

Alcuni esercizi sulle equazioni differenziali lineari del II ordine a coefficienti costanti;

(1) Trovare la soluzione del problema di Cauchy:

$$\begin{cases} x'' - 4x' + 5x = 2 \cdot \cos(t) - 3 \cdot e^{2t} \\ x(0) = 1 \\ \dot{x}(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) Trovare l'integrale generale di

$$x'' - 6x' + 8x = 2 \cdot e^{3t} - e^{-3t}$$

(3) Trovare l'int. gen. di

$$x'' + 2x' + 5x = e^{-t} \cdot \sin(2t)$$

(4) Trovare l'int. gen. di

$$x'' - 3x' + 2x = 0$$

(5) Trovare la soluzione del problema di Cauchy su $(0, +\infty)$:

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} - x = \log(t) \\ x(1) = 0 \\ \dot{x}(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

(utilizzare i ~~metodi~~ metodi di variazione delle costanti arbitrarie).

$$\begin{cases} \text{1) } \ddot{x} - 4\dot{x} + 5x = 2 \cdot \cos(t) - 3 \cdot e^{2t} & (E) \\ \text{2) } \ddot{x} - 4\dot{x} + 5x = 2 \cdot \cos(t) - 3 \cdot e^{2t} & (E) \\ \text{3) } \ddot{x} - 4\dot{x} + 5x = 2 \cdot \cos(t) - 3 \cdot e^{2t} & (E) \end{cases}$$

$$\ddot{z} - 4\dot{z} + 5z = 0 \quad (E0)$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5 = 0 \quad \Delta = 4 - 5 = -1 = \Delta < 0$$

$$\lambda = 2 \pm i$$

$$z(t) = c \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \cos(t) + d \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \sin(t)$$

$$= e^{2t} [c \cdot \cos(t) + d \cdot \sin(t)]$$

Risolvo $\ddot{x} - 4\dot{x} + 5x = 2 \cdot \cos(t)$ (E1)

Provo con $x(t) = a \cdot \cos(t) + b \cdot \sin(t)$

$$\dot{x}(t) = -a \cdot \sin(t) + b \cdot \cos(t)$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) = -a \cdot \cos(t) - b \cdot \sin(t)$$

Sostituisco in (E1):

$$2 \cdot \cos(t) \stackrel{?}{=} \ddot{x}(t) - 4\dot{x}(t) + 5x(t)$$

$$= [-a \cdot \cos(t) - b \cdot \sin(t)] - 4[-a \cdot \sin(t) + b \cdot \cos(t)] + 5[a \cdot \cos(t) + b \cdot \sin(t)]$$

$$= \cos(t) \cdot \{-a - 4b + 5a\} + \sin(t) \cdot \{-b + 4a + 5b\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4a - 4b = 2 \\ 4a + 4b = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1/4 \\ b = -1/4 \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{4} \cos(t) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(t)$$

Risolvo $\ddot{x} - 4\dot{x} + 5x = -3 \cdot e^{2t}$

Provo con $x(t) = k \cdot e^{2t}$; $\dot{x}(t) = 2k \cdot e^{2t}$; $\ddot{x}(t) = 4k \cdot e^{2t}$

Quindi (E2) $\Leftrightarrow -3 \cdot e^{2t} = \ddot{x} - 4\dot{x} + 5x$

$$= 4k e^{2t} - 4 \cdot 2k e^{2t} + 5 \cdot k e^{2t} = k \cdot e^{2t}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k = -3 : x(t) = -3 \cdot e^{2t}$$

L'integrale generale di (E):

$$x(t) = e^{2t} [c \cdot \cos(t) + d \cdot \sin(t)] + \frac{1}{4} [\cos(t) - \sin(t)] - 3e^{2t}$$

Quindi: (C,F) \Leftrightarrow

$$\begin{cases} 1 = x(0) = c + \frac{1}{4} - 3 \\ 0 = \dot{x}(0) = 2c + d - \frac{1}{4} - 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c = 15/4 \\ d = -2c + 6 + \frac{1}{4} = -5/4 \end{cases}$$

Le soluzioni di (P) e:

$$x(t) = e^{2t} \left[\frac{15}{4} \cos(t) - \frac{5}{4} \sin(t) \right] + \frac{1}{4} [\cos(t) - \sin(t)] - 3e^{2t}$$

(2) (E) $\ddot{x} - 6\dot{x} + 9x = 2 \cdot e^{3t} - e^{-3t}$

(E0) $\ddot{z} - 6\dot{z} + 9z = 0$

$$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 3 : \text{risoluzione in Eq}$$

$z(t) = e^{3t} (c \cdot t + d)$: int. gen. di (E0).

