

Esempi (sul metodo di somiglianza)

$$\bullet \quad y'' - 2y' - 3y = 3e^{2t} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$b(t) = \underbrace{3e^{2t}}_{\substack{\text{polinomio} \\ \text{di grado 0}}} \quad e^{\lambda t}$

$P(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3$

radici  $1 \pm \sqrt{1+3} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -1 \end{cases}$

$\lambda = 2$

NON è  
radice di  $P$

le teor. garantisce l'esistenza di una  
soluzione di  $\textcircled{1}$  della forma

$\Rightarrow m = 0$

$\Rightarrow t^m \equiv 1$

$$\psi(t) = \underbrace{a}_{\substack{\text{pol.} \\ \text{di grado} \\ 0}} \underbrace{e^{2t}}_{\text{"correzione"}} \cdot \underbrace{1}_{\text{ }} = a e^{2t}$$

Determino la costante  $a$  imponendo che  $\psi$  risolva  $\textcircled{1}$

Calcolo  $\psi'(t) = 2ae^{2t}$ ,  $\psi''(t) = 4ae^{2t}$

Sostituisco in  $\textcircled{1}$ :

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R}: \quad \psi''(t) - 2\psi'(t) - 3\psi(t) = 3e^{2t}$$

$$\text{": } \cancel{4ae^{2t}} - 2 \cdot \cancel{2ae^{2t}} - 3ae^{2t} = 3e^{2t}$$

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R}: \quad -3ae^{2t} = 3e^{2t}$$

$$\cancel{\forall t \in \mathbb{R}:} \quad -3a = 3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(t) = -e^{2t} \quad \text{è sol. di } \textcircled{1}$$

L'integrale generale di  $\textcircled{1}$  è

$$c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{3t} - e^{2t}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \quad (c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

□

•  $y'' - y' - 2y = \underbrace{-2t + 4t^2}_{=: b(t)} \text{ (pol. d: grado 2)} \cdot e^{ot}$

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 2$$

$\lambda = 0$  radice  
di  $P$ ? No!

radici:  $\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \begin{cases} 2 \\ -1 \end{cases} \quad (\Rightarrow t^m = 1)$

Per il teorema, esiste una sol. di  $\textcircled{1}$  della forma

$$\psi(t) = (at^2 + bt + c) \cdot e^{ot} \cdot 1 = at^2 + bt + c$$

Determino i coefficienti  $a, b, c$  imponendo che  $\psi$  risolva  $\textcircled{1}$ .

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R}: \quad \psi'(t) = 2at + b, \quad \psi''(t) = 2a$$

$$\underline{2a} - (\underline{2at+b}) - 2(\underline{at^2+bt+c}) = -\underline{2t+4t^2} + 0 \quad \text{..}$$

Per il principio di identità dei polinomi,  $\text{..}$  è soddisfatta  $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$  se e solo se

$$\begin{cases} -2a = 4 \\ -2a - 2b = -2 \\ 2a - b - 2c = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} a &= -2 \\ b &= 1 - a = 3 \\ c &= \frac{2a - b}{2} = \frac{-4 - 3}{2} = -\frac{7}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Soluzione di  $\textcircled{1}$ :

$$\psi(t) = -2t^2 + 3t - \frac{7}{2} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Integrale generale di  $\Theta$ :

$$c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{2t} - 2t^2 + 3t - \frac{7}{2}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \quad (c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

•  $y'' + g_y = t^2 e^{3t} + 6$

$$p(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + g \quad \text{radici} \quad \pm 3i$$

$$b_1(t) = t^2 e^{3t} + 6$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \lambda t \\ e \\ \lambda = 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} e^{\lambda t} \\ \lambda = 0 \\ \text{diversi!} \end{array}$$

Pongo  $b_1 \ln := t^2 e^{3t}$ ,  $b_2 \ln = 6$  e risolvo  
separatamente le equazioni:

$$\dots = b_1 \ln, \quad \dots = b_2 \ln$$

Per il principio di sovrapposizione, sommando le  
due soluzioni otterò una sol. di  $\dots = b \ln$ .

