

Esempi:

$$\bullet f: \mathbb{R}^{\textcircled{2}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{t.c.} \quad f(t, x) = t(1 - x^2)$$

$$n = 1 \quad y' = t(1 - y^2) \quad \textcircled{*}$$

┌ Soluzione di $\textcircled{*}$? Coppia (φ, I) con

• $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ intervallo

• $\varphi: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivabile

• $\forall t \in I: (t, \varphi(t)) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ (ovvio!)

• $\forall t \in I: \varphi'(t) = f(t, \varphi(t))$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varphi'(t) = t(1 - \varphi(t)^2) \quad _$$

$$\bullet f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{t.c.} \quad f(t, x_1, x_2) = t(1 - x_1^2)$$

$$n = 2 \quad \underline{y''} = f(t, y, y') = \underline{t(1 - y^2)}$$

$$\bullet f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{t.c.} \quad f(t, x_1, x_2) = t(1 - x_2^2)$$

$$n = 2 \quad y'' = t(1 - (y')^2)$$

Esempi

$$\bullet \underline{y'' - \sin(ty') + t^3 y} = 0$$

$$F(t, y, y', y'')$$

$$F: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y'' = \underline{\sin(ty') - t^3 y}$$

$$f(t, y, y')$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad t.c. \quad f(t, x_1, x_2) = \sin(tx_2) - t^3 x_1$$

$$\bullet \quad y''' + \ln(t)y' - t \arcsin(y'') = 0$$

$$y''' = -\ln(t)y' + t \arcsin(y'')$$

$$f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) = -\ln(t)x_2 + t \arcsin(x_3)$$

$$\text{dom}(f) = (0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times [-1, 1] =: \Omega$$

$$\bullet \quad t^2 y'' + t y' + y^3 + e^t = 0$$

In forma generale:

$$F(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) = t^2 x_3 + t x_2 + x_1^3 + e^t$$

$$\text{dom}(F) = \mathbb{R}^4 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^3$$

In forma normale ?

$$t^2 y'' = -t y' - y^3 - e^t$$

$$y'' = -\frac{1}{t} y' - \frac{1}{t^2} y^3 - \frac{e^t}{t^2}$$

$$f(t, x_1, x_2) = -\frac{1}{t} x_2 - \frac{1}{t^2} x_1^3 - \frac{e^t}{t^2}$$

$$\text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\bullet \quad (y')^2 - \sin(t) + e^y = 0$$

Forma generale: $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$F(t, x_1, x_2) = x_2^2 - \sin(t) + e^{x_1}$$

Forma normale?

$$\underbrace{(y')^2}_{\geq 0} = \underbrace{\sin t - e^y}_{\geq 0}$$

Due equazioni:

$$y' = \sqrt{\sin t - e^y} = f(t, y)$$

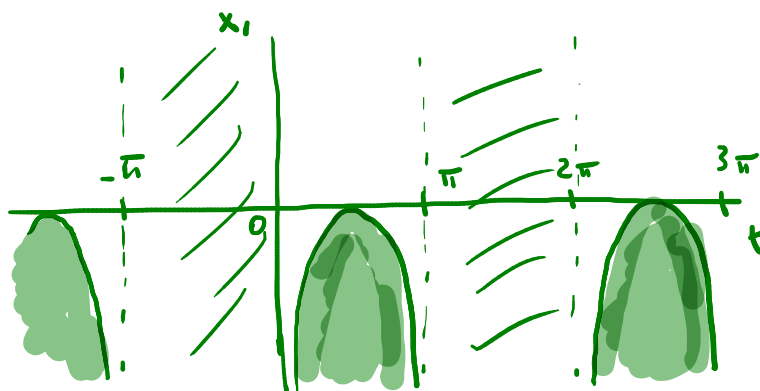
$$y' = -\sqrt{\sin t - e^y} = -f(t, y)$$

$$\text{con } f(t, x_1) = \sqrt{\sin t - e^{x_1}}$$

$$\text{dom}(f) = \{ (t, x_1) \mid \sin t - e^{x_1} \geq 0 \}$$

$$e^{x_1} \leq \sin t$$

$$\text{per } \sin t \geq 0: \quad x_1 \in \ln(\sin t)$$



Definisco cos'è una soluzione di un PdC.