(E1) $\ddot{x} - 6\dot{x} + 9x = 2 \cdot e^{3t}$: risolviamo perché

$e^{3t}, t e^{3t}$ sono sol. di (E0).

Provo: $x(t) = k \cdot t^2 \cdot e^{3t}$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x}(t) = k \cdot e^{3t} (2t + 3t^2) \Rightarrow \ddot{x}(t) = k \cdot e^{3t} (2 + 6t + 6t + 9t^2)$$

$$= k \cdot e^{3t} (2 + 12t + 9t^2)$$

(E1) $\Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot e^{3t} = \ddot{x} - 6\dot{x} + 9x$

$$= k \cdot e^{3t} \cdot \{ (2 + 12t + 9t^2) - 6 \cdot (2t + 3t^2) + 9t^2 \}$$

$$= k \cdot e^{3t} \cdot \{ 0 \cdot t^2 + 0 \cdot t + 2 \} = 2k \cdot e^{3t} \Leftrightarrow k = 1 :$$

$x(t) = t^2 \cdot e^{3t}$ sol. di (E1)

$x(t) = -\frac{1}{36} e^{-3t}$ sol. di (E1)

$x(t) = e^{3t} (c \cdot t + d) + t^2 \cdot e^{3t} - \frac{1}{36} e^{-3t}$: int. gen. di (E)

$$(3) \text{ (E)} \quad \ddot{x} + 2\dot{x} + 5x = e^{-t} \cdot \sin(2t)$$

$$\text{(E0)} \quad \ddot{z} + 2\dot{z} + 5z = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 = 0 \quad \Delta = (-1)^2 - 5 = -4$$

$$= (2i)^2 < 0$$

$$\lambda = -1 \pm 2i$$

$$\text{Re(E)} = [c \cdot \cos(2t) + d \cdot \sin(2t)] \cdot e^{-t}$$

è l'insieme per il (E0).

Il termine noto del (E) è

soluzione del (E0): ricorrendo.

Provando con:

$$x(t) = t \cdot [a \cdot \cos(2t) + b \cdot \sin(2t)] \cdot e^{-t}$$

$$x'(t) = [a \cos(2t) + b \sin(2t)] e^{-t}$$

$$+ t \cdot [-2a \sin(2t) + 2b \cdot \cos(2t)] \cdot e^{-t}$$

$$- t \cdot [a \cos(2t) + b \sin(2t)] \cdot e^{-t}$$

$$= [a \cos(2t) + b \sin(2t)] e^{-t}$$

$$+ t \cdot [(2b - a) \cos(2t) - (2a + b) \sin(2t)] e^{-t}$$

$$x'' = [-2a \sin(2t) + 2b \cos(2t)] e^{-t}$$

$$- [a \cos(2t) + b \sin(2t)] \cdot e^{-t}$$

$$+ [(2b - a) \cos(2t) - (2a + b) \sin(2t)] e^{-t}$$

$$+ t \cdot [-2(2b - a) \sin(2t) - 2(2a + b) \cos(2t)] e^{-t}$$

$$- t \cdot [(2b - a) \cos(2t) - (2a + b) \sin(2t)] e^{-t}$$

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

$$+ t \cdot \{ - [2 \cdot (2a + b) + (2b - a)] \cos(2t)$$

$$+ [(2a + b) - 2 \cdot (2b - a)] \sin(2t) \} e^{-t}$$

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

$$+ t \cdot \{ - (3a + 4b) \cos(2t) + (4a - 3b) \sin(2t) \} \cdot e^{-t}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) \text{ è soluzione} \Leftrightarrow e^{-t} \sin(2t) = \ddot{x} + 2\dot{x} + 5x$$

$$= \{ (4b - 2a) \cos(2t) - (4a + 2b) \sin(2t) \} e^{-t}$$

$$+ t \cdot \{ - (3a + 4b) \cos(2t) + (4a - 3b) \sin(2t) \} e^{-t}$$

$$+ 2 \cdot \{ a \cos(2t) + b \sin(2t) \} \cdot e^{-t}$$

$$+ t \cdot \{ (2b - a) \cos(2t) - (2a + b) \sin(2t) \} e^{-t}$$

$$+ 5 \cdot t \cdot \{ a \cos(2t) + b \sin(2t) \} \cdot e^{-t}$$

$$= t \cdot e^{-t} \cdot \{ \cos(2t) \cdot [- (3a + 4b) + 2 \cdot (2b - a) + 5a]$$

$$+ \sin(2t) \cdot [(4b - 2a) + 2 \cdot (2a + b)] \}$$

$$+ e^{-t} \cdot \{ \cos(2t) \cdot [(4b - 2a) + 2a]$$

$$+ \sin(2t) \cdot [- (4a + 2b) + 2b] \}$$

$$= t \cdot e^{-t} \cdot \{ 0 \cdot \cos(2t) + 0 \cdot \sin(2t) \}$$

$$+ e^{-t} \cdot \{ 4b \cdot \cos(2t) - 4a \cdot \sin(2t) \}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4b = 0 & \Leftrightarrow b = 0 \\ -4a = 1 & \Leftrightarrow a = -1/4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x(t) = -1/4 \cdot t \cdot \cos(2t) e^{-t}$$

