

$$y'' - 4y' + 3y = 6x - 5$$

1) Consideriamo $y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0$

$$p(t) = t^2 - 4t + 3$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 12 = 4$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm 2}{2} = \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \diagup \\ \diagdown 1 \end{array}$$

$$y_0(x) = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{1 \cdot x}$$

$$= C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^x$$

2) $y'' - 4y' + 3y = \underline{6x - 5}$

$g(x)$ è un polinomio
di I^o grado

$$\bar{y}(x) = Ax + B$$

$$\bar{y}'(x) = A$$

$$\bar{y}''(x) = 0$$

$$0 - 4A + 3(Ax + B) = 6x - 5$$

$$-4A + 3Ax + 3B = 6x - 5$$

$$3Ax - 4A + 3B = 6x - 5$$

$$\begin{cases} 3A = 6 \\ -4A + 3B = -5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 2 \\ -8 + 3B = -5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} 3B &= -5 + 8 \\ 3B &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} A = 2 \\ B = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{y}(x) = Ax + B = 2x + 1$$

$$\bar{y}(x) = Ax + B = 2x + 1$$

3) La soluzione generale dell'eq. di partenza
 $\bar{y}(x) = 2x + 1 + C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x}$

$$4y'' - 4y' + y = x^2 - 20$$

$$1) \quad 4y'' - 4y' + y = 0$$

$$P(t) = 4t^2 - 4t + 1$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 16 = 0$$

$$t_1 = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_0(x) = C_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + C_2 x e^{\frac{1}{2}x}$$

$$2) \quad 4y'' - 4y' + y = \underline{x^2 - 20}$$

$g(x)$ è un pol. di
secondo grado:

$$\bar{y}(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C$$

$$\bar{y}'(x) = 2Ax + B$$

$$\bar{y}''(x) = 2A$$

$$4 \cdot 2A - 4(2Ax + B) + Ax^2 + Bx + C = x^2 - 20$$

$$8A - 8Ax - 4B + Ax^2 + Bx + C = x^2 - 20$$

$$Ax^2 - 8Ax + Bx + 8A - 4B + C = x^2 - 20$$

$$\underline{Ax^2} + x(-8A + B) + 8A - 4B + C = \underline{1 \cdot x^2} - 20$$

$$\begin{cases} A = 1 \\ -8A + B = 0 \\ 8A - 4B + C = -20 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ -8 + B = 0 \rightarrow B = 8 \\ 8 - 4B + C = -20 \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 8A - 4B + C = -20 \\ 8 - 32 + C = -20 \end{array} \right| \quad | 8 - 4B + C = -20$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = 1 \\ B = 8 \\ 8 - 32 + C = -20 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow C = -20 + 32 - 8 = 4$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = 1 \\ B = 8 \\ C = 4 \end{array} \right. \quad \bar{y}(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C \\ = x^2 + 8x + 4$$

3) Conclusione:

Le soluzioni generali è

$$y(x) = C_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + C_2 e^{\frac{1}{2}x} x + x^2 + 8x + 4.$$

ESEMPPIO

$$y'' + 4y' = 4x - 1$$

$$1) \quad y'' + 4y' = 0$$

$$P(t) = t^2 + 4t = t(t+4) \quad (\Delta > 0)$$

$$t_1 = 0 \quad t_2 = -4$$

$$y_0(x) = C_1 e^{0 \cdot x} + C_2 e^{-4x} = C_1 + C_2 e^{-4x}$$

$$2) \quad g(x) = 4x - 1 \quad \text{pol di 1° grado}$$

$$\bar{y}(x) = Ax + B \quad \text{non va bene perché -B risolve l'equazione omogenea } y'' + 4y' = 0.$$

$$\bar{y}(x) = (Ax + B) \cdot x = Ax^2 + Bx$$

$$\bar{y}'(x) = 2Ax + B$$

$$\bar{y}''(x) = 2A$$

$$2A + 4(2Ax + B) = 4x - 1$$

$$2A + 8Ax + 4B = 4x - 1$$

$$8Ax + 2A + 4B = 4x - 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 8A = 4 \\ 2A + 4B = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 + 4B = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{2} \\ B = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \bar{y}(x) = Ax^2 + Bx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + C_1 + C_2 e^{-4x}.$$

Regole precise per trovare \bar{y} :

- Se $t=0$ non è una soluzione di $p(t)=0$, allora $\bar{y}(x)$ è un polinomio di grado \leq del grado di g .
- Se $t=0$ è una soluzione di $p(t)=0$ allora $\bar{y}(x)$ è un polinomio di grado \leq del grado multiplo per x .