Cerco una sol. di  $\dots = b \ln = t^2 e^{3t}$   
della forma  $\begin{array}{c} \text{pol. di} \\ \text{grado 2} \end{array} \quad e^{\lambda t}, \quad \lambda = 3$   
 $P(3) = 0 ? \text{ No!}$

$$\psi_1 \ln = (at^2 + bt + c) e^{3t}$$

Impongo che  $\psi_1$  risolva  $\dots = b \ln$ :

$$\psi_1' \ln = (2at + b) e^{3t} + 3(at^2 + bt + c) e^{3t}$$

$$2a e^{3t} + 3(2at + b) e^{3t} + 3(2at + b) e^{3t} + 9(at^2 + bt + c) e^{3t}$$

$$+ 9(at^2 + bt + c) e^{3t} = t^2 e^{3t} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2a e^{3t} + 6(2at+b)e^{3t} + 18(at^2+bt+c)e^{3t} = t^2 e^{3t} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2a + 6(2at+b) + 18(at^2+bt+c) = t^2 + 0 \cdot t + 0 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Per il P. I. P. questo è vero se e solo se

$$\begin{cases} 18a = 1 \\ 12a + 18b = 0 \\ 2a + 6b + 18c = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} a &= \frac{1}{18} \\ b &= -\frac{12a}{18} = -\frac{2}{3}a = -\frac{1}{27} \\ c &= -\frac{a+3b}{9} = -\frac{\frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{9}}{9} \\ &= +\frac{1}{9 \cdot 18} = \frac{1}{162} \end{aligned}$$

... =  $b_1 t^n$  è risolta da

$$\Psi_1(t) = \left( \frac{t^2}{18} - \frac{t}{27} + \frac{1}{162} \right) e^{3t}$$

Cerco una sol. di  $\dots = b_2 t^n = \underbrace{b \cdot e^{ot}}_{\substack{\text{pol. di} \\ \text{grado } 0}} \quad P(0) \neq 0$   
della forma

$$\Psi_2(t) = a \cdot e^{ot} = a$$

$$\Psi_2'(t) = 0, \quad \Psi_2''(t) = 0$$

$$0 + 9a = 6 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Psi_2(t) = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{è sol. di} \quad \dots = b_2 t^n$$

Integrale generale di  $\dots = b(t)$

$$\underbrace{c_1 \cos(3t) + c_2 \sin(3t)}_{\text{int. gen. di}} + \underbrace{\left( \frac{t^2}{18} - \frac{t}{27} + \frac{1}{162} \right) e^{3t}}_{\substack{\text{int. part. di} \\ \dots = t^2 e^{3t}}} + \underbrace{\frac{2}{3}}_{\substack{\text{int. part.} \\ (c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R})}} + C$$

$$\cdot \quad y'' + 2y' + y = 2e^{-t} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = (\lambda + 1)^2$$

radice  $\lambda = -1$  con  
moltiplicità 2

Int. gen. dell'eq. om. associata:

$$c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 t e^{-t}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \quad (c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

Cerco sol. di  $\dots = 2e^{-t}$   
della forma

$$\psi_{1M} = a e^{-t} t^2$$

pol. grado 0  $e^{-t}$   
 $\lambda = -1$   
 $m = 2$

Impongo che sia soluzione:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi'_{1M} &= -a e^{-t} t^2 + 2a e^{-t} t \\ \psi''_{1M} &= a e^{-t} t^2 - 2a e^{-t} t - 2a e^{-t} t + 2a e^{-t} + \\ &2 \underbrace{(-a e^{-t} t^2 + 2a e^{-t} t)}_{\psi'_{1M}} + \underbrace{a e^{-t} t^2}_{\psi_{1M}} = 2e^{-t} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{matrix} e^{-t} \\ \neq 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall t \in \mathbb{R}:$$

$$\cancel{at^2} - \cancel{4at} + 2a - \cancel{2at^2} + \cancel{4at} + \cancel{at^2} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a = 2 \quad \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_{1M} = t^2 e^{-t} \quad \text{è sol. di } \textcircled{1}$$

Int. gen. di  $\textcircled{1}$ :

$$c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 t e^{-t} + t^2 e^{-t}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \quad (c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\bullet \quad y'' + 2y' + 5y = 3 \sin(2t)$$

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5$$

radici

$$-1 \pm 2i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= -1 \\ \beta &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Int. gen. dell' omog. associata:

$$c_1 e^{-t} \cos(2t) + c_2 e^{-t} \sin(2t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \quad (c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

