

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

$$a(x) = \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$b(x) = -2 + x + \frac{1}{x}$$

devo considerare separatamente  $\{x > 0\}$  e  $\{x < 0\}$   
 (1) (2)

NEL CASO (1) FISSO  $x_0 = 1$  / nel caso (2) posso prendere  $x_0 = -1$

Studio (E) su  $\{x > 0\}$ , con  $x_0 = 1$ , al valore di  $y(x_0) = y_0$

Applico la formula:

$$\bullet A(x) = \int_1^x \frac{1}{2t} dt = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln |t| \right]_1^x = \ln \sqrt{x} - \ln(1) \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\bullet y(x) = e^{\ln \sqrt{x}} \left( y_0 + \int_1^x \left( -2 + t + \frac{1}{t} \right) e^{-\ln \sqrt{t}} dt \right) =$$

$$\sqrt{x} \left( y_0 + \int_1^x \left( -2 + t + \frac{1}{t} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt \right) =$$

$$\sqrt{x} \left( y_0 + \left[ -4 t^{1/2} + \frac{2}{3} t^{3/2} - 2 t^{-1/2} \right]_1^x \right) =$$

$$\sqrt{x} \left( y_0 - 4\sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + 4 - \frac{2}{3} + 2 \right) =$$

$$c\sqrt{x} - 4x + \frac{2}{3}x^2 - 2$$

$$\text{dove } c = y_0 + \frac{16}{3}$$

• Studieremo la famiglia delle soluzioni ( $x > 0$ )

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y(x) = -2 = \begin{cases} -2^+ & c > 0 \\ -2^- & c \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{può servire})$$

$$c = 0 \quad -4x + \frac{2}{3}x^2 - 2 = x \left( -4 + \frac{2}{3}x \right) - 2 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} -2^-$$

$$c \neq 0 \quad y(x) = \sqrt{x} \left( c - 4\sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} \right) - 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} -2^+ & c > 0 \\ -2^- & c < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = +\infty \quad (\text{qualunque sia } c \quad \text{vincerà } \frac{2}{3}x^2 \text{ !!})$$

• SEGNO DI  $y'$  : PUNGO  $F(x, y) := -2 + x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{y}{2x}$

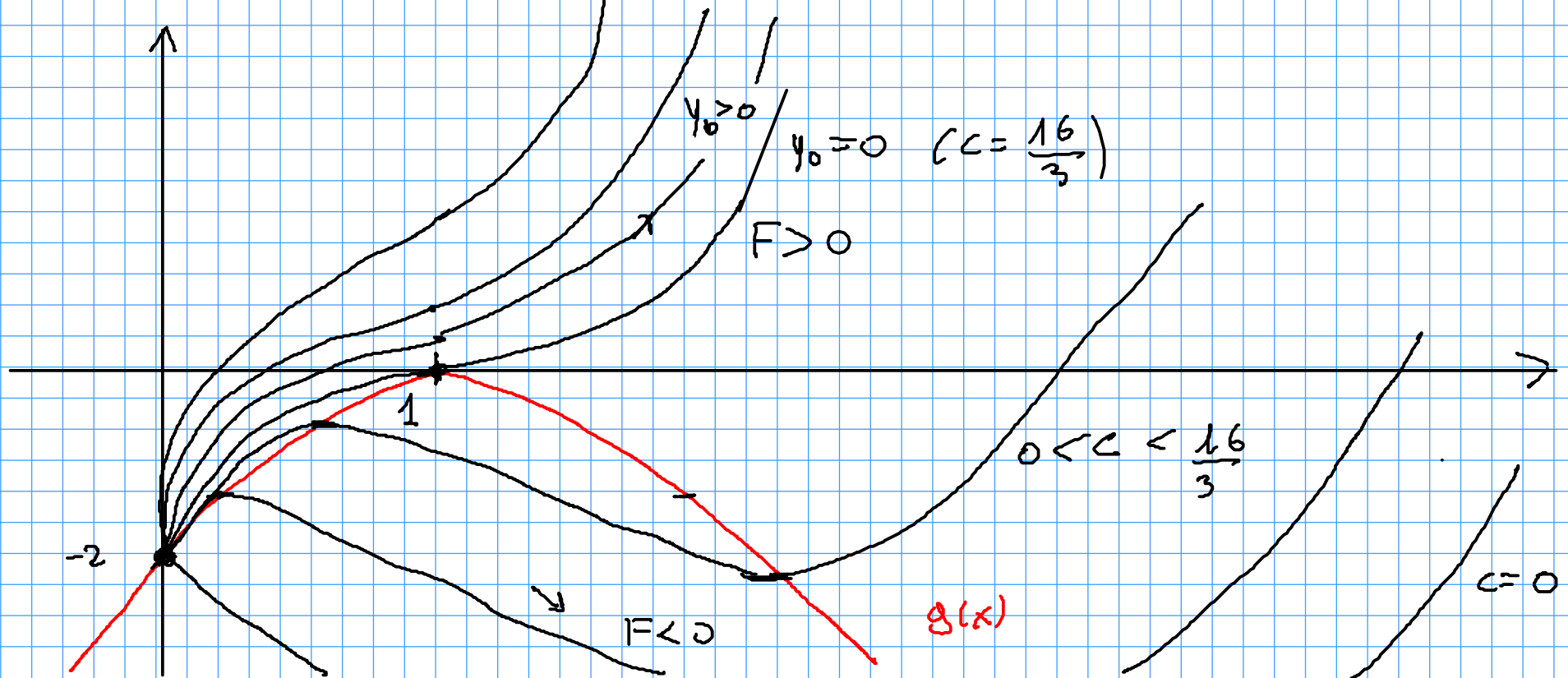
STUDIO IL SEGNO DI  $F$ . (aiuto su  $\{x > 0\}$ )