L'integrale generale del (E) è:

$$x(t) = [c \cdot \cos(2t) + d \cdot \sin(2t)] \cdot e^{-t} - \frac{1}{4} t \cdot \cos(2t) e^{-t}$$

$$(4) \text{ (E)} \quad \ddot{x} - 3\dot{x} + 2x = 0$$

$$\text{Posso } \dot{x} = y: \quad \ddot{y} - 3\dot{y} + 2y = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \quad \lambda = 1, 2$$

$$y(t) = c \cdot e^t + d \cdot e^{2t} = \dot{x}(t)$$

$$x(t) = c \cdot e^t + \frac{d}{2} e^{2t} + k \quad \dot{x} \text{ l'int. gen. del (E)}$$

$$(5) \quad \ddot{x} - x = \log(t) \quad (E)$$

$$(IC_1) \quad \begin{cases} x(1) = 0 \\ x'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (C_1)$$

$$\ddot{z} - z = 0 \quad (E_0)$$

$$\lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \lambda = \pm 1$$

$$z(t) = c \cdot e^t + d \cdot e^{-t} \quad \text{int. gen. Di (E_0)}$$

$$\text{Lernw } x(t) = c(t) e^t + d(t) e^{-t}$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = \dot{c}(t) e^t + d(t) e^{-t}$$

$$+ c(t) e^t - d(t) e^{-t}$$

$$= c(t) \cdot e^t - d(t) e^{-t} \quad \text{IC}$$

$$\boxed{\dot{c}(t) e^t + d(t) e^{-t} = 0}$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) = \dot{c}(t) e^t - \dot{d}(t) e^{-t}$$

$$+ c(t) e^t + d(t) e^{-t}$$

$$= c(t) e^t + d(t) e^{-t} + \log(t) e$$

$$\boxed{\dot{c}(t) e^t - \dot{d}(t) e^{-t} = 0}$$

konkl. diese nichste,

$$\ddot{x}(t) - x(t) = [c(t) e^t + d(t) e^{-t} + \log(t)] +$$

$$- [c(t) e^t + d(t) e^{-t}]$$

$$\neq \log(t) \quad \text{come vltoro}$$

Dissolvo:

$$\begin{cases} c(t) e^t + d(t) e^{-t} = 0 \\ c(t) e^t - d(t) e^{-t} = \log(t) \end{cases}$$

$$2 \cdot c(t) e^t = \log(t) \quad \begin{cases} c(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \log(t) \\ d(t) = -\frac{1}{2} e^t \log(t) \end{cases}$$

$$2 \cdot d(t) e^{-t} = -\log(t) \quad \begin{cases} c(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \log(t) \\ d(t) = -\frac{1}{2} e^t \log(t) \end{cases}$$

$$c(t) = \int_1^t \frac{e^{-s} \log(s)}{2} ds \quad \text{condiz. fons}$$

$$d(t) = -\int_1^t \frac{e^s \log(s)}{2} ds \quad \text{venche: } c(1) = d(1) = 0$$

$$x(t) = \frac{e^t}{2} \int_1^t e^{-s} \log(s) ds + \frac{e^{-t}}{2} \int_1^t e^s \log(s) ds$$

$$+ c \cdot e^t + d \cdot e^{-t} \quad \text{int. gen. Di (E)}$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = \frac{e^t}{2} \int_1^t e^{-s} \log(s) ds + \frac{e^t}{2} \cdot e^{-t} \log(t)$$

$$+ \frac{e^{-t}}{2} \int_1^t e^s \log(s) ds - \frac{e^{-t}}{2} e^t \log(t)$$

$$+ c \cdot e^t - d \cdot e^{-t}$$

condiz. iniziali:

$$\begin{cases} x(1) = c \cdot e^1 + d \cdot e^{-1} \\ \dot{x}(1) = c \cdot e^1 - d \cdot e^{-1} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} c = 0 \\ d = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{e^t}{2} \int_1^t e^{-s} \log(s) ds - \frac{e^{-t}}{2} \int_1^t e^s \log(s) ds$$

le soluzioni Di (IC).