

Lezioni del 16/11/2022

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

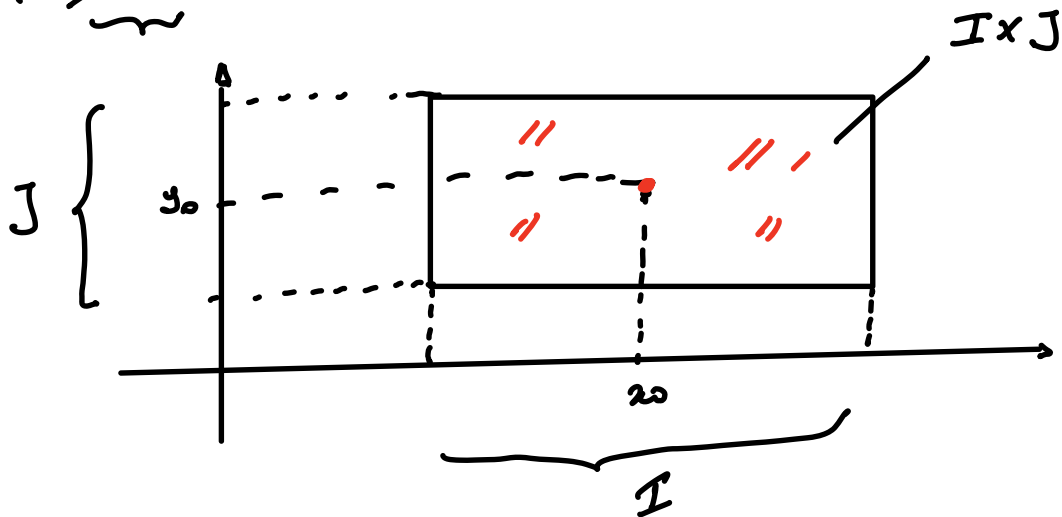
$$(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$I = [x_0 - a, x_0 + a]$$

$$a, b > 0$$

$$J = [y_0 - b, y_0 + b]$$

$$f: \underbrace{I \times J}_{\subseteq \mathbb{R}^2} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



1)  $f$  continua in  $I \times J$ .

2)  $\exists L > 0$  tale che

$$|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \leq L |y_1 - y_2|$$

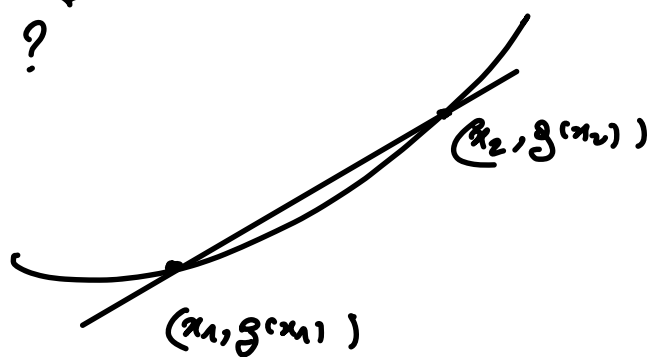
$$\forall x \in I, \forall y_1, y_2 \in J$$

Essa di  $f(x,y)$  è LIPSCHITZIANA rispetto alla variabile  $y$ , uniformemente rispetto alla variabile  $x$ .

Def-  $g = g(x)$  LIPSCHITZIANA se  $g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

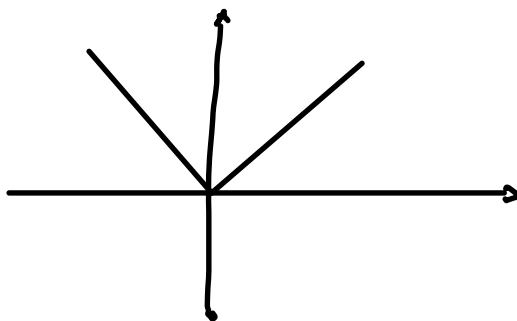
$$\exists L > 0 : |g(x_1) - g(x_2)| \leq L |x_1 - x_2|, \forall x_1, x_2 \in X$$