$$f: \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(t_0, x_0^1, \dots, x_0^n) \in \Omega$$

$$(P) \begin{cases} y^{(n)} = f(t, y, y', \dots, y^{(n-1)}) \\ y(t_0) = x_1^0, \dots, y^{(n-1)}(t_0) = x_n^0 \end{cases}$$

Una soluzione di (P) è una coppia (φ, I)

con

• $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ intervallo che contiene t_0

- $\varphi: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivabile n volte
- $\forall t \in I: (t, \varphi(t), \dots, \varphi^{(n-1)}(t)) \in \Omega$
- $\forall t \in I: \varphi^{(n)}(t) = f(t, \varphi(t), \dots, \varphi^{(n-1)}(t))$
- $\varphi(t_0) = x_1^0, \varphi'(t_0) = x_2^0, \dots, \varphi^{(n-1)}(t_0) = x_n^0$

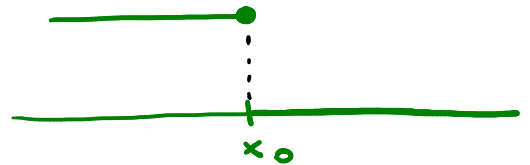
Esempi

① PdC che non ha soluzioni

$$x_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } h(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \leq x_0 \\ 0 & x > x_0 \end{cases}$$

Verifico che il PdC

$$(P) \begin{cases} y' = h(y) =: f(t, y) \\ y(0) = x_0 \end{cases}$$



non ammette alcuna soluzione definita in un intorno destro di $t=0$.

Per assurdo, suppongo che esistano $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ con $\alpha \leq 0 < \beta$ e $\varphi: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ t.c.

$(\varphi, (\alpha, \beta))$ sia soluzione di (P)

Cioè:

- φ è derivabile in $[\alpha, \beta]$
- $\forall t \in [\alpha, \beta]: (t, \varphi(t)) \in \mathbb{R}^2$
- $\forall t \in [\alpha, \beta]: \underline{\varphi'(t)} = f(t, \varphi(t)) = \underline{h(\varphi(t))}$
- $\varphi(0) = x_0$

Valuto $\varphi'(0) = h(\varphi(0)) = h(x_0) = 1 > 0$

$$\varphi'(0) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(t) - \varphi(0)}{t - 0} > 0$$

TPS
 $\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0 \text{ t.c. } \forall t \in (0, \delta): \frac{\varphi(t) - \varphi(0)}{t - 0} > 0$

cioè: $\forall t \in (0, \delta): \frac{\varphi(t) - x_0}{t} > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \forall t \in (0, \delta): \varphi(t) - x_0 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall t \in (0, \delta): \varphi(t) > x_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall t \in (0, \delta): h(\varphi(t)) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall t \in (0, \delta): \varphi'(t) = 0$$

Quindi:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet \varphi \text{ continua in } [0, \delta) \\ \bullet \varphi(0) = x_0 \\ \bullet \varphi'(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \in (0, \delta) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \varphi(t) = x_0 \quad \forall t \in [0, \delta)$$

L'assurdo mostra che (P) non ha soluzioni.

