

Analisi Matematica II

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ricevimento: il venerdì alle 11.00 - via Buonarroti 1/c,
oppure su appuntamento (da concordare via email)

CASI DI EQ. PER CUI ESISTONO TECNICHE RISOLUTIVE

N=1
(1)

$$y' = A(x)y + B(x)y^\alpha \quad \alpha \neq 1$$

($\alpha \neq 1 \rightarrow$ EQ. LINEARE)

(EQ. DI BERNOULLI)

DIVIDO PER y^α - suppongo che sia $y^\alpha(x) \neq 0$

$$\frac{y^{-\alpha} y'}{y^{-\alpha} (1-\alpha)} = A(x) y^{1-\alpha} + B(x)$$

PRENDO $z = y^{1-\alpha} \Rightarrow z' = (1-\alpha) y^{-\alpha} y'$

TROVO

$$z' = (1-\alpha)A(x)z + (1-\alpha)B(x) \quad \leftarrow \text{EQ. LINEARE}$$

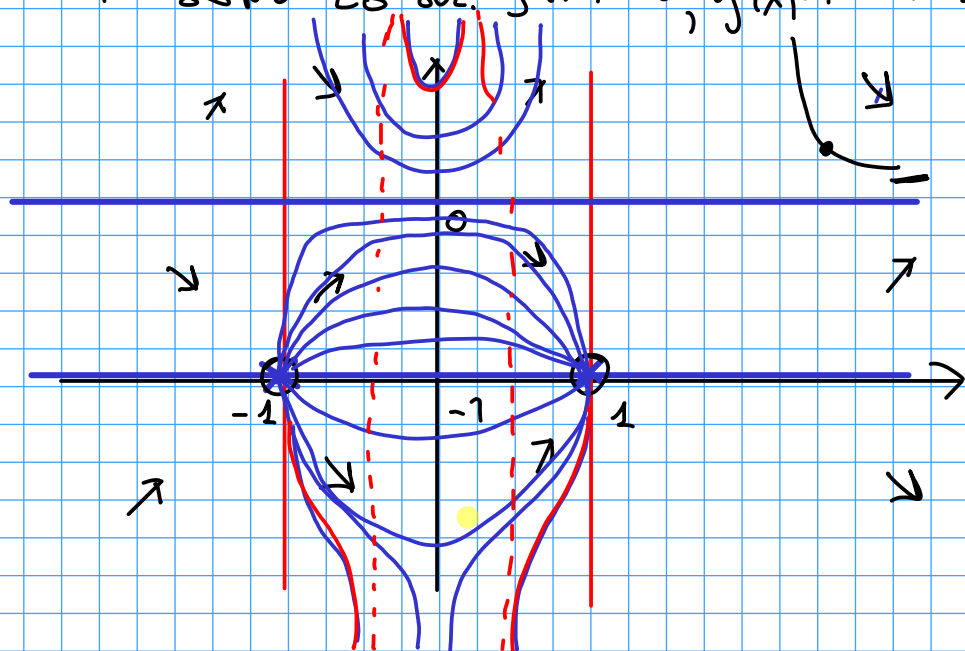
RISOLVO IN z e TORNO INDIETRO ...

ESEMPI

$$(1-x^2)y' - xy - xy^2 = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{x}{1-x^2}y + \frac{x}{1-x^2}y^2 \quad (= \frac{x}{1-x^2}y(1+y))$$

(1) CI sono LB sol. $y(x) = 0$, $y(x) = 1 \quad \forall x \neq \pm 1$



FACCIAMO I CALCOLI VE DEDENDO L'E&Q. COME UNA BERNOUULLI

$$y^{-2}y' = \frac{x}{1-x^2}y^{-1} + \frac{x}{1-x^2}$$

$$z = y^{-1} \Rightarrow z' = -y^{-2}y' \quad \text{e quindi}$$

$$-z' = \frac{x}{1-x^2}z + \frac{x}{1-x^2}$$

$$z' = \frac{x}{x^2-1} z + \frac{x}{x^2-1} \quad \leftarrow \text{LA BSS RISOLVERE CON LA FORMULA PER LE EQ. LINEARI}$$

$$A(x) = \int \frac{x}{x^2-1} dx = \ln \sqrt{|x^2-1|} + k$$

$$\Rightarrow z(x) = \sqrt{|x^2-1|} \left\{ c + \int \frac{x}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x^2-1|}} dx \right\}$$

