

Esempi (sul metodo di somiglianza)

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

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

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

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

\uparrow
non è
radice di P

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

$$\Rightarrow m = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t^m \equiv 1$$

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

Determino la costante a imponendo che ψ
risolva $\textcircled{\circ}$

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

Sostituisco in $\textcircled{\circ}$:

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

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

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

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

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

L' integrale generale di ① è

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

□

• $y'' - y' - 2y = \underbrace{-2t + 4t^2}_{=: b(t) = (\text{pol. di grado 2})} \cdot e^{0t}$ ①

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

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

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

Per il teorema, esiste una sol. di ① della forma

$$\psi(t) = (at^2 + bt + c) \cdot e^{0t} \cdot 1 = at^2 + bt + c$$

Determino i coefficienti a, b, c imponendo che ψ risolva ①.

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

$$\underbrace{2a} - (\underbrace{2at + b}) - 2(\underbrace{at^2 + bt + c}) = -\underbrace{2t} + \underbrace{4t^2}^{+0} \quad \textcircled{\bullet\bullet}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} -2a = 4 \\ -2a - 2b = -2 \\ 2a - b - 2c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a = -2$$

$$b = 1 - a = 3$$

$$c = \frac{2a - b}{2} = \frac{-4 - 3}{2} = -\frac{7}{2}$$

Soluzione di ①:

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

Integrale generale di ⑦:

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

• $y'' + 9y = t^2 e^{3t} + 6$

$$p(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + 9 \quad \text{radici} \quad \pm 3i$$

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

$\begin{array}{cc} e^{\lambda t} & e^{\lambda t} \\ \lambda=3 & \lambda=0 \end{array}$
diversi!

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

$$\dots = b_1(t), \quad \dots = b_2(t)$$

Per il principio di sovrapposizione, sommando le due soluzioni otterrò una sol. di $\dots = b_1(t)$.

Cerco una sol. di $\dots = b_1(t) = t^2 e^{3t}$
della forma
 $\psi_1(t) = (at^2 + bt + c)e^{3t}$
 $\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{pol. di grado 2}} \underbrace{\quad}_{e^{\lambda t}, \lambda=3}$
 $P(3) = 0? \text{ No!}$

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

Impongo che ψ_1 risolva $\dots = b_1(t)$:

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

$\psi_1''(t)$

$$\left[2a e^{3t} + 3(2at + b)e^{3t} + 3(2at + b)e^{3t} + 9(at^2 + bt + c)e^{3t} \right]$$

$$+ 9 \underbrace{(at^2 + bt + c)e^{3t}}_{\psi_1(t)} = t^2 e^{3t} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\psi_1(t)$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{cases} 18a = 1 \\ 12a + 18b = 0 \\ 2a + 6b + 18c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$b = -\frac{12a}{18} = -\frac{2}{3}a = -\frac{1}{27}$$

$$c = -\frac{a+3b}{9} = -\frac{\frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{9}}{9}$$

$$= +\frac{1}{9 \cdot 18} = \frac{1}{162}$$

... è risolta da

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

Cerco una sol. di ... = $b_2 h = \underbrace{6}_{\text{pol. di grado 0}} \cdot e^{0t}$ P(0) ≠ 0

della forma

$$\psi_{2,h} = a \cdot e^{0t} = a$$

$$\psi_{2,h}' = 0, \quad \psi_{2,h}'' = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \psi_{2,h} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{è sol. di} \quad \dots = b_2 h$$

Integrato generale di ... = $b_1 h$

$$\underbrace{c_1 \cos(3t) + c_2 \sin(3t)}_{\text{int. gen. di } \dots = 0} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{t^2}{18} - \frac{t}{27} + \frac{1}{162} \right) e^{3t}}_{\text{int. part. di } \dots = t^2 e^{3t}} + \underbrace{\frac{2}{3}}_{\substack{\text{int. part.} \\ \text{di } \dots = 6}} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y'' + 2y' + y = 2e^{-t} \quad \odot$$

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

radice $\lambda = -1$ con molteplicità 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 ... = $2e^{-t}$
della forma

$$\psi(t) = a e^{-t} t^2$$

pol. grado 0 $e^{\lambda t}$

$$\lambda = -1$$

$$m = 2$$

Impongo che sia soluzione:

$$\psi'(t) = -a e^{-t} t^2 + 2a e^{-t} t$$

$$\underbrace{\psi''(t)}_{a e^{-t} t^2 - 2a e^{-t} t - 2a e^{-t} t + 2a e^{-t}}$$

$$2 \underbrace{(-a e^{-t} t^2 + 2a e^{-t} t)}_{\psi'(t)} + \underbrace{a e^{-t} t^2}_{\psi(t)} = 2e^{-t} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^{-t} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