$$F(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{y}{2x} = 2 - x - \frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow y = 4x - 2x^2 - 2 =: g(x)$$

$g(x) = -2x^2 + 4x - 2$  è una parabola

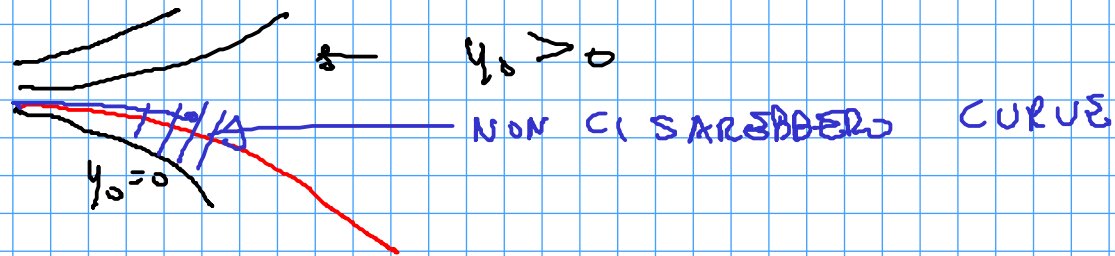
$$g(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 0}}{-2} = 1 \quad (= \text{vertice})$$

