando tra  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  e  $t$   $x(t) e^{A(t)} = e$

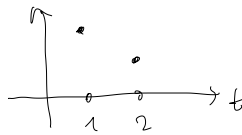
$x(t) = e^{t \cos t - \sin t + 1}$

Altra modo:  $x(t_0) \neq 0$ , in un intorno di  $t_0$   $x(t) \neq 0$ .

$(\log x)' = \frac{\dot{x}}{x} = -t \sin t$  etc.

Es 8 è un problema al contorno (Boundary Value Problem)

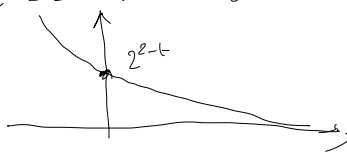
Trova  $k \in \mathbb{R}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x} + kx = 0 \\ x(1) = 2 \\ x(2) = 1 \end{array} \right.$



la soluzione generale  $x(t) = c e^{-kt}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c e^{-k} = 2 \\ c e^{-2k} = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow c = \frac{2}{e^{-k}} = 2e^k$   
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c = 4 \\ k = \log 2 \end{array} \right.$

$x(t) = 4 \cdot 2^{-t} = 2^{2-t}$



Es 10  $\forall x_0$  la soluzione di  $\dot{x} - x = h$  i.t.c.  $x(0) = x_0$   $\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} x(t) = -h$

$(x e^{-t})' = e^{-t} (\dot{x} - x) = h e^{-t}$

$x e^{-t} - x_0 = h (1 - e^{-t})$

$x = x_0 e^t + h (e^t - 1) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow -\infty} -h$

Es 25 Sia  $x_0$  una soluzione di  $\dot{x} + q(t)x = q(t)$ .

Dimostrare che la soluzione generale di  $\dot{x} + q(t)x = q(t)$  è

$x(t) = x_0(t) + e^{-\int_0^t p(s) ds}$

è la soluzione generale dell'equazione omogenea



$y(t) \equiv y_0$  è l'unica soluzione, in un caso (1) monomiale di ordine della soluzione di (4)  $J(y_0, a)$  è dato da  $J(\sqrt{a}, a) = \mathbb{R}$ , ( $a \geq 0$ ).

Da ora in poi supponiamo  $y_0^2 \neq a$   
 Per t piccoli  $y(t)^2 \neq a$ . Quindi (4) è equi. (per t piccoli)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y} \\ y^2 - a \end{cases} = -1 \quad \int_{y_0}^y \frac{d\xi}{\xi^2 - a} = -t$$

$y(0) = y_0$

Vari casi.

Caso 2  $a < 0$  (automaticamente  $y_0^2 \neq a$ ).  $a = -\alpha^2$ ,  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\alpha = \sqrt{-a} > 0$ .

$$\int_{y_0}^y \frac{d\xi}{\xi^2 + \alpha^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \int_{y_0}^y \frac{d\xi}{(\frac{\xi}{\alpha})^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{y_0}^y \frac{d(\frac{\xi}{\alpha})}{(\frac{\xi}{\alpha})^2 + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} [\arctan \frac{\xi}{\alpha}]_{y_0}^y = \frac{1}{\alpha} (\arctan \frac{y}{\alpha} - \arctan \frac{y_0}{\alpha}) = -t$$

Utile  $\tan(a-b) = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 + \tan a \cdot \tan b}$

$$\underbrace{\arctan \frac{y}{\alpha}}_a - \underbrace{\arctan \frac{y_0}{\alpha}}_b = -\alpha t$$

$$-\tan \alpha t = \left( \frac{y}{\alpha} - \frac{y_0}{\alpha} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{y y_0}{\alpha^2} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\underbrace{\tan \alpha t}_\tau = \frac{y_0 - y}{\alpha \left( 1 + \frac{y y_0}{\alpha^2} \right)} = \alpha \frac{y_0 - y}{\alpha^2 + y y_0}$$

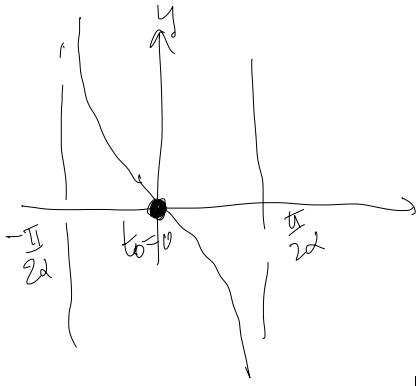
$$(\alpha^2 + y y_0) \tau = \alpha y_0 - \alpha y \quad y_0 \tau y + \alpha y = \alpha y_0 - \alpha^2 \tau$$

$$y = \frac{\alpha y_0 - \alpha^2 \tau}{\alpha + y_0 \tau} = \frac{\alpha y_0 - \alpha^2 \tan \alpha t}{\alpha + y_0 \tan \alpha t} \quad (\alpha > 0, a = -\alpha^2)$$

$$J(y_0, -\alpha^2) \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha t < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2\alpha} < t < \frac{\pi}{2\alpha}$$

$$\boxed{\alpha + y_0 \tan \alpha t \neq 0}$$

Caso 2.1  $y_0 = 0$ ,  $y = -\alpha \tan \alpha t$ ,  $J(0, -\alpha^2) = \left( -\frac{\pi}{2\alpha}, \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} \right)$



W80 2.2  $y_0 \neq 0$

$$\tan \alpha t \neq \left( -\frac{\alpha}{y_0} \right)$$

$$\alpha t_x = \arctan \left( -\frac{\alpha}{y_0} \right) \\ = -\arctan \frac{\alpha}{y_0}$$

$$t_x = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \arctan \frac{\alpha}{y_0}$$

$t \in \left( -\frac{\pi}{2\alpha}, \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} \right)$

$$t_x \in \left( -\frac{\pi}{2\alpha}, \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} \right)$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2\alpha} < t_x < 0 \quad J(y_0, -\alpha^2) = \left( t_x, \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} \right)$$

$$0 < t_x < \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} \quad J(y_0, \alpha^2) = \left( -\frac{\pi}{2\alpha}, t_x \right)$$

etc.

Es. completare trovando  $J(y_0, \alpha) = (\underline{\quad}, \overline{\quad})$

e di lei  $y(t)$ .  
 $t \rightarrow \underline{\quad}$