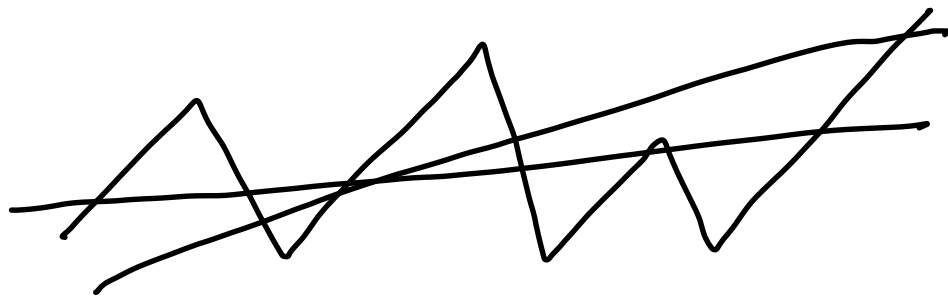
$$\rightarrow \underbrace{\left| \frac{g(x_1) - g(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} \right|}_{?} \leq L, \forall x_1, x_2 \in X, x_1 \neq x_2$$



$g(x) = |x|$  è LIPSCHITZIANA

$$|g(x_1) - g(x_2)| = ||x_1| - |x_2|| \leq \underbrace{1}_{L} \cdot |x_1 - x_2|$$





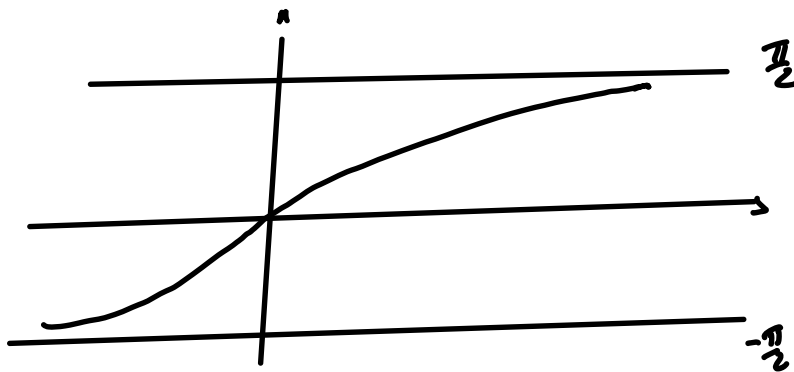
1<sup>o</sup>)  $g$  Lipschitziana  $\Rightarrow g$   $\bar{e}$  continua

2<sup>o</sup>)  $g \in C^1$  :  $g$  Lipschitziana  $\Leftrightarrow$  o  
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists L > 0$  :  $|g'(x)| \leq L$

$$g(x) = \arctan x$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$|g'(x)| = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \leq 1 := L$$



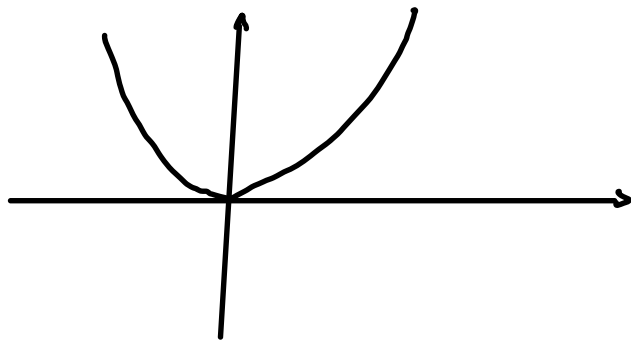
$$g(x) = x^2 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g'(x) = 2x$$

$$|g'(x)| = 2|x| \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \pm\infty$$

$$g(x) = x^2 \quad \forall x \in [-a, a] \quad a > 0$$

$$|g'(x)| = 2|x| \leq 2a =: L$$



Teorema di esistenza e unicità locale (o in piccolo)  
di Cauchy.