$g(x) = -2(x - 1)^2$ , concavità verso il basso

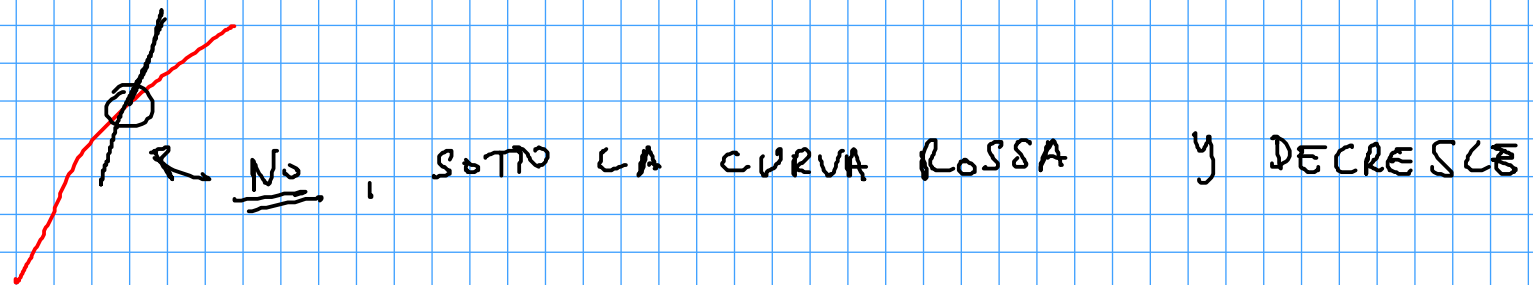


CONSIDERO LA CURVA CON  $y_0 = 0$ , cioè tale che  $y(1) = 0$

- PER  $x > 1$  NON PUO' DECRESCERE.  
SE DECRESCESSE

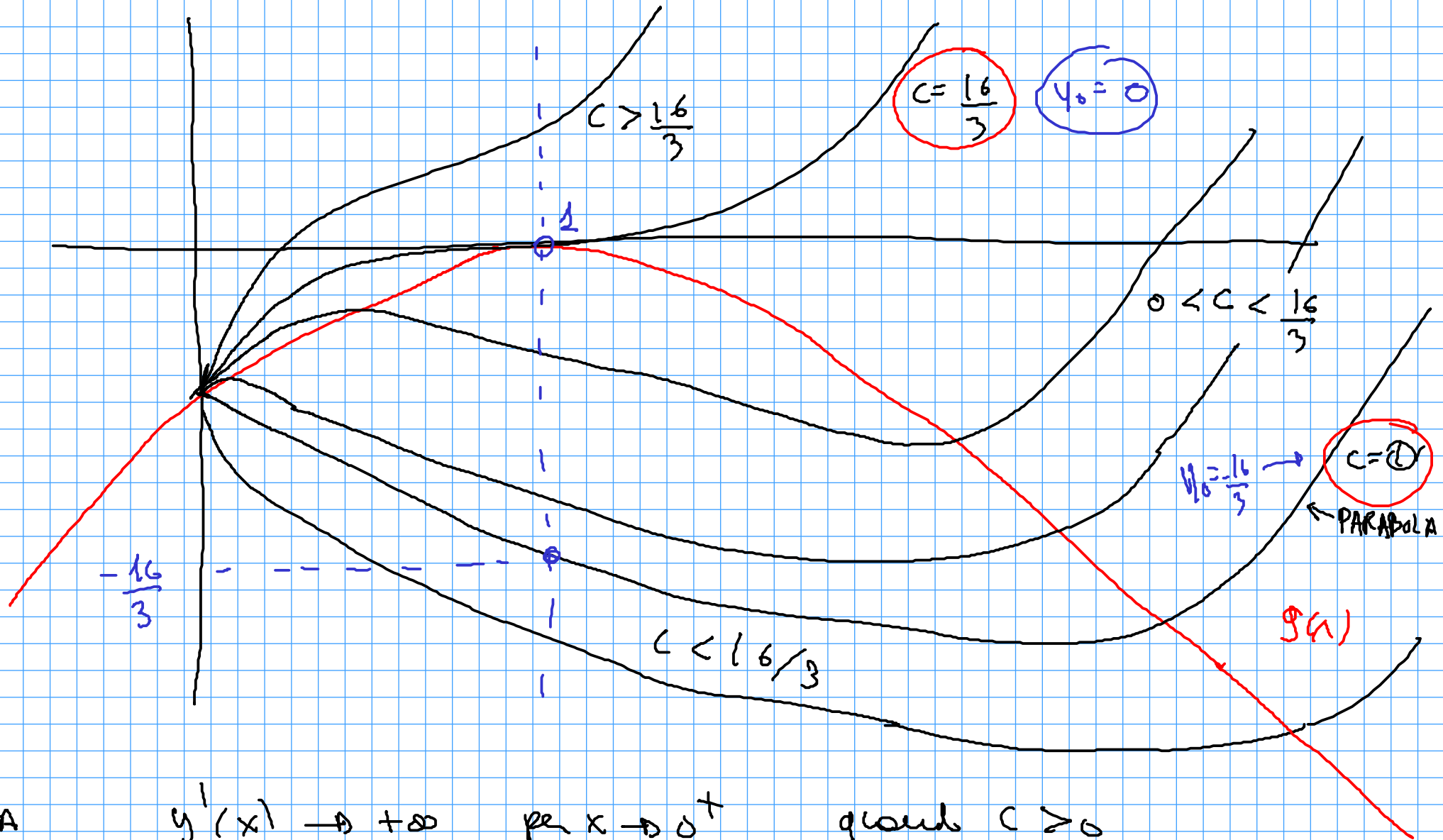


- LE CURVE CON  $y_0 \geq 0$  NON POSSONO MAI ATTRAVERSARE LA CURVA ROSSA PER  $x < 1$



• NOTA  $y_0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow c = \frac{16}{3}$

- LE CURVE CON  $c \in ]0, \frac{16}{3}[$  HANNO UN MINREL. E UN MAX REL.