ESEMPPIO

$$2y'' + y' + 5y = 5x^2 + 7x + 3$$

$$1) \quad p(t) = 2t^2 + t + 5 \quad \Delta = 1 - 40 = -39$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-39}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{39}}{4} = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{4}}_c \pm i\frac{\sqrt{39}}{4} \underbrace{p}_\beta$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{39}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{\sqrt{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{4} \right)$$

$$y_0(x) = C_1 e^{-\frac{1}{4}x} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{39}}{4}x\right) + C_2 e^{-\frac{1}{4}x} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{39}}{4}x\right)$$

$$2) \quad 2y'' + y' + 5y = \underbrace{5x^2 + 2x + 3}_{g(x)}$$

$$\bar{y}(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C$$

$$\bar{y}'(x) = 2Ax + B$$

$$\bar{y}''(x) = 2A$$

$$2 \cdot 2A + 2Ax + B + 5(Ax^2 + Bx + C) = 5x^2 + 2x + 3$$

$$4A + 2Ax + B + 5Ax^2 + 5Bx + 5C = 5x^2 + 2x + 3$$

$$5Ax^2 + 2Ax + 5Bx + 4A + B + 5C = 5x^2 + 2x + 3$$

$$\begin{cases} 5A = 5 \\ 2A + 5B = 2 \\ 4A + B + 5C = 3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = 0 \\ 4 + 5C = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = 0 \\ C = -\frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{y}(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C = x^2 - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$3) \quad y(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{5} + C_1 e^{-\frac{1}{4}x} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{39}}{4}x\right) + C_2 e^{-\frac{1}{4}x} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{39}}{4}x\right)$$

$$\ln^2(1+x) = (\ln(1+x))^2$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$$

$$\ln^2(1+x) = \left(\cancel{x} - \cancel{\frac{x^2}{2}} + o(x^2) \right)^2$$

$$= x^2 + \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^4) - \cancel{x^3} + o(x^3) + o(x^4)$$

$$= x^2 - x^3 + o(x^3) + \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^4)$$

$$= x^2 - x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x - x + O(x^1) + \frac{1}{4} \\
 &= x^2 - x^3 + \underline{O(x^3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{-\frac{3}{2}x^2} - \cos x &= 1 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2}x^2 \right)^2 + O(x^4) \\
 &\quad - 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{24}x^4 + O(x^4) \\
 &= -x^2 + \left(\frac{9}{8} - \frac{1}{24} \right) x^4 + O(x^4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$N(x) = \cancel{x^2 - x^3 + O(x^3)} - \cancel{x^4} + O(x^3) = -x^3 + O(x^3).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \ln(1+x)^2 &= \ln \left(1 + \frac{2x + x^2}{4} \right) \\
 &= \ln(1+4) \\
 &= 4 - \frac{1}{2}4^2 + O(4^2) \quad \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y'' + 2y' - 3y = 3x - 1$$

$$y(x) = 4e^x + C_1 e^{-3x} - x - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$4y'' - 4y' + 5y = 0$$

$$C_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}x} \cos x + C_2 e^{\frac{1}{2}x} \sin x + \frac{3}{5}x + \frac{2}{25}$$

$$y'' - 2y' - 3y = 3x$$

$$C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-x} - x + \frac{2}{3}$$

Studio di funzione

1) Dominio

- 1) Dominio
- 2) f pun / dispon
- 3) Int. con gli assi
- 4) Segno della funzione
- 5) Limiti e asintoti
- 6) Derivata

- 7) Segno e segni delle derivate
- 8) Grafico
- 9) Altro: concavità / innavigine - - -

1) Regole per i domini

- denominatori $\neq 0$.
- argomenti dei logaritmi: > 0
- Argomenti delle radici (di undici pun): ≥ 0