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

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

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

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

Int. gen. di \odot :

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

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

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 \quad \text{radici} \quad -1 \pm 2i$$

$$\alpha = -1 \\ \beta = 2$$

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:

$$\dots = 3 \sin(2t) = e^{0t} \underbrace{3 \sin(2t)}_{\substack{\text{pol.} \\ \text{grado} \\ 0}} + e^{0t} \underbrace{0 \cos(2t)}_{\substack{\text{pol.} \\ \text{grado} \\ 0}}$$

della forma

$$P(0 + i2) = 0 \quad ?? \quad \text{No!}$$

$$\psi(t) = e^{0t} (a \sin(2t) + b \cos(2t)) \cdot 1$$

$$= a \sin(2t) + b \cos(2t)$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{-4a \sin(2t)}_{\text{blue}} - \underbrace{4b \cos(2t)}_{\text{green}} + \underbrace{4a \cos(2t)}_{\text{green}} - \underbrace{4b \sin(2t)}_{\text{blue}} + \\ & + \underbrace{5a \sin(2t)}_{\text{blue}} + \underbrace{5b \cos(2t)}_{\text{green}} = \underbrace{3 \sin(2t)}_{\text{blue}} + \underbrace{0 \cos(2t)}_{\text{green}} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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.

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

pol. grado 0 0+iω

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

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

a seconda del segno di Δ .

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

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

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

Se $\gamma = 0$: $P(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + \omega_0^2$

ha radici $\pm i\omega_0$

Se $\omega \neq \omega_0$: $P(i\omega) \neq 0 \quad (m=0) \Rightarrow$

l'eq. ha sol. particolare del tipo

$$\underline{a \sin(\omega t) + b \cos(\omega t)}$$

Int. gen:

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

Se $\omega = \omega_0$: $P(i\omega) = P(i\omega_0) = 0$

\Rightarrow l'eq. completa ha una sol. del tipo

$$\underline{(a \sin(\omega_0 t) + b \cos(\omega_0 t)) t}$$

Int. gen:

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

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

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

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

radice $\lambda = 2$ con molteplicità 2

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 9(\underbrace{a}_{\text{green}}t^2 + \underbrace{b}_{\text{blue}}t + \underbrace{c}_{\text{green}}) - 6(\underbrace{2a}_{\text{blue}} + \underbrace{b}_{\text{green}}) + \underbrace{2a}_{\text{green}} = \underbrace{t^2}_{\text{green}} + \underbrace{t}_{\text{blue}} + \underbrace{0}_{\text{green}} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

P.I.P.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9a = 1 \\ 9b - 12a = 1 \\ 9c - 6b + 2a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$b = \frac{1 + 12a}{9} = \frac{1 + \frac{4}{3}}{9} = \frac{7}{27}$$

$$c = \frac{6b - 2a}{9} = \frac{\frac{14}{9} - \frac{2}{9}}{9} = \frac{4}{27}$$

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

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:

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

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + \frac{4}{27} = 0 \\ 2C_1 + C_2 + \frac{7}{27} - \frac{4}{27} = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{4}{27}$$

$$C_2 = -1 - \frac{1}{9} - 2C_1$$

$$= -\frac{10}{9} + \frac{8}{27} = -\frac{22}{27}$$

La sol. del p.d.c. è

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

$$\bullet \quad y'' - 3y' + 2y = 10 \cos t + e^t$$

$$y(0) = 3$$

$$y'(0) = -1$$

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

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

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

$$\text{della forma } \varphi_1(t) = a \cos t + b \sin t$$

$$\varphi_1'(t) = -a \sin t + b \cos t$$

$$-a \cos t - b \sin t - 3(-a \sin t + b \cos t) +$$

$$+ 2(a \cos t + b \sin t) = 10 \cos t + 0 \sin t$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_1(t) = \cos t - 3 \sin t$$

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

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

Calcolo $\psi_2'(t) = a e^t t + a e^t$

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

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

$$a = -1$$

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

Int. generale:

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

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

Impongo $\varphi(0) = 3, \quad \varphi'(0) = -1$

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

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

La sol. del PdC. \bar{c}

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

□