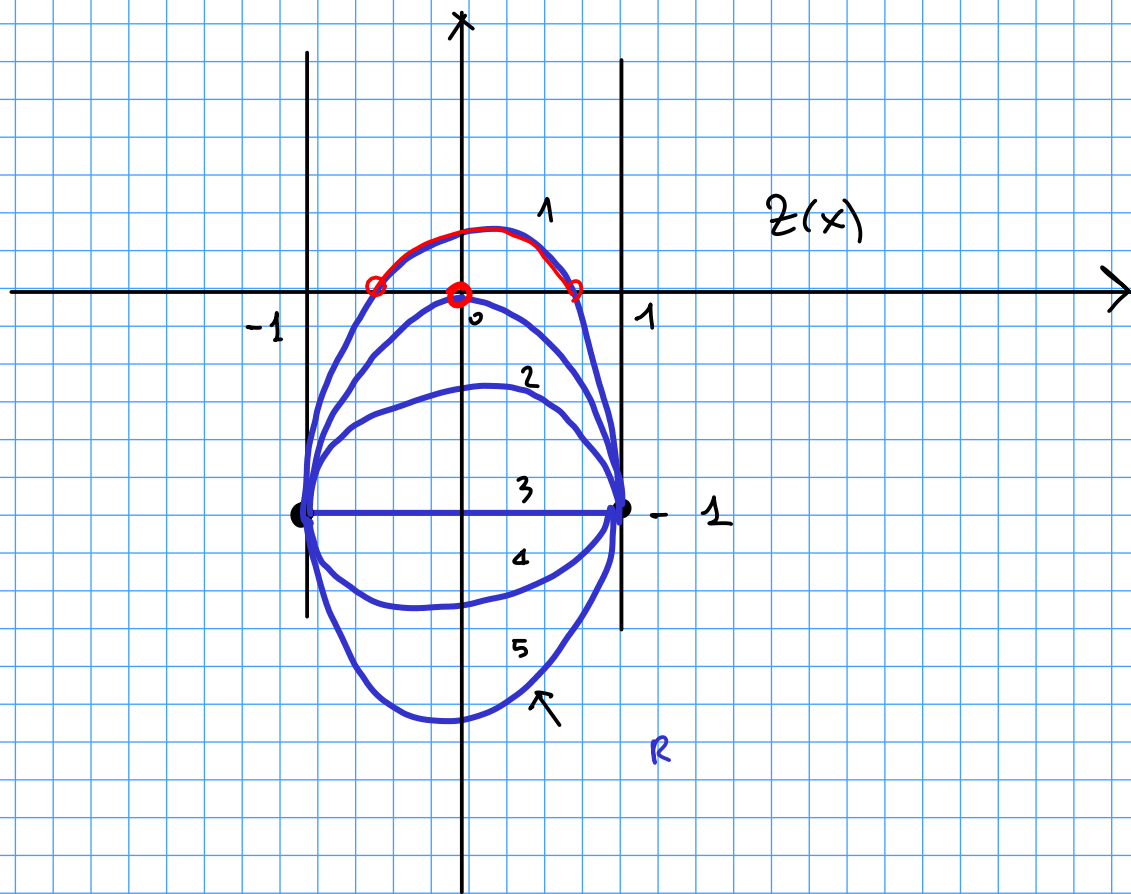
CASO $-1 < x < 1$

$$z(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} \left\{ c - \int \frac{x}{1-x^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \right\} = \textcircled{X}$$

$$\bullet \int \frac{x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \quad 1-x^2 = s \quad -2x dx = ds \quad dx = -\frac{1}{2} ds$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{s^{3/2}} ds = s^{-1/2} + k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + k$$

$$z(x) = c \sqrt{1-x^2} - 1$$



IN MODO SIMILE SI FANNO GLI ALTRI INTERVALLI

NOTA: C'E' "L'ESPLOSIONE" IN TEMPI FINITI

- SI POTREVA ANCHE RISOLVERE COME EQ. A VAR. SEPARABILI

ALTRO CASO CHE SI SA RISOLVERE?