② PdC con (almeno) due soluzioni:

$$\begin{cases} y' = 3y^{2/3} \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(t, x) = 3x^{2/3}$$

$$\text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

(f continua)

Oss: $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } \varphi(t) = 0 \quad \forall t$

$(\varphi, \mathbb{R})$ è sol. di (P)

Considero $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\varphi(t) = t^3$

$$\varphi(0) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

φ derivabile in $\mathbb{R}$

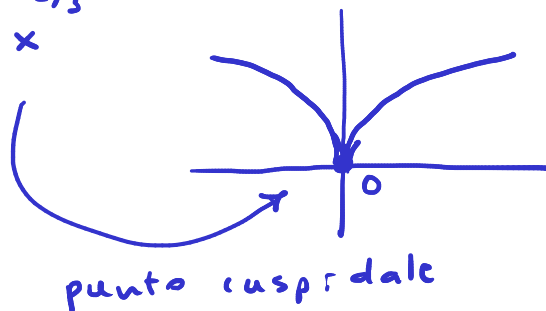
$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R}: \varphi'(t) = 3t^2$$

$$3(\varphi'(t))^{2/3} = 3(t^2)^{2/3} = 3t^2$$

$\Rightarrow (\varphi, \mathbb{R})$ è sol. di (P)

□

Oss: $g(x) = x^{2/3}$



Oss: $f: \Omega \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$(t_0, x_1^0, x_2^0, x_3^0) \in \Omega$

Sia $\varphi: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($I \subset \mathbb{R}$ intervallo) soluzione del P.d.C

$$(P) \begin{cases} \varphi''' = f(t, \varphi, \varphi', \varphi'') \\ \varphi(t_0) = x_1^0, \quad \varphi'(t_0) = x_2^0, \quad \varphi''(t_0) = x_3^0 \end{cases}$$

Esplícito:

① φ è derivabile tre volte in I

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \forall t \in I: \quad (t, \varphi(t), \varphi'(t), \varphi''(t)) \in \Omega$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \forall t \in I: \quad \varphi'''(t) = f(t, \varphi(t), \varphi'(t), \varphi''(t))$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \varphi(t_0) = x_1^0, \quad \varphi'(t_0) = x_2^0, \quad \varphi''(t_0) = x_3^0$$

Definisco $\varphi_1 := \varphi$, $\varphi_2 := \varphi'$, $\varphi_3 := \varphi''$

$$\Phi := (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3), \quad \Phi: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \Phi \text{ è derivabile in } I$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Leftrightarrow \forall t \in I: \quad (t, \varphi_1(t), \varphi_2(t), \varphi_3(t)) \in \Omega$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall t \in I: \quad (t, \Phi(t)) \in \Omega$$

Poi:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \forall t \in I: \quad \varphi_1'(t) &= \varphi_2(t) \\ \varphi_2'(t) &= \varphi_3(t) \\ \varphi_3'(t) &= \varphi'''(t) \stackrel{\textcircled{3}}{=} f(t, \varphi_1(t), \varphi_2(t), \varphi_3(t)) \\ &= f(t, \varphi_1(t), \varphi_2(t), \varphi_3(t)) \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{4}$$

Definisco $f_1, f_2, f_3: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ponendo

$$f_1(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_2 \quad (\text{proiezione})$$

$$f_2(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_3 \quad "$$

$$f_3(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) = f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

e $F := (f_1, f_2, f_3)$

Rileggo (e riscrivo) ⑩ :

$$\forall t \in I: \quad \varphi_1'(t) = f_1(t, \varphi_1(t), \overbrace{\varphi_2(t), \varphi_3(t)})$$

$$\varphi_2'(t) = f_2(t, \varphi_1(t), \varphi_2(t), \overbrace{\varphi_3(t)})$$

$$\varphi_3'(t) = f_3(t, \underbrace{\varphi_1(t), \varphi_2(t), \varphi_3(t)}_{\Phi(t)})$$

$$\text{Cioè: } \forall t \in I: \quad \bar{\Phi}'(t) = F(t, \bar{\Phi}(t))$$

Infine:

$$\textcircled{4} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \varphi_1(t_0) = x_1^0, \quad \varphi_2(t_0) = x_2^0, \quad \varphi_3(t_0) = x_3^0$$

$$\quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \bar{\Phi}(t_0) = (x_1^0, x_2^0, x_3^0) =: x_0$$

Quindi:

(φ, I) sol. del PdC scalare di ordine n

$\Rightarrow (\bar{\Phi} := (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3), I)$ sol. del PdC
vettoriale di ordine 1

Viceversa: suppongo $\bar{\Phi}: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ sol. del
PdC vettoriale di ordine 1.

$$\bar{\Phi} = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3)$$

Definisco $\varphi := \varphi_1$

Dico che φ risolve il PdC scalare
di ordine n .

