

$$y'' - 4y' + 3y = e^x + 2e^{2x} + 3e^{3x}$$

1) eq. omogenea

$$(*) y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Eq. caratt. } \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 2 \pm \sqrt{4-3} = 2 \pm 1 \quad \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{sol. generale dell'eq. omog. } y_0(x) = \alpha e^x + \beta e^{3x}$$

2) soluzione particolare $\tilde{y}$

si considerano le 3 eq. non omogenee:

$$2.1) y'' - 4y' + 3y = e^x$$

$$2.2) y'' - 4y' + 3y = 2e^{2x}$$

$$2.3) y'' - 4y' + 3y = 3e^{3x}$$

Siano $\tilde{y}_1, \tilde{y}_2, \tilde{y}_3$ soluzioni particolari di 2.1), 2.2), 2.3), rispettivamente

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{y} = \tilde{y}_1 + \tilde{y}_2 + \tilde{y}_3$$

Scegliendo $e^x, 2e^{2x}, 3e^{3x}$ nella forma:

$$e^{\lambda x} (A_1(x) \cos(\nu x) + B_1(x) \sin(\nu x))$$

$$\text{si ha: } 2.1) \Rightarrow \lambda = 1, n=0, \nu=0 \Rightarrow \lambda + i\nu = 1 = \lambda_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{y}_1 = A_1 x e^x = x Q(x), \text{ dove } Q(x) = A_1 e^x$$

$$\text{Poiché } Q'' - 4Q' + 3Q = 0 \text{ (} Q \text{ è soluzione di } (*))$$

$$\text{e } \tilde{y}_1' = Q + xQ', \tilde{y}_1'' = 2Q' + xQ'', \text{ si trova:}$$

$$\tilde{y}_1'' - 4\tilde{y}_1' + 3\tilde{y}_1 = 2Q' + xQ'' - 4(Q + xQ') + 3xQ$$

$$= 2Q' - 4Q + x(Q'' - 4Q' + 3Q) =$$

$$= 2Q' - 4Q = 2(A_1 e^x - 2A_1 e^x) = -2A_1 e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{y}_1'' - 4\tilde{y}_1' + 3\tilde{y}_1 = e^x \Rightarrow -2A_1 = 1 \Rightarrow A_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{y}_1 = -\frac{1}{2} x e^x$$

$$2.2) \Rightarrow \lambda = 2, n = 0, v = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda + iv = 2 \neq \lambda_1, \lambda_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{y}_2 = A_2 e^{2x}$$

Quindi si trova

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{y}_2'' - 4\tilde{y}_2' + 3\tilde{y}_2 &= 4A_2 e^{2x} - 4(2A_2 e^{2x}) + 3(A_2 e^{2x}) \\ &= A_2 e^{2x} (4 - 8 + 3) = -A_2 e^{2x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{y}_2'' - 4\tilde{y}_2' + 3\tilde{y}_2 = 2e^{2x} \text{ implica}$$

$$-A_2 = 2 \Rightarrow A_2 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{y}_2 = -2e^{2x}$$

$$2.3) \Rightarrow \lambda = 3, n = 0, v = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda + iv = 3 = \lambda_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{y}_3 = A_3 x e^{3x} = x Q(x), \text{ dove } Q(x) = A_3 e^{3x}$$

Poiché $Q'' - 4Q' + 3Q = 0$ e

$$\tilde{y}_3' = Q + xQ', \quad \tilde{y}_3'' = 2Q' + xQ'', \text{ si trova}$$

$$\tilde{y}_3'' - 4\tilde{y}_3' + 3\tilde{y}_3 = 2Q' + xQ'' - 4(Q + xQ') + 3xQ$$

$$= 2Q' - 4Q + x(Q'' - 4Q' + 3Q)$$

$$= 2Q' - 4Q = 2(3A_3 e^{3x}) - 4(A_3 e^{3x})$$

$$= 2A_3 e^{3x}$$

$$\text{Imponendo } \tilde{y}_3'' - 4\tilde{y}_3' + 3\tilde{y}_3 = 3e^{3x}, \text{ si trova}$$

$$2A_3 e^{3x} = 3e^{3x} \Rightarrow 2A_3 = 3 \Rightarrow A_3 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{y}_3 = \frac{3}{2} x e^{3x}$$

$$\text{In conclusione } \tilde{y} = \tilde{y}_1 + \tilde{y}_2 + \tilde{y}_3 = -\frac{1}{2} x e^x - 2e^{2x} + \frac{3}{2} x e^{3x}$$

e la soluzione generale dell'eq. non omogenea è:

$$y(x) = y_0(x) + \tilde{y}(x) = \alpha e^x + \beta e^{3x} - \frac{1}{2} x e^x - 2e^{2x} + \frac{3}{2} x e^{3x}$$