Cerco una sol. di

$$\dots = 3 \sin(2t) = e^{\alpha t} \underbrace{e^{3 \sin(2t)}}_{\substack{\alpha=0 \\ \text{pol.} \\ \text{grado} \\ 0}} + e^{\beta t} \underbrace{e^{0 \cdot \cos(2t)}}_{\substack{\beta=2 \\ \text{pol.} \\ \text{grado} \\ 0}} \quad P(0+i2) = 0 ?? \text{ No!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{in} &= e^{ot} (a \sin(2t) + b \cos(2t)) \cdot 1 \\ &= a \sin(2t) + b \cos(2t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R}: \quad \psi'(t) = 2a \cos(2t) - 2b \sin(2t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\psi''(t)}{-4a \sin(2t) - 4b \cos(2t)} + 2 \frac{\psi'(t)}{(2a \cos(2t) - 2b \sin(2t))} + \\ & + 5 \frac{\psi(t)}{a \sin(2t) + b \cos(2t)} = 3 \sin(2t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -4a \sin(2t) - 4b \cos(2t) + 4a \cos(2t) - 4b \sin(2t) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & + 5a \sin(2t) + 5b \cos(2t) = 3 \sin(2t) + 0 \cos(2t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} -4a - 4b + 5a = 3 \\ -4b + 4a + 5b = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a - 4b = 3 \\ 4a + b = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} 17a &= 3 \\ b &= -4a \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{3}{17}, \quad b = -\frac{12}{17}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(t) = \frac{3}{17} \sin(2t) - \frac{12}{17} \cos(2t) \text{ è sol}$$

dell'eq. completa

In t. gen. dell'eq. assegnata:

$$c_1 e^{-t} \cos(2t) + c_2 e^{-t} \sin(2t) + \frac{3}{17} \sin(2t) - \frac{12}{17} \cos(2t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$(c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R})$

Es.

$$x'' + \underbrace{2\gamma x'}_{>0} + \underbrace{\omega_0^2 x}_{>0} = \underbrace{\delta}_{>0} \sin(\omega_0 t) \cdot e^{\underbrace{\gamma t}_{>0}}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{pol. grado 0}}$        $\xrightarrow{0+i\omega}$

Se  $\gamma > 0$ : il pol. caratt. ha

- radici complesse con parte reale  $-\gamma < 0$
- radici reali coincidenti
- radici reali distinte

a seconda del segno di  $\Delta$ .

$\Rightarrow$  in ogni caso,  $i\omega$  non è radice di  $P$

$\Rightarrow$  l'eq. ha una sol. particolare di tipo

$$a \sin(\omega_0 t) + b \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

$$\text{Se } \gamma = 0: \quad P(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + \omega_0^2$$

ha radix t:wo

( m = 0 )

$$\exists \epsilon \quad \omega \neq \omega_0 : \quad P(\omega) \neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$

l'eq. ha sol. particolare del Np>

$$a \sin(\omega t) + b \cos(\omega t)$$

Int. gen.:

$$C_1 \cos(\omega_0 t) + C_2 \sin(\omega_0 t) +$$

$$\text{Se } \omega = \omega_0: \quad P(i\omega) = P(i\omega_0) = 0$$

⇒ l'eq. completa ha una sol. del tipo

$$(a \sin(\omega t) + b \cos(\omega t)) t$$

Int. gen.:

$$c_1 \cos(\omega_0 t) + c_2 \sin(\omega_0 t) + \dots$$

$$= (C_1 + bt) \cos(\omega_0 t) + (C_2 + at) \sin(\omega_0 t)$$

$$y'' - 4y' + 4y = (t^2 + t) e^{-t} \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = -1$$

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = (\lambda - 2)^2$$

radice  $\lambda = 2$  con molteplicità 2

$$\text{Cerco sol. d: } \dots = \underbrace{(t^2 + t)}_{\text{pol. grado 2}} e^{-t} \quad e^{\lambda t}, \lambda = -1, P(-1) \neq 0$$

della forma  $\psi(t) = (at^2 + bt + c)e^{-t}$

Calcolo:  $\psi'(t) = (2at + b)e^{-t} - (at^2 + bt + c)e^{-t}$

$$2a e^{-t} - (2at + b)e^{-t} - (2at + b)e^{-t} + (at^2 + bt + c)e^{-t} + \\ - 4(2at + b)e^{-t} + 4(at^2 + bt + c)e^{-t} + \\ + 4(at^2 + bt + c)e^{-t} = (t^2 + t)e^{-t} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2a - 2(2at + b) + (at^2 + bt + c) - 4(2at + b) + \\ + 8(at^2 + bt + c) = t^2 + t \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g \underbrace{(at^2 + bt + c)}_{=0} - 6 \underbrace{(2at + b)}_{=0} + 2a = \underbrace{t^2 + t}_{=0} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

P.L.P.