NOTA

$$\begin{array}{l}
 y_1'(x) \rightarrow +\infty \\
 y_2'(x) \rightarrow -4 \\
 y_3'(x) \rightarrow -\infty
 \end{array}$$

per  $x \rightarrow 0^+$   
 per  $x \rightarrow 0^+$   
 per  $x \rightarrow 0^+$

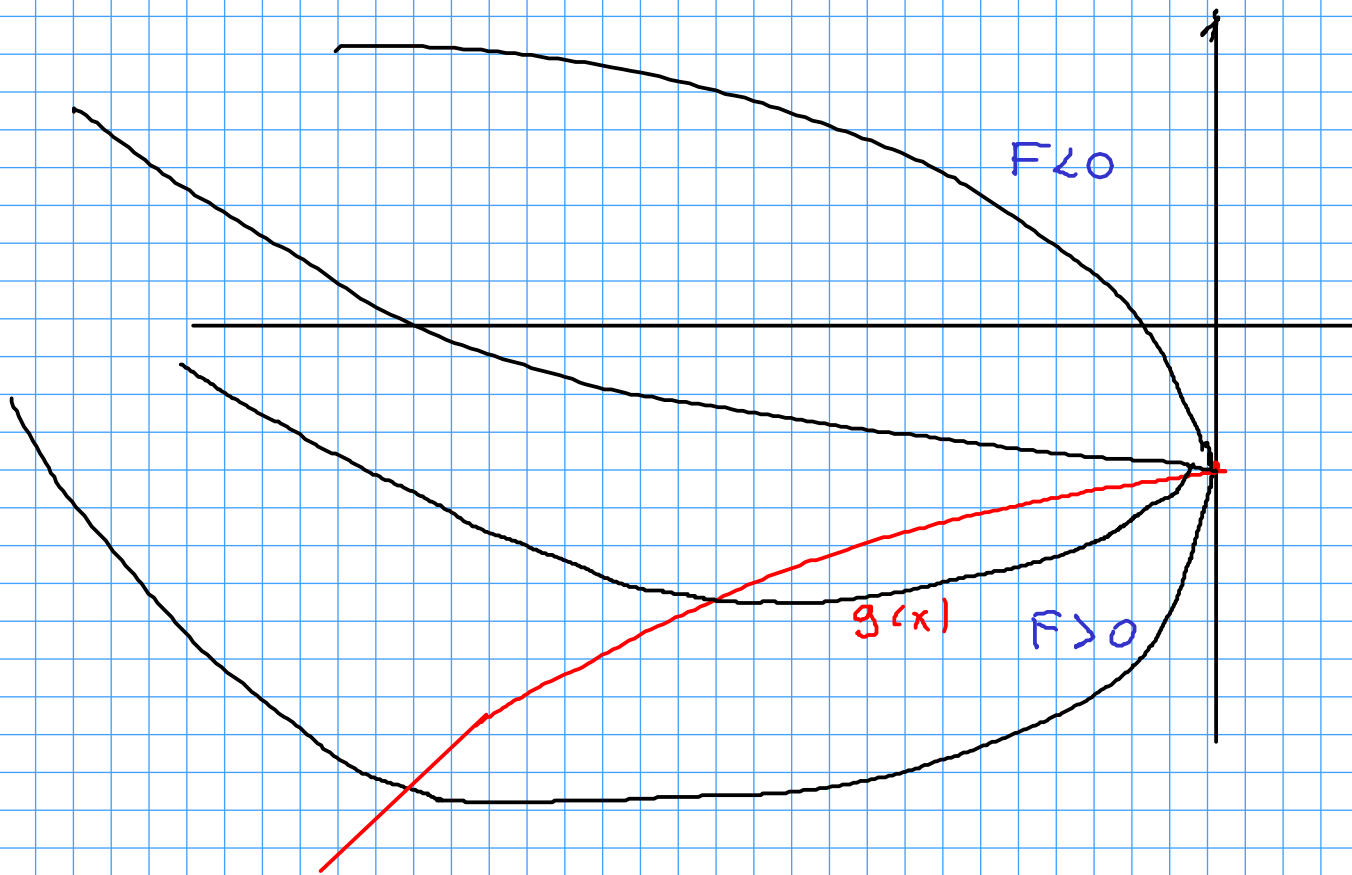
quando  $c > 0$   
 e  $c = 0$   
 quando  $c < 0$

"A O CCHIO"

$x < 0$

$x > 0$

$x < 0$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y(x)$$

??