ESEMPI

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}}}{x^2 - 4}$$

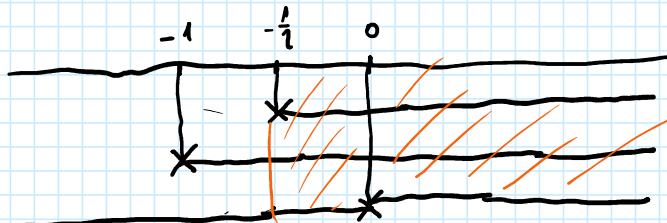
$$\begin{cases} x - 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 1 \\ x^2 - 4 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \pm 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(x^2 - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2)$$

$$\bullet f(x) = \underbrace{\ln(2x+1)}_x - \underbrace{\ln(x+1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 1 > 0 \\ x > -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{2} \\ x > -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x+1 > 0 \\ x+1 > 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > -\frac{1}{2} \\ x > -1 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$$



$$-\frac{1}{2} < x < 0 \quad \vee \quad x > 0$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x \sqrt{x^2+1}}{x^2+x-2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2+1 \geq 0 \\ x^2+x-2 \neq 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2+x-2=0 \Leftrightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2+x-2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \quad \text{e} \quad x \neq -2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x \neq 1 \quad \text{e} \quad x \neq -2 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dom}(f) &= \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 1\} \\ &= (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 1) \cup (1, +\infty). \end{aligned}$$

2) funzioni pari / dispari

Si calcola $f(-x)$.

Se $f(-x)$ è uguale a $f(x)$, la funzione è pari.
Se $f(-x)$ è uguale a $-f(x)$, la funzione è dispari.

Altrimenti: né pari, né dispari.

Altrimenti: ne' pari, ne' dispari

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^4 + 1}$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{(-x)^2}{(-x)^4 + 1} = \frac{x^2}{x^4 + 1} = f(x) \text{ fu' pari.}$$

$$\overline{f(x)} = \frac{x^2}{1+x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{f(-x)} &= \frac{(-x)^2}{1-x} = \frac{x^2}{1-x} \text{ ne' pari ne' dispari} \\ &= -\frac{x^2}{-1+x} \end{aligned}$$

• Intersezioni con gli assi:

Asse y: si fa solo se $0 \in \text{Dom}(f)$.

• Se $0 \notin \text{Dom}(f)$ non ci sono intersezioni con asse y.

• Se $0 \in \text{Dom}(f)$ si calcola $f(0)$.

L'intersezione è il punto $(0, f(0))$

Asse x:

Si risolve l'equazione $f(x) = 0$.

Se le soluzioni sono x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots .

le intersezioni sono i punti

$(x_1, 0), (x_2, 0), (x_3, 0), \dots$

4) Segno della funzione

5) Lenti agli estremi del dominio

6) Renzate

7) Sui valori del dominio

OK

6) Renovate

4) Segno dello derivato o/c

3) Dove $f' > 0$ la funzione crece

— Dove $f' < 0$ la funzione decresce

$$f(x) = x^3 - x$$

• Dom(f) = $\mathbb{R} = (-\infty, +\infty)$ ($\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot f(-x) &= (-x)^3 - (-x) = -x^3 + x \\ &= -(x^3 - x) = -f(x) \end{aligned}$$

f è dispari.

• Asse y : $f(0) = 0^3 - 0 = 0$

$(0, 0)$ è intersezione con l'asse y .

• Asse x :

$$x^3 - x = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 1) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \quad \vee \quad x^2 - 1 = 0 \\ x = 0 \quad \vee \quad x = \pm 1$$

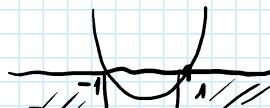
Interscione con asse x :