Dal sistema: $\varphi_1' = \varphi_2$ der.

$\varphi_2' = \varphi_3$ der.

$\varphi = \varphi_1$ $\varphi_2 = \varphi_1' = \varphi'$ deriv.

φ_3 der. $\Leftrightarrow \varphi_2'$ der. $\Leftrightarrow \varphi_1''$ der. $\Leftrightarrow \varphi''$ der.
 $\Leftrightarrow \varphi$ der. 3 volte

...

$$\begin{cases} x'' = f(t, x, x', y, y', z, z') \\ y'' = g(t, x, x', y, y', z, z') \\ z'' = h(t, x, x', y, y', z, z') \end{cases}$$

$u_1 = x$ $u_2 = x'$ $u_3 = y$ $u_4 = y'$ $u_5 = z$ $u_6 = z'$

$$\begin{cases} u_1' = u_2 & =: v_1(t, u_1, \dots, u_6) \\ u_2' = f(t, u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4, u_5, u_6) & =: v_2(t, u_1, \dots, u_6) \\ u_3' = u_4 & =: v_3(t, u_1, \dots, u_6) \\ u_4' = g(t, u_1, \dots, u_6) & =: v_4(t, u_1, \dots, u_6) \\ u_5' = u_6 & =: v_5(t, u_1, \dots, u_6) \\ u_6' = h(t, u_1, \dots, u_6) & =: v_6(t, u_1, \dots, u_6) \end{cases}$$

$U := (u_1, \dots, u_6)$ $V := (v_1, \dots, v_6)$

$U' = V(t, U)$

Dimostro la prop. sulla regolarità.

① $f \in C(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$

(φ, I) soluz. di $\varphi' = f(t, \varphi)$

$\Rightarrow \forall t \in I: \varphi'(t) = f(t, \varphi(t))$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{\text{continua (ipotesi)}} \quad \uparrow \text{derivabile} \Rightarrow \text{cont.}$

$\Rightarrow t \mapsto f(t, \varphi(t))$ continua

$\Rightarrow \varphi'$ continua $\Rightarrow \varphi$ di classe C^1 .

② Oss: ① $\Leftrightarrow k=0$

Per induzione:

suppongo la proprietà vera per k
e la dimostro per $k+1$.

Suppongo $f \in C^{k+1}$

Considero (φ, I) sol. di (*)

$f \in C^{k+1} \Rightarrow f \in C^k \xrightarrow{\text{induz.}} \varphi \in C^{k+1}$

$\forall t: \varphi'(t) = \underbrace{f(t, \varphi(t))}_{C^{k+1}} \underbrace{\quad}_{C^{k+1}} \quad C^{k+1}$

$\Rightarrow \varphi' \in C^{k+1} \Rightarrow \varphi \in C^{k+2}$

□

Oss. sulla Lipschitzianità di funzioni vettoriali:

$$\forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}: \quad |f_i(t, x) - f_i(t, y)| \leq \|f(t, x) - f(t, y)\|_{\mathbb{R}^m} \\ \leq L \|x - y\|_{\mathbb{R}^n}$$

$\forall i: \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 $|x_i| \leq \|x\|_{\mathbb{R}^n}$

$$\forall i: \quad \exists L_i > 0 \text{ t.c. } \forall \begin{pmatrix} t, x \\ t, y \end{pmatrix} \in \Omega:$$

$$|f_i(t, x) - f_i(t, y)| \leq L_i \|x - y\|_{\mathbb{R}^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f(t, x) - f(t, y)\|_{\mathbb{R}^m} \leq \sum_{i=1}^m |f_i(t, x) - f_i(t, y)| \\ \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^m L_i \right) \|x - y\|_{\mathbb{R}^n} \\ =: L$$