(PRUVARE)

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y' = \frac{2y}{x^2 - 4} - \frac{1}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$a(x) = \frac{2}{x^2 - 4} \quad \text{definito per } x \neq \pm 2$$

$$b(x) = -\frac{1}{(x-2)^2} \quad \text{definito per } x \neq 2$$

TRE INTERVALLI

$$]-\infty, -2[ , ]-2, 2[, ]2, +\infty[$$

$$\nearrow \quad x_0 = 0 \quad y_0 = y(x_0)$$

SCELGO  
QUESTO

$$A(x) = \int_0^x \frac{2}{t^2 - 4} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \left( \frac{1}{t-2} - \frac{1}{t+2} \right) dt =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln(|t-2|) - \ln(|t+2|) \right]_0^x = \left[ \ln \sqrt{\frac{2-t}{t+2}} \right]_0^x = \ln \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x+2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x+2}} \left( y_0 - \int_0^x \frac{1}{(t-2)^2} \sqrt{\frac{t+2}{2-t}} dt \right) = \textcircled{*}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{t+2}{2-t}}$$

$$s^2(2-t) = t+2$$

$$t(1+s^2) = 2s^2 - 2$$

$$t = 2 \frac{(s^2-1)}{s^2+1}, \quad t-2 = \frac{2s^2-2-2s^2-2}{s^2+1} =$$

$$= -\frac{4}{s^2+1}; \quad dt = 2 \frac{2s(s^2+1) - (s^2-1)2s}{(s^2+1)^2} ds = \frac{8s ds}{(s^2+1)^2}$$

$$\int_0^x \left( \right) dt = \int_1^{\sqrt{\frac{x+2}{2-x}}} \left( -\frac{s^2+1}{4} \right)^2 s \frac{8s ds}{(s^2+1)^2} = \int_1^{\sqrt{\frac{x+2}{2-x}}} \frac{1}{16} 8s^2 ds =$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{6} s^3 \right]_1^{\sqrt{\frac{x+2}{2-x}}} = \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{x+2}{2-x} \right)^{3/2} - \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow$$

$$y(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x+2}} \left( y_0 + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{x+2}{2-x} \right)^{3/2} \right) = \quad C = y_0 + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$C \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x+2}} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{x+2}{2-x}$$

DEVO

STUDIARLA

IN

$]-2, 2[$



- LIMITI

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} y(x) = \begin{cases} +\infty & x < 0 \\ 0^+ & x = 0 \\ -\infty & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