$$y' = F(x, y) \quad \text{con}$$

F omogenea di grado zero: $F(tx, ty) = F(x, y)$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow F(x, y) = F_0\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \quad \text{INFATTI}$$

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$$F\left(x \cdot 1, x \cdot \frac{y}{x}\right) = F\left(1, \frac{y}{x}\right)$$

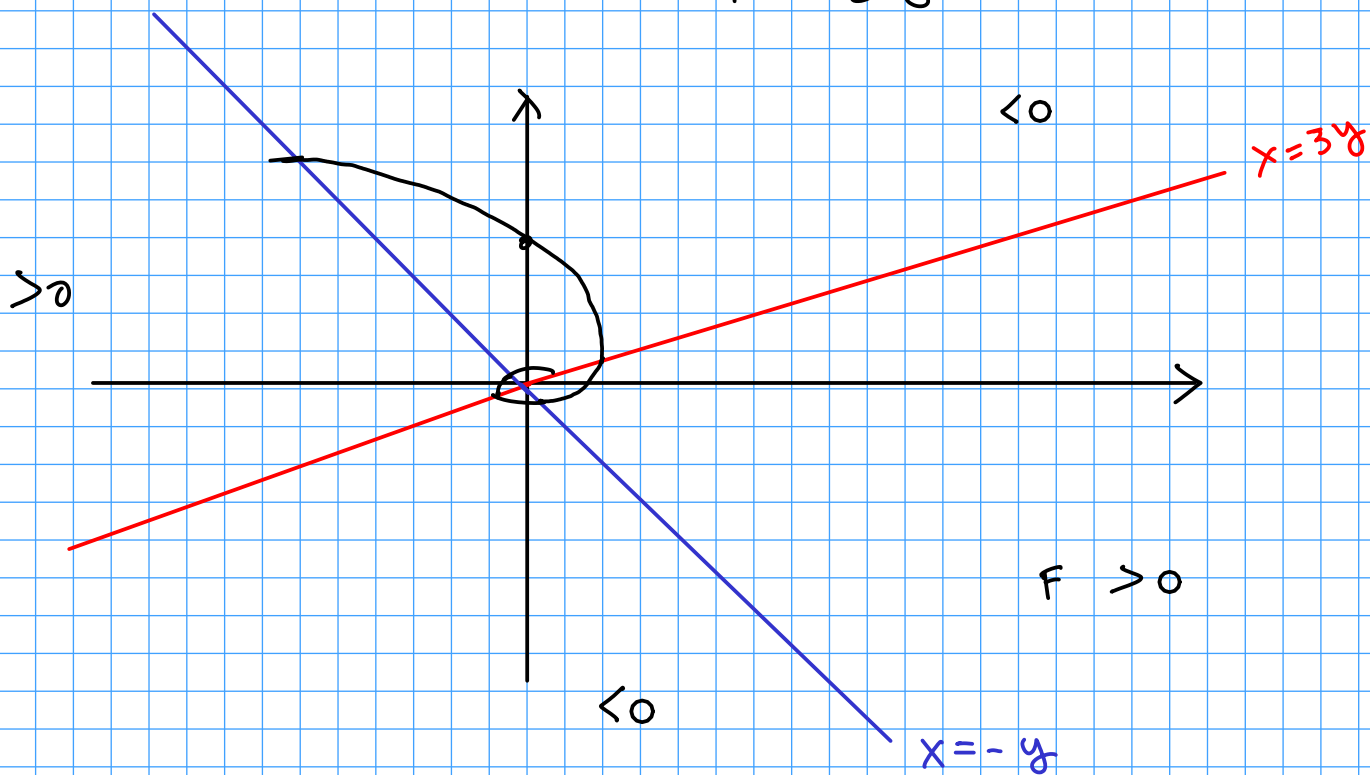
$$y' = F_0\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \quad \text{SI PONE } z = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow xz = y \Leftrightarrow (xz)' = y' \Leftrightarrow z + xz' = y'$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z' = \frac{F_0(z) - z}{x} \quad \leftarrow \text{A VARIABILI SEPARABILI}$$