Nelle ipotesi (1) - (2) per  $f: I \times J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  
esiste  $0 < \delta < a$  ed esiste una ed una sola funzione

$$y: [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad y = y(x)$$

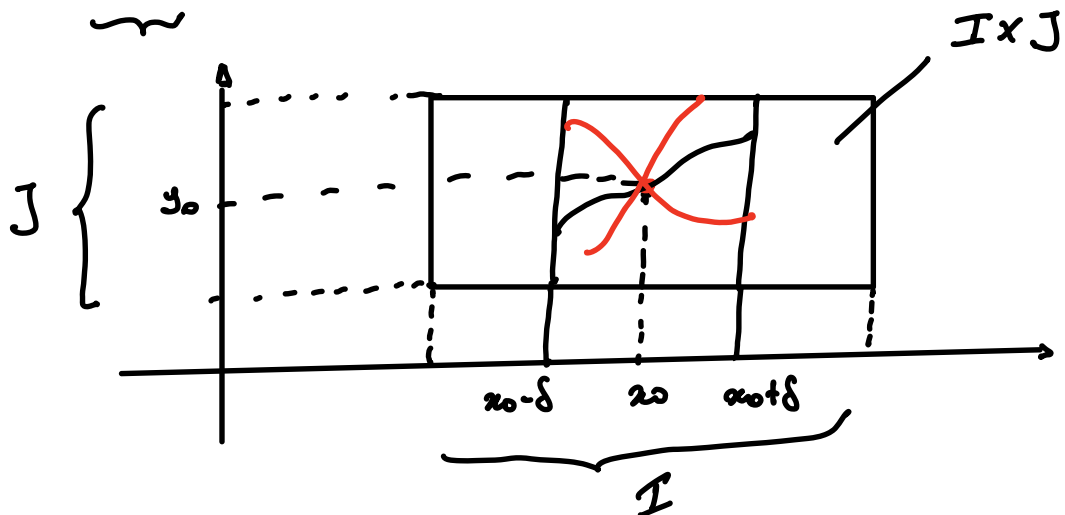
derivabile e che risolve in  $[x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta]$  il problema

di Cauchy

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

$$y'(x) = f(x, y(x))$$

$$\forall x \in [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta]$$



oss. (Formulazione integrale del problema di Cauchy)

Sono equivalenti le seguenti condizioni:

- 1)  $\exists ! y : [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  soluzione del problema di Cauchy;
- 2)  $\exists ! y : [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , continua soluzione di

$$y(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt \quad \text{equation integrale!}$$

$$\forall x \in [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta]$$

1)  $\Rightarrow$  2) Algoritmo di

$$\begin{cases} y'(x) = f(x, y(x)) & \forall x \in [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

integrando

$$\int_{x_0}^x y'(t) dt = \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt$$

//

$$\begin{matrix} y(x) - y(x_0) \\ // \\ y(x) - y_0 \end{matrix} = \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt$$

2)  $\Rightarrow$  1)

$$y(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt \quad \odot$$

Dal teorema fondamentale del calcolo integrale,

$\int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt$  è derivabile

$$e \quad \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt = f(x, y(x))$$

Da (\*) , si ha

$$y'(x) = f(x, y(x)) \quad \forall x \in [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta]$$

$$y(x_0) = y_0$$

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Corollario Supponiamo che  $f$  continua

in  $I \times J$  e  $f \in C^1(I \times J)$ .

Allora vale la tesi del teorema di Cauchy

Dim. Poiché  $f_y$  è continua in  $I \times J$ ,

da Weierstrass:  $|f_y(x, y)| \leq L$

$$\forall (x, y) \in I \times J.$$

$$\left| \underbrace{f(x, y_1)} - \underbrace{f(x, y_2)} \right| = \left| \underbrace{f_y(x, \theta)} \cdot (y_1 - y_2) \right|$$

$\theta$  tra  $y_1$  e  $y_2$       termine di Lagrange

$$= |f_y(x, \theta)| |y_1 - y_2| \leq L |y_1 - y_2|$$

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Equazioni lineari del I° ordine