$$(0, 0), (1, 0), (-1, 0)$$

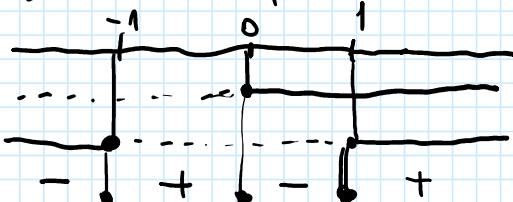
• Segno : $f(x) = x^3 - x = x(x^2 - 1)$

$$\cdot x \geq 0$$

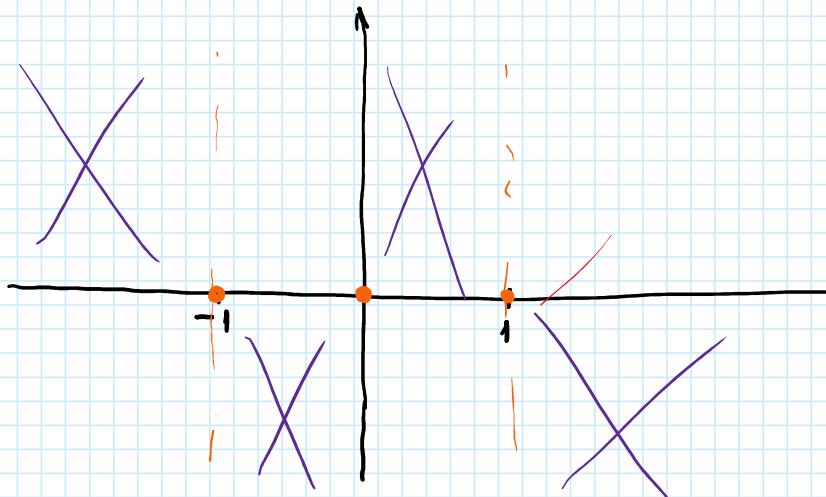
$$\cdot x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \quad \vee \quad x \leq -1$$



Segno della funzione



$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) > 0 &\iff -1 < x < 0 \quad \vee \quad x > 1 \\
 f(x) < 0 &\iff x < -1 \quad \vee \quad 0 < x < 1 \\
 f(x) = 0 &\iff x = 0, \quad x = \pm 1
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 - x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 = (+\infty)^3 = +\infty \\
 \bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 - x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 = (-\infty)^3 = -\infty
 \end{aligned}$$

Derivate

$$f(x) = x^3 - x$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1$$

segno della derivata

$$3x^2 - 1 \geq 0$$

$$3x^2 - 1 = 0 \iff 3x^2 = 1 \iff x^2 = \frac{1}{3} \iff x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

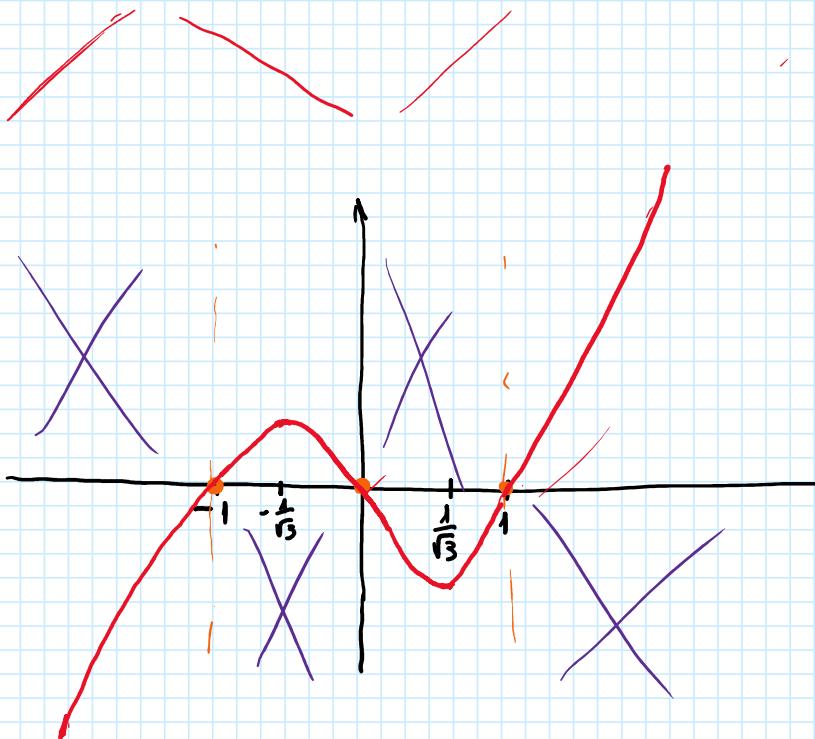
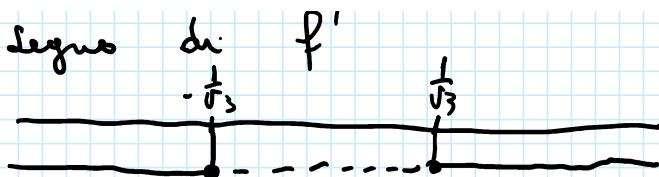
$$(x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$$



$$3x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \iff x \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \vee \quad x \leq -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