ESEMPIO

$$M^1 = \frac{x+y}{x-3y}$$



$$F(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{x-3y} = \frac{1 + y/x}{1 - 3y/x}$$

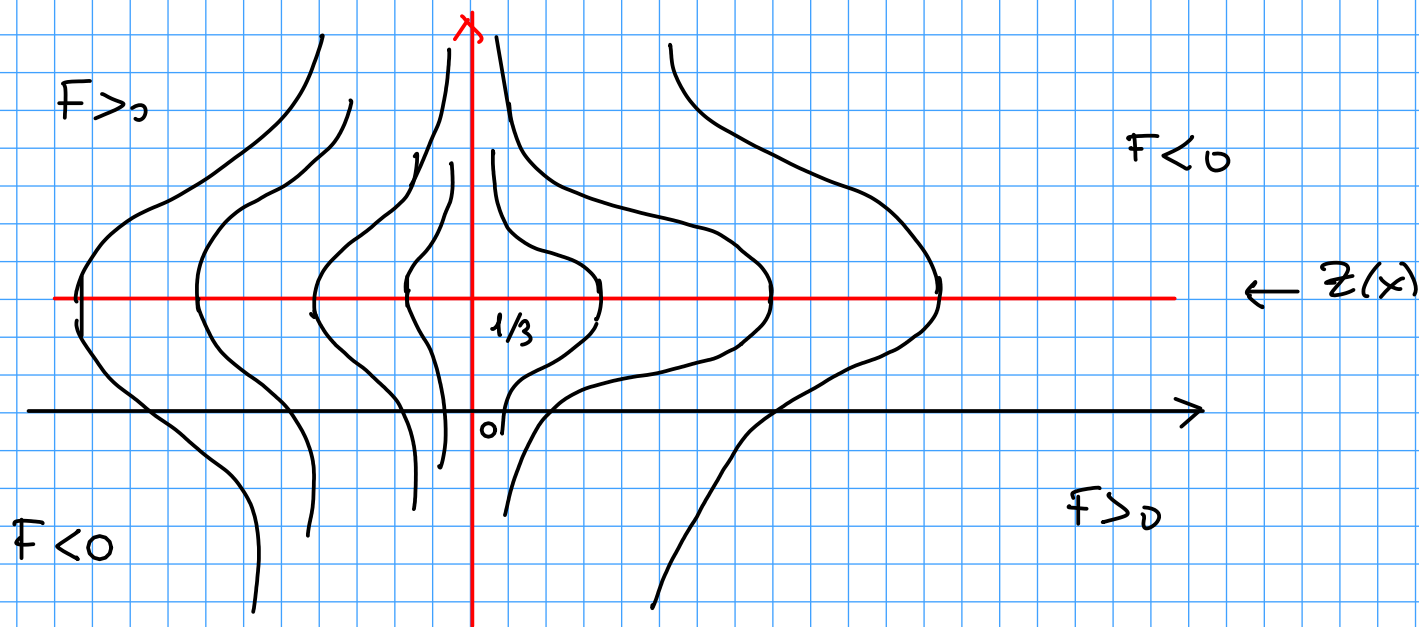
$$z := \frac{y}{x}$$

$$xz = y$$

$$z + xz' = y'$$

$$xz' = \frac{1+z}{1-3z} - z \quad (= 1+z - z + 3z^2)$$

$$z' = \frac{1}{x} \frac{1+3z^2}{1-3z}$$



FACCIAMO I CONTI:

