INTRO

SPAZIO VETTORIALE V dy. su R, C è un insieure d'oppets de chismous VETTORI $\vec{V}_1, \vec{V}_2, \dots \in V$ $\lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ ou cui définions operanoui + , produt per numen $\vec{V}_1 + \vec{V}_2 \in V$ $+ \cdot \cdot \cdot = \propto (\vec{V}_1 + \vec{V}_2) =$ $\forall \vec{V}_1 \in V$ J, Ju sous CIV. DIP. Ce 3 ma consinaz. UNEARE nulla $\cdot \quad d_1 \vec{V}_1 + d_2 \vec{V}_2 + \ldots + d_m \vec{V}_m$ $\sum_{i}^{m} d_{i} \vec{V}_{i}$ BASE pa V: insieme d'vetton' lin. indip. [en , en }

$$\forall \vec{v} \in V \qquad \vec{\exists} : d_1, ..., d_n \in \mathbb{R} \quad t.c.$$

$$\vec{v} = d_1 \vec{e}_1 + ... + d_n \vec{e}_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i \vec{e}_i$$

$$\vec{d}_1 \qquad \qquad \text{Componend:}$$

$$del \ \text{vettore}$$

$$\vec{v} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + \vec{k}\vec{k}$$

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Prodotto scalare

$$V \times V \longrightarrow IR$$
 V_1, V_2

In una base ortonormale, $\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_j = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } i \neq j \\ 1 & \text{st. } i \neq j \end{cases}$

$$= \delta_{ij}$$

$$\vec{V}_{1} = \sum_{i=1}^{M} d_{i} \vec{e}_{i} \qquad \left(\sum_{\beta=1}^{M} d_{\beta} \vec{e}_{\beta}\right)$$

$$\vec{V}_{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{