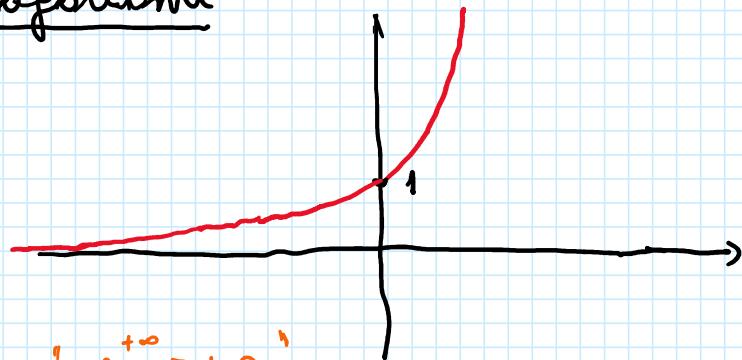
segno di f'

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$



Esponiensiali e logaritmi

$$f(x) = e^x$$



- $e^x > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

- $e^x = 0 \quad \nexists x \in \mathbb{R}$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty$

" $e^{+\infty} = +\infty$ "

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$

" $e^{-\infty} = 0$ "

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = +\infty$

$\left(f \cdot x \xrightarrow{+\infty} \text{ma } e^x \text{ cresce di più di } x^n \right)$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^n e^x = 0$

$(f \cdot x \xrightarrow{-\infty} 0)$

$f(x) = \ln x$



$$f(x) = \ln x$$

$$\text{Dom}(f) = (0, +\infty)$$

$$\ln x = 0 \iff x = 1$$

$$\ln x > 0 \iff x > 1$$

$$\ln x \geq 0 \iff x \geq 1$$

$$\ln x < 0 \iff 0 < x < 1$$

$$\ln x \leq 0 \iff 0 < x \leq 1$$

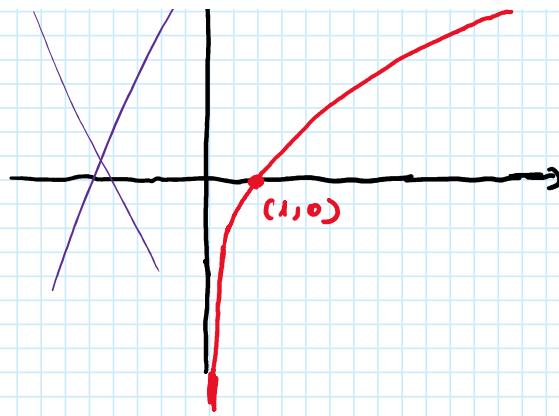
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln x = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^n} = 0 \quad (\text{con } n > 0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^n \ln x = 0 \quad (\text{con } n \in \mathbb{N})$$

(f.x. 0 \cdot (-\infty))



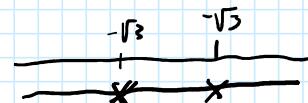
ESEMPIO

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{x^2}}{3 - x^2}$$

1) Dominio:

$$3 - x^2 \neq 0 \iff x \neq \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$(3 - x^2 = 0 \iff -x^2 = -3 \iff x^2 = 3 \iff x = \pm \sqrt{3})$$



$$\text{Dom}(f) = (-\infty, -\sqrt{3}) \cup (-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}) \cup (\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$$

$$2) f(-x) = \frac{e^{(-x)^2}}{3 - (-x)^2} = \frac{e^{x^2}}{3 - x^2} = f(x) \text{ f. sim.}$$

3) Asse y:

$$f(0) = \frac{e^0}{3-0} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$(0, \frac{1}{3})$ è intersezione con l'asse y.

Asse x

Asse x

$$\frac{e^{x^2}}{3-x^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{x^2} = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Nessuna intersezione con asse x .