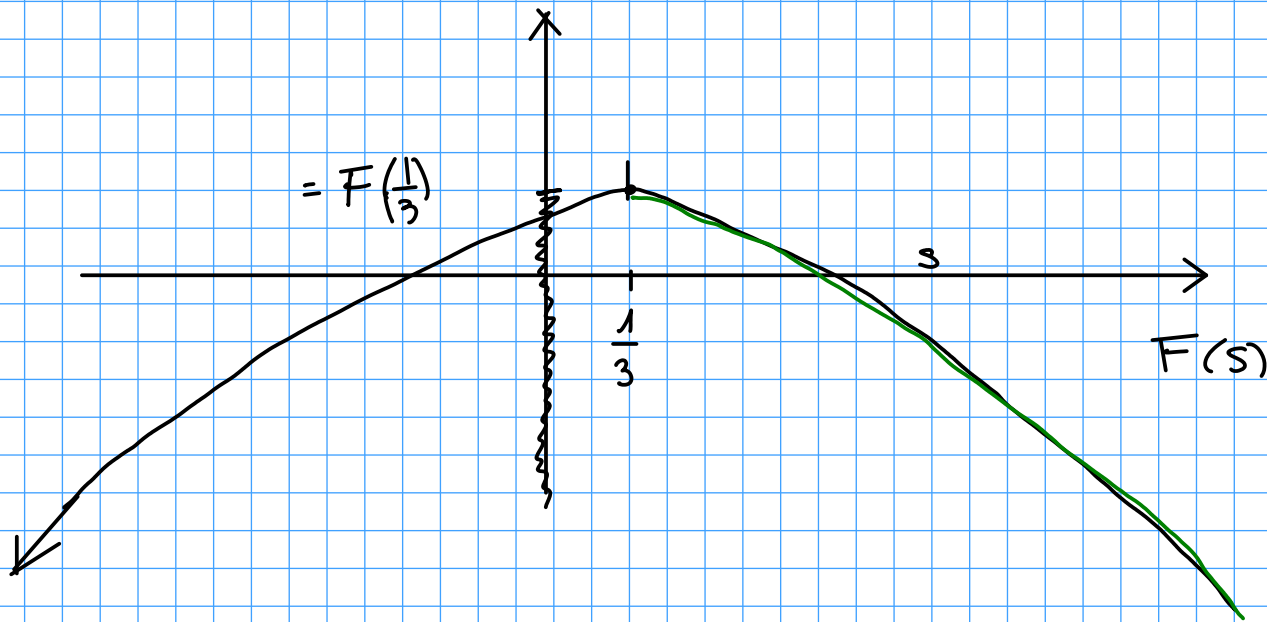
$$z' \frac{1-3z}{1+3z^2} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int_{z_0}^{z(x)} \frac{1-3s}{1+3s^2} ds = \ln \left| \frac{x}{x_0} \right| \quad (z(x_0) = z_0)$$

||

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\sqrt{3}s) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+3s^2) \right]_{z_0}^{z(x)} = F(z(x)) - F(z_0)$$