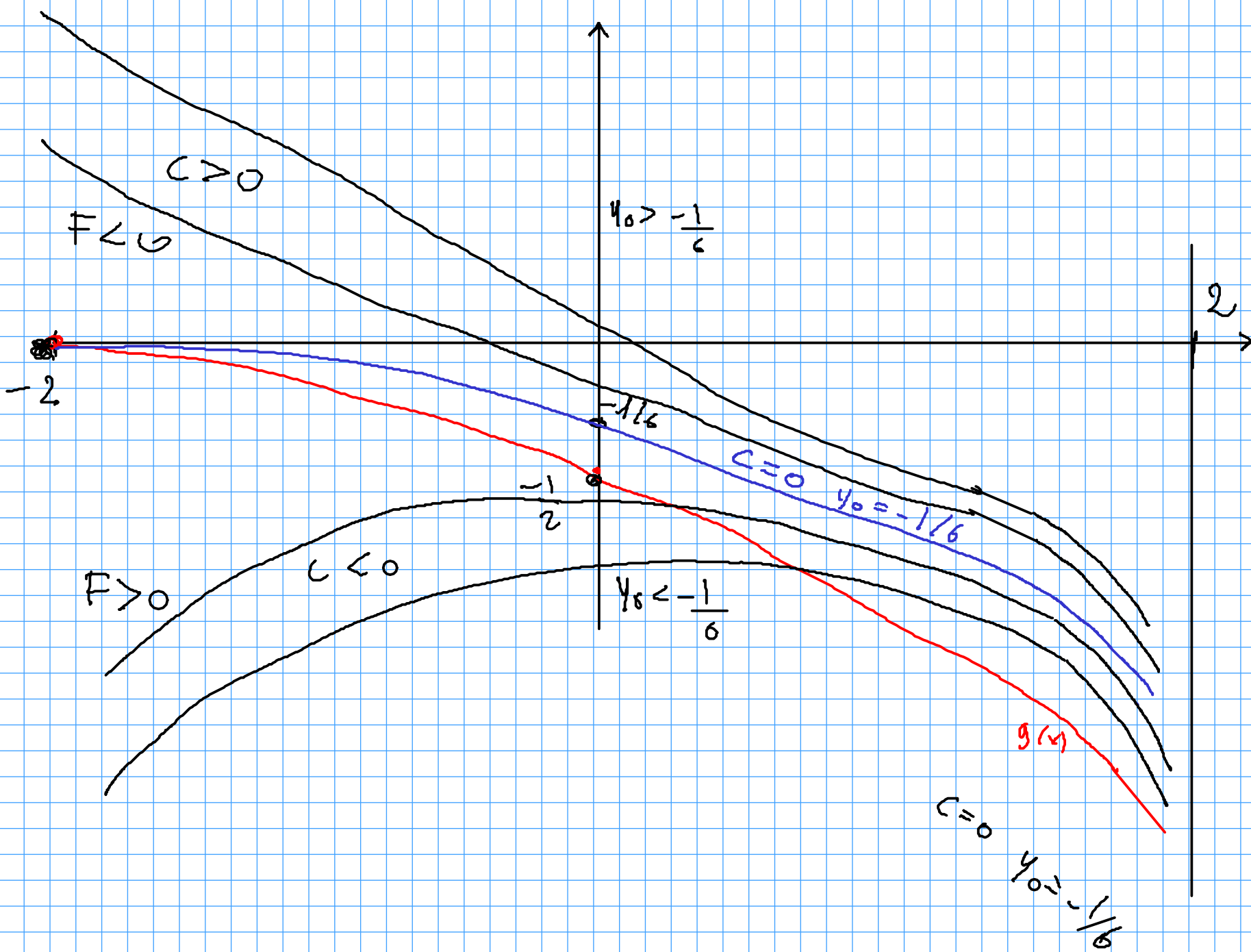
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} y(x) = -\infty$$

- MONOTONIA : punto  $F(x, y) := \frac{2y}{x^2-4} - \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} \quad -2 < x < 2$

$$F(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2-4}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x+2}{x-2} =: g(x)$$

$$F(x, y) > 0 \Leftrightarrow y < g(x) \quad / \quad F(x, y) < 0 \Leftrightarrow y > g(x)$$

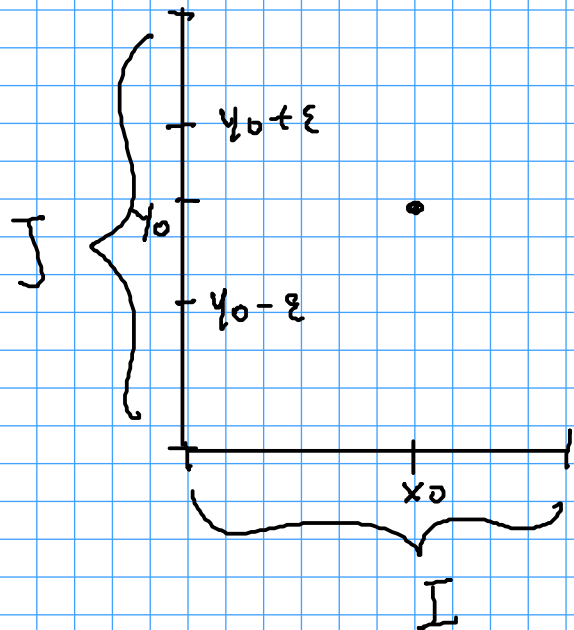
$$\text{perché } \underline{\underline{x^2-4 < 0}} \left( \frac{2y}{x^2-4} > \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} \Leftrightarrow y < \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2-4}{(x-2)^2} = g(x) \right)$$



## Equazioni a variabili separabili:

$$A: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad B: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

continue,  $I, J$  intervalli  
 $x_0 \in I$       $y_0 \in J$



$$(Eq) \begin{cases} y' = A(y) B(x) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

① Se  $A(y_0) = 0 \Rightarrow y(x) = y_0 \quad \forall x \in I$  risolve (Eq)