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$$y' = \underbrace{a(x)}_{\text{coefficiente}} y + \underbrace{b(x)}_{\text{termine noto}}$$

continue in  $I$  intervallo di  $\mathbb{R}$

$$y' = \lambda y \quad a(x) = \lambda, \quad b(x) = 0$$

$$y' = \underbrace{(\sin x)}_{a(x)} y + \underbrace{\cos x}_{b(x)}$$



$b(x)=0 \rightarrow$  Equazioni omogenee

$y' = a(x)y$  separazione di variabili

$\frac{dy}{dx} = a(x)y$  : dividendo per  $y \neq 0$

$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int a(x) dx$

$\log |y| = \int a(x) dx$

$y' = x^2 y$        $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 y$

$y \neq 0$        $\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int x^2 dx$

$\log |y| = \frac{x^3}{3} + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$

$e^{\dots} \dots$   
 $|y| = e^{\frac{x^3}{3} + C} = e^{\frac{x^3}{3}} e^C$

$$(|a| = b \Leftrightarrow a = \pm b)$$

$$y = \underbrace{(\pm e^c)}_K e^{x/3}$$

$$y = k e^{x/3} \quad k \neq 0$$

$$y=0 \text{ è } \underline{\underline{\text{solution}}} : y' = 0 \\ = x^2 y$$

$$y = k e^{x/3} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{R}$$

L'integrale generale dell'equazione

$$y' = \frac{(x-1)y}{x} = \frac{x-1}{x} y$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{x-1}{x} dx$$

$$\log|y| = \int \frac{x-1}{x} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx =$$

$$= x - \log|x| + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} |y| &= e^{x - \log|x|} \cdot e^C = \\ &= e^x \cdot e^{-\log|x|} \cdot e^C \\ &= \frac{1}{|x|} e^x \cdot e^C \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = K \frac{e^x}{x} \quad K \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ integrale generale}$$

$$y' = (\operatorname{tg} x) y$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$\log|y| = \int \operatorname{tg} x \, dx = - \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx$$

$$= - \log|\cos x| + C$$

$$|y| = e^C e^{-\log|\cos x|} = \frac{e^C}{|\cos x|}$$

$$y = \frac{\overset{K}{e^c}}{\cos x} = \frac{k}{\cos x}$$

$$y' = \frac{y}{x \log x}$$

$$y' = (\operatorname{arctg} x) y$$

$$\textcircled{1} y' = \underbrace{a(x)} y + b(x) \quad b(x) \neq 0$$

determiniamo una primitiva di  $a(x)$ , ossia  
una funzione  $A(x)$  tale che  $\underline{\underline{A'(x) = a(x)}}$

Moltiplichiamo ambo i membri di  $\textcircled{1}$  per

$$e^{-A(x)} :$$

$$e^{-A(x)} y' = a(x) e^{-A(x)} y + e^{-A(x)} b(x)$$

$$e^{-A(x)} y' - \underbrace{a(x) e^{-A(x)}}_{A'(x)} y = e^{-A(x)} \beta(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [e^{-A(x)} y] = e^{-A(x)} \beta(x)$$

integrando:

$$e^{-A(x)} y = \int e^{-A(x)} \beta(x) dx$$

$$\rightarrow y = \underbrace{e^{A(x)}}_{\text{l'integrale generale}} \int e^{-A(x)} \beta(x) dx$$

$$y' = 3y + 1$$

$$a(x) = 3$$

$$\beta(x) = 1$$

$$A(x) = 3x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y &= e^{3x} \int \underbrace{e^{-3x}} \cdot 1 \, dx \\
&= -\frac{e}{3} e^{3x} \int (-3) e^{-3x} \, dx = \\
&= -\frac{e}{3} e^{3x} \cdot (e^{-3x} + c) \\
&\qquad\qquad\qquad \underline{\underline{c \in \mathbb{R}}} \\
&= -c \frac{e}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} y' = -y + e^x & \textcircled{0} \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a(x) &= -1 \\
b(x) &= e^x \\
A(x) &= -x
\end{aligned}$$

L'integrale generale  $\bar{e}$

$$y = e^{-x} \int e^x e^x dx$$

$$= e^{-x} \int e^{2x} dx =$$

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

$$y(0) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + C)$$

Imponendo la cond. iniziale  $y(0) = 1$

$$1 = y(0) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\frac{C}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{C = 1}$$

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