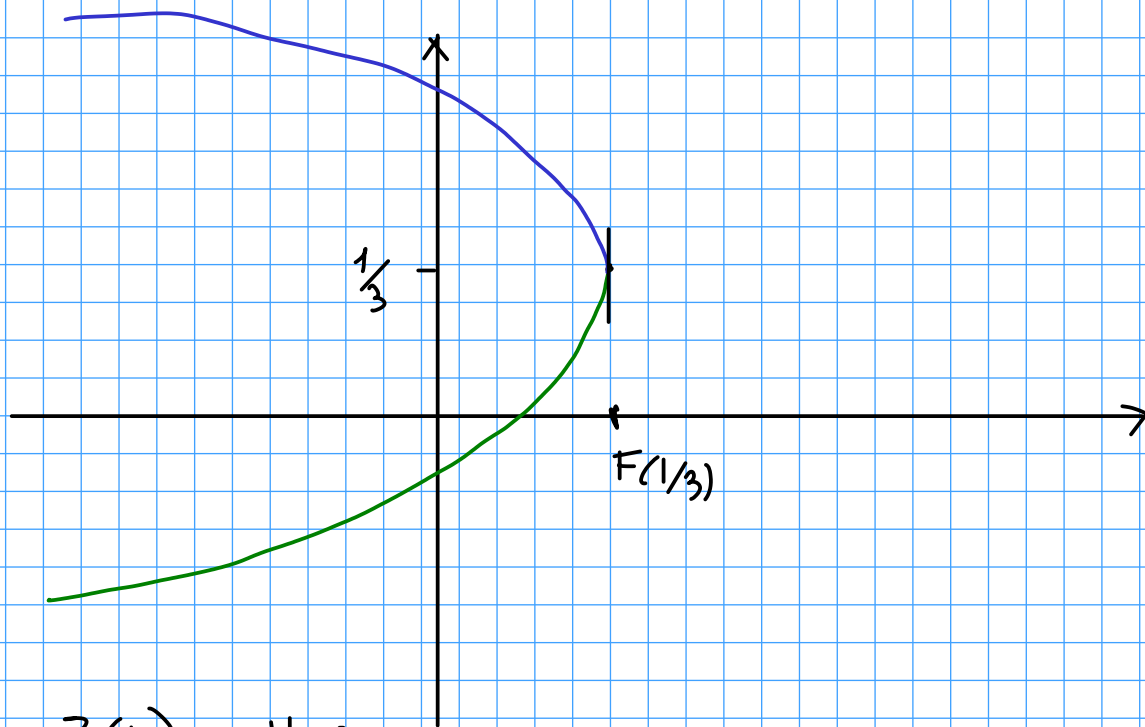
$$F(s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \sqrt{3}s - \ln \sqrt{1+3s^2} \quad \leftarrow \text{FACCIAMO IL GRAFICO}$$



$$\lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} F(s) = -\infty = \lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} F(s)$$

$$F'(s) = \frac{1-3s}{1+3s^2}$$

\Rightarrow 2 POSSIBILI $F^{-1} :]-\infty, F(\frac{1}{3})]$ $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

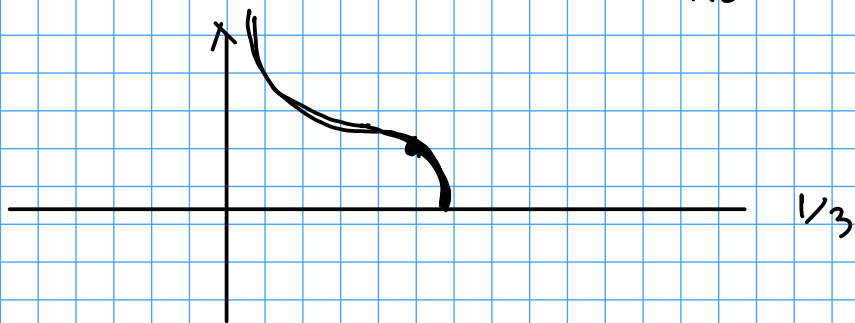


su $z(x)$ Ho:

$$F(z(x)) - F(z_0) = Q_n \frac{x}{x_0} \quad z(x) = \underbrace{F^{-1}}_{\text{BLU}} \left(\underbrace{F(z_0) + Q_n \frac{x}{x_0}}_{\leq 1/3} \right)$$

PRENDIAMO $z_0 > \frac{1}{3}$ (prende lo "F⁻¹ BLU") $\leq 1/3$

$$z(x) = F^{-1} \left(F(z_0) + Q_n \frac{x}{x_0} \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{se } x \rightarrow 0 &\Rightarrow \\ Q_n \frac{x}{x_0} &\rightarrow -\infty \\ \Rightarrow F^{-1}(\dots) &\rightarrow +\infty \end{aligned}$$