4) degrado

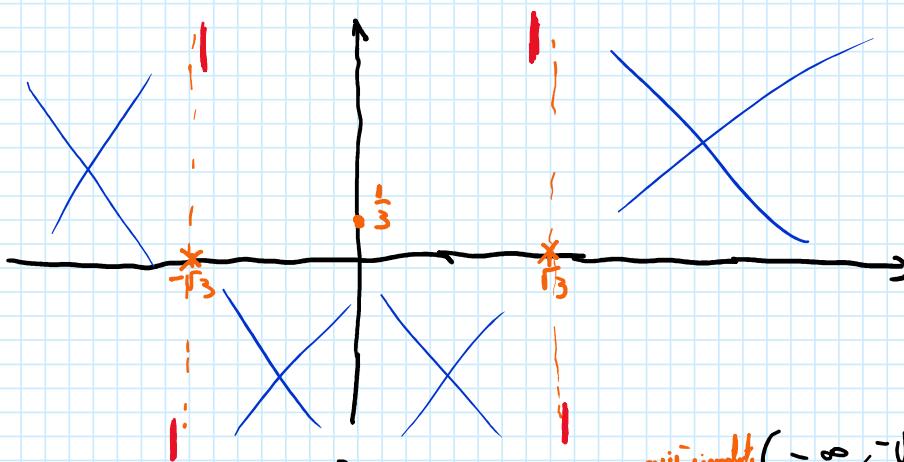
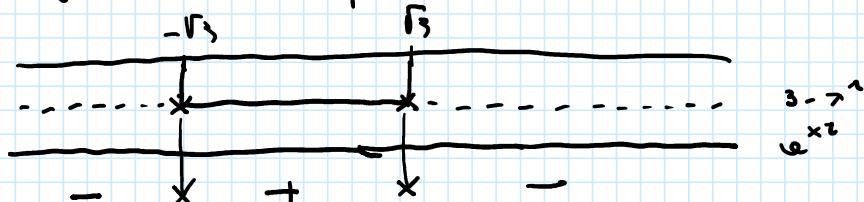
$$\frac{e^{x^2}}{3-x^2}$$

Numeratore: $e^{x^2} \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \text{Dom}(f)$

Denominatore: $3 - x^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{3} < x < \sqrt{3}$



Segno della frazione:



prati imposta $(-\infty, -\sqrt{3}) \cup (-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}) \cup (\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$

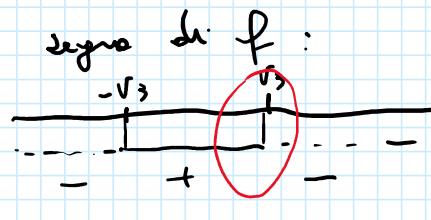
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{x^2}}{3-x^2} = \frac{e^{+\infty}}{-\infty} \xrightarrow{\text{f. 1.}} \frac{+\infty}{-\infty}$$

Secondo il numeratore è un esponenziale

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{x^2}}{3-x^2} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\sqrt{3}} \frac{e^{x^2}}{3-x^2} = \left(\frac{e^3}{0} \right)$$

deno pudenzi segni



deriva
i segni

- + ✓ -

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\sqrt{3}^-} \frac{e^{x^2}}{3-x^2} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\sqrt{3}^+} \frac{e^{x^2}}{3-x^2} = +\infty$$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{3}} \frac{e^{x^2}}{3-x^2} = \frac{e^3}{0}$ segni

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{3}^-} f(x) = +\infty$$

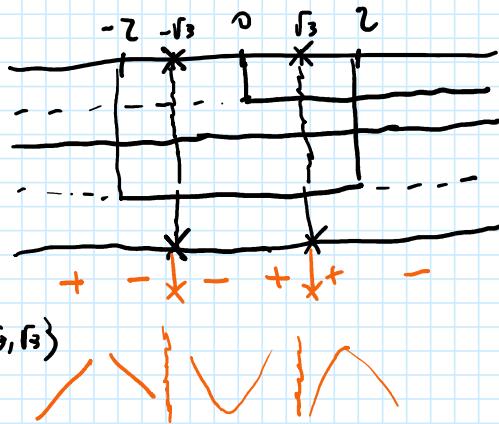
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{3}^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