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ga = 1 \\ gb - 12a = 1 \\ gc - 6b + 2a = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} a &= \frac{1}{g} \\ b &= \frac{1 + 12a}{g} = \frac{1 + \frac{4}{3}}{g} = \frac{7}{27} \\ c &= \frac{6b - 2a}{g} = \frac{\frac{14}{3} - \frac{2}{9}}{g} = \frac{4}{27} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(t) = \left( \frac{t^2}{9} + \frac{7}{27}t + \frac{4}{27} \right) e^{-t} \quad \text{è sol. part.}$$

Int. generale:

$$\varphi_c(t) = c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 t e^{2t} + \left( \frac{t^2}{9} + \frac{7}{27}t + \frac{4}{27} \right) e^{-t}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$c = (c_1, c_2) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

Impongo le condizioni iniziali:

$$\varphi_c(0) = 0, \quad \varphi_c'(0) = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + \frac{4}{27} = 0 & C_1 = -\frac{4}{27} \\ 2C_1 + C_2 + \frac{7}{27} - \frac{4}{27} = -1 & C_2 = -1 - \frac{1}{9} - 2C_1 \\ & = -\frac{10}{9} + \frac{8}{27} = -\frac{22}{27} \end{cases}$$

La sol. del PDC è

$$\psi(t) = -\frac{4}{27}e^{2t} - \frac{22}{27}te^{2t} + \left(\frac{t^2}{9} + \frac{7}{27}t + \frac{4}{27}\right)e^{-t}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

•  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 10 \cos(t) + e^t$   $y(0) = 3$   
 $y'(0) = -1$

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2$$

$$\text{radici: } \lambda = 1, \quad \lambda = 2$$

Sol. di  $\dots = 10 \cos(t) \cdot e^{ot} \quad 0 + i1 = i$

della forma  $\psi_1(t) = a \cos(t) + b \sin(t)$

$$\psi_1'(t) = -a \sin(t) + b \cos(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -a \cos(t) - \underline{b \sin(t)} - 3(-a \sin(t) + \underline{b \cos(t)}) + \\ + 2(a \cos(t) + b \sin(t)) &= 10 \cos(t) + 0 \sin(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} -a - 3b + 2a = 10 \\ -b + 3a + 2b = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a - 3b = 10 \\ 3a + b = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a + 9a = 10 \\ b = -3a \end{cases}$$

$$a = 1, \quad b = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_1(t) = \cos(t) - 3 \sin(t)$$

Cerco sol. di  $\dots = e^t = \underbrace{1 \cdot e^t}_{\substack{\text{pol.} \\ \text{grado} \\ 0}} \quad \lambda = 1$   
 della forma  $\quad m = 1$

$$\psi_2(t) = a e^t t$$

$$\text{Calcolo} \quad \psi_2'(t) = a e^t t + a e^t$$

$$a e^t t + a e^t + a e^t - 3(a e^t t + a e^t) + 2 a e^t t = e^t \quad \forall t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cancel{at} + 2a - \cancel{3at} - 3a + \cancel{2at} = 1$$

$$a = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_2(t) = -t e^t$$

Int. generale:

$$\psi_c(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{2t} + \cos(t) - 3 \sin(t) - t e^t, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$c \in (c_1, c_2) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Impongo} \quad \psi(0) = 3, \quad \psi'(0) = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 + 1 = 3 \\ c_1 + 2c_2 - 1 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 2 \\ c_1 + 2c_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$c_2 = 1 \quad c_1 = 1$$

L<sub>a</sub> sol. del PdC. è

$$\psi(t) = e^t + e^{2t} + \cos(t) - 3 \sin(t) - t e^t, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

□