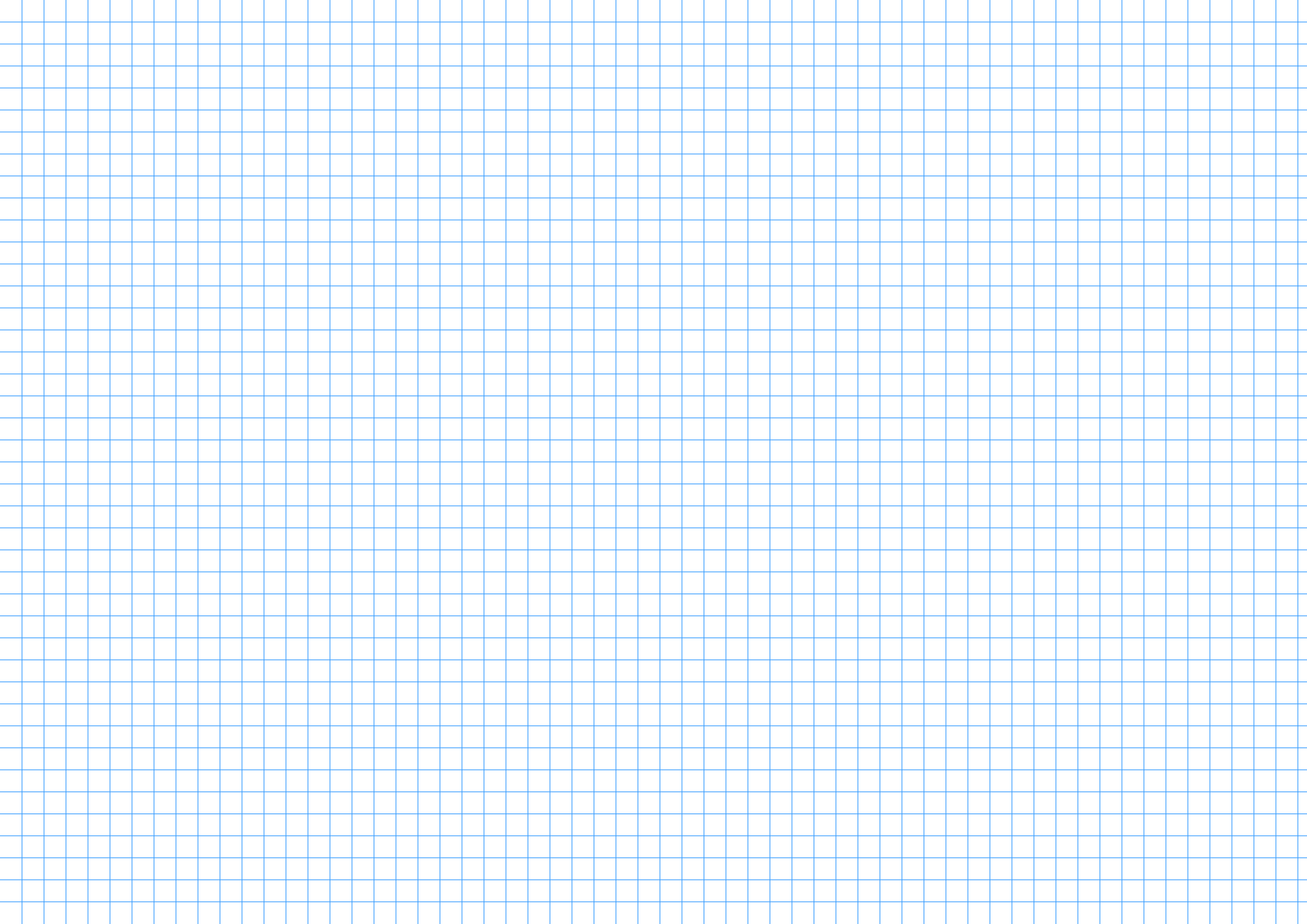
PUNQUE SE $x \rightarrow 0^- \Rightarrow z(x) \rightarrow \underline{\underline{+\infty}}$

TORNANDO ALLA $y(x)$ Ho $y(x) = x z(x)$
DOVREBBE SUCCEEDERS CHE $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x z(x)$ esista finito } \otimes

(è una forma indeterminata - però l'eq. di partenza
NON HA PROBLEMI IN $x=0$, eccetto da $y \sim 0$)

VICEVERSA " HA DERIVATA VERTICALE " QUANDO
 $\exists y(x) = x \quad (z(x) = 1/3)$