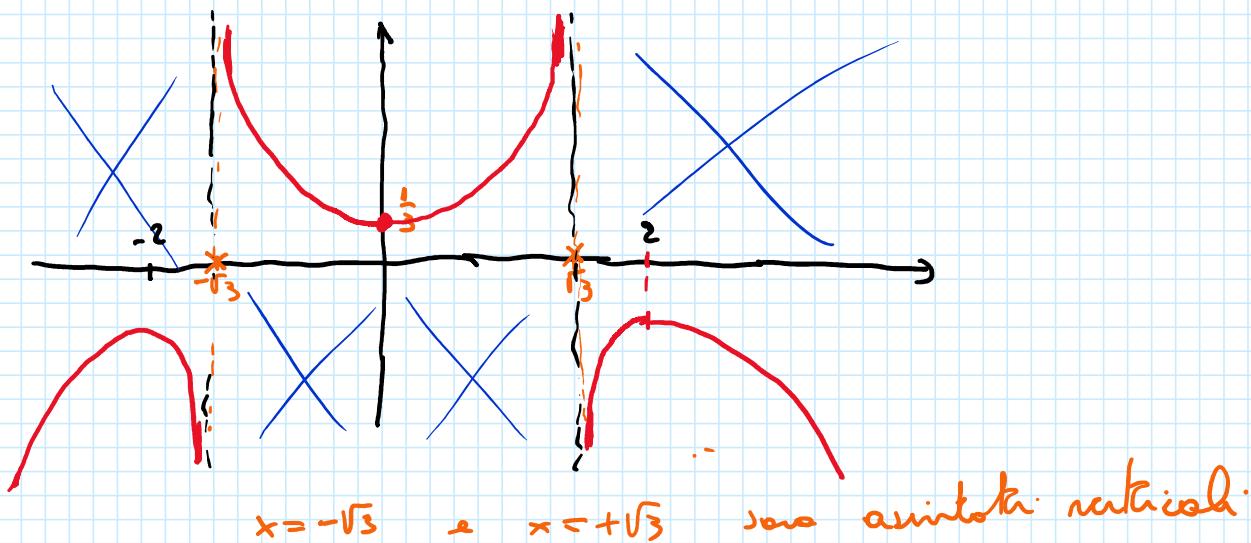
• $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{x^2}}{3-x^2} = -\infty$ (f... $\frac{+\infty}{-\infty}$ me l'esponente
domina)

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left(\frac{e^{x^2}}{3-x^2} \right)' = \frac{e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot (3-x^2) - e^{x^2} (-2x)}{(3-x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{e^{x^2} (6x - 2x^3 + 2x)}{(3-x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{e^{x^2} (8x - 2x^3)}{(3-x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x (e^{x^2} (4 - x^2))}{(3-x^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Segno della deriva:

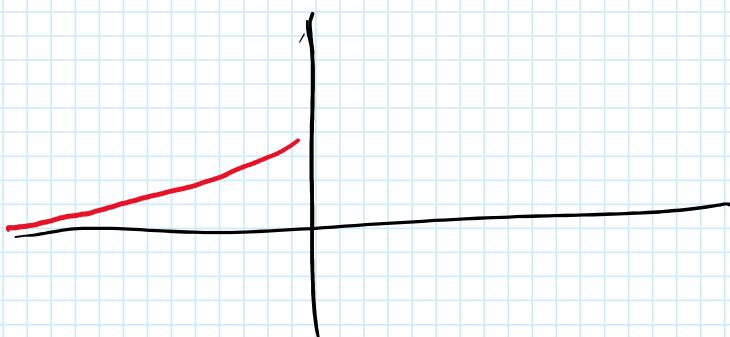
- $2x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 0$
- $e^{x^2} \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
- $4 - x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 2$
- $(3-x^2)^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}\}$



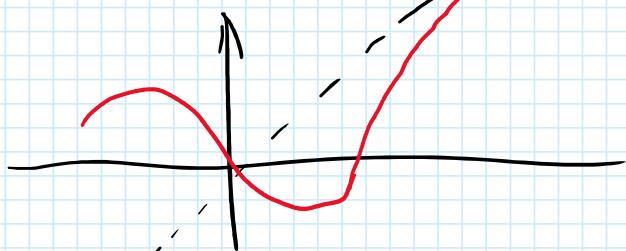
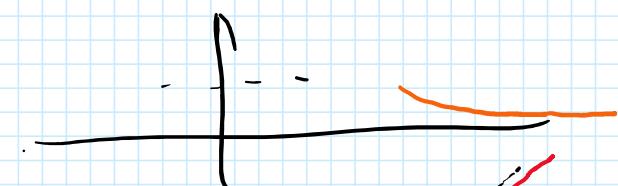


$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^7}{x^4 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$$



$$(e^{x^7})' = e^{x^7} \cdot 7x^6$$



$$\left(\ln(x^2+1) \right)' = \frac{1}{x^2+1} \cdot 2x$$

$$\left(\log_{10}(x^2+1) \right)' = \left(\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{\ln 10} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 10} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1} \cdot 2x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 10} \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$$