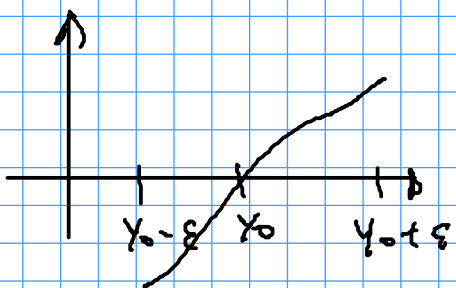
Infatti  $y'(x) = 0$  e  $A(y(x)) B(x) = A(y_0) B(x) = 0$

② Se  $A(y_0) > 0$  allora esiste  $\varepsilon > 0$  tale che  
 $A(y) > 0 \quad \forall y \in ]y_0 - \varepsilon, y_0 + \varepsilon[ \cap J.$

Dunque  $\bar{e}$  definito  $F : ]y_0 - \varepsilon, y_0 + \varepsilon[ \cap J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

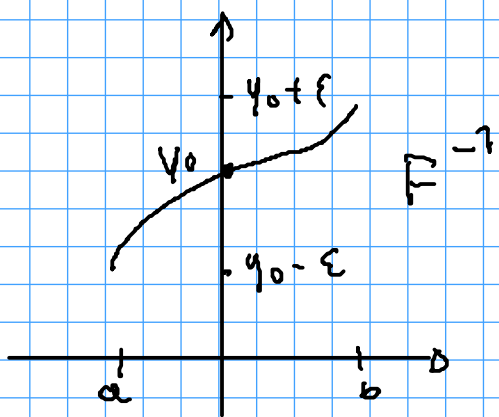
$$F(y) = \int_{y_0}^y \frac{d(z)}{A(z)}$$

Tale  $F$   $\bar{e}$  derivabile e ha derivato  $\frac{1}{A(x)} > 0$ ; inoltre  $F(y_0) = 0$



in particolare  $F$   $\bar{e}$  invertibile

e  $F^{-1} : ]a, b[ \rightarrow ]y_0 - \varepsilon, y_0 + \varepsilon[$   
dove  $a = F(y_0 - \varepsilon) < 0 < F(y_0 + \varepsilon) = b$ .



Poniamo poi  $G(x) : \int_{x_0}^x B(t) dt$  per  $x \in I$ .  $G$   $\bar{e}$   
derivabile e  $G(x_0) = 0$ ; dunque esiste  $\delta > 0$  tale che  
 $x_0 - \delta < x < x_0 + \delta, x \in I \Rightarrow G(x) \in ]a, b[$

Ne segue che ha senso definire

$$y(x) = F^{-1}(G(x))$$

$$\text{S. ha } y(x_0) = F^{-1}(G(x_0)) = F^{-1}(0) = y_0.$$

Insolito

$$y' = \left. \frac{d}{dz} F^{-1}(z) \right|_{z=G(x)} \cdot G'(x) = \frac{1}{F'(F^{-1}(z))} \Big|_{z=G(x)} B(x) =$$

$$A(F^{-1}(z)) \Big|_{z=G(x)} B(x) = A(F^{-1}(G(x))) \cdot B(x) = A(y(x)) \cdot B(x)$$

$\Rightarrow$   $y$  verifica l'equazione in  $]x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta[ \cap I$

(3) Viceversa se  $y$  verifica l'equazione su un intervallo  $I' \subset I$

e se  $A(y(x)) > 0$  per ogni  $x \in I'$ , ottengo:

$$\frac{y'(x)}{A(y(x))} = B(x) \Rightarrow \int_{x_0}^x \frac{y'(t)}{A(y(t))} dt = \int_{x_0}^x B(t) dt$$

e usando la sostituzione  $z = y(t)$

$$\int_{y_0}^{y(x)} \frac{dz}{A(z)} = \int_{x_0}^x B(t) dt \Leftrightarrow F(y(x)) = G(x)$$

$$\text{dove } F(y) = \int_{y_0}^y \frac{dz}{A(z)} \quad G(x) = \int_{x_0}^x B(t) dt$$

(notiamo che  $F$  è definito sul "massimo" intervallo  $J_{y_0}^+$  contenente  $y_0$  e su cui  $A > 0$  e che, per ipotesi,  $y(x) \in J_{y_0}^+$ )

Dato che  $F$  è invertibile (stet. monotono)

$$y(x) = F^{-1}(G(x)) \quad \underline{\underline{\quad}}$$