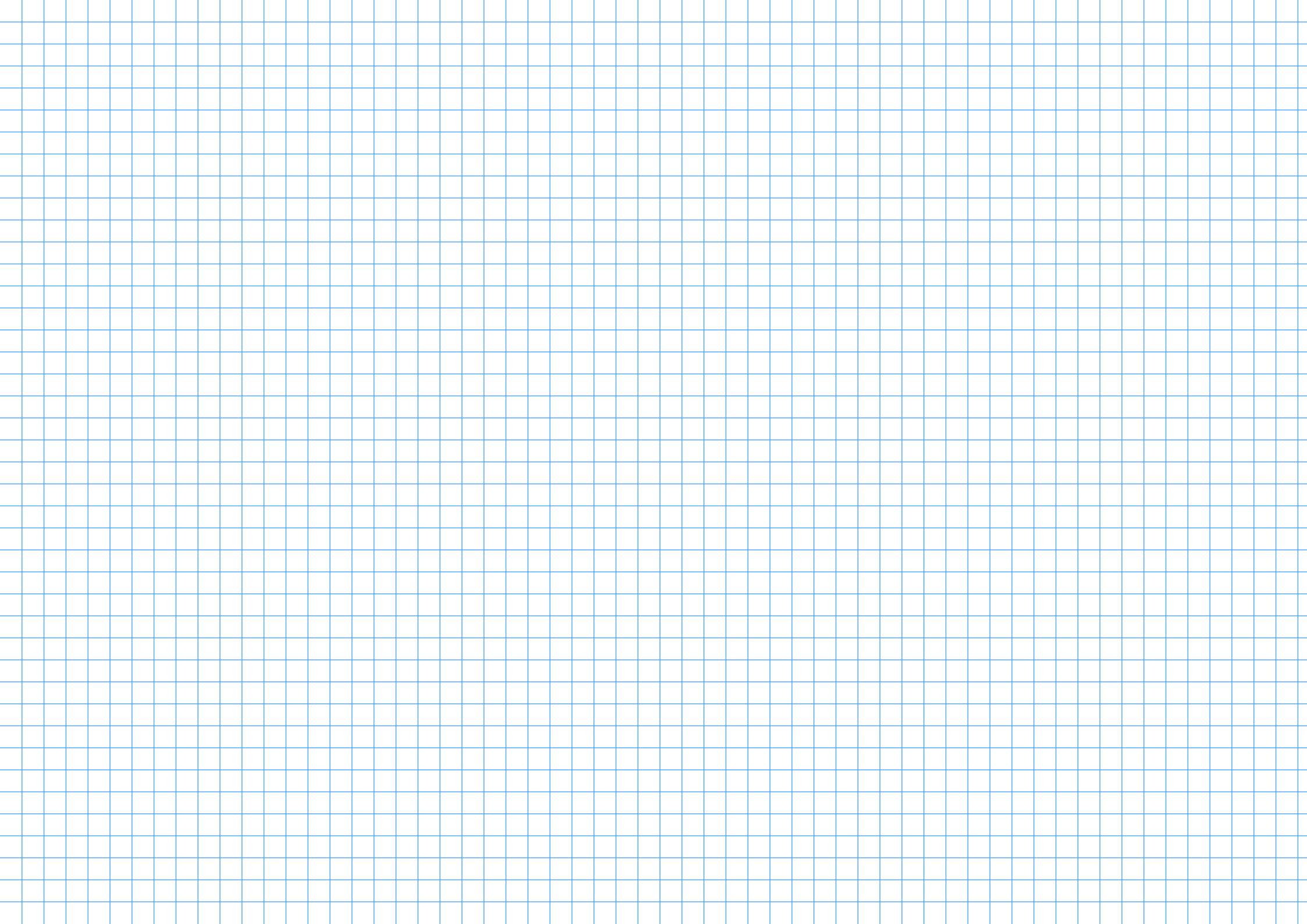
















$$y' = \frac{x+y}{x-3y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-3y}$$

$$(x-3y) dy = (x+y) dx \quad ??$$

IN REALTA' MI SERVE UNA $(x(t), y(t))$ \rightarrow d

$$(x-3y) \dot{y} = (x+y) \dot{x}$$

\leftarrow EQUAZIONE
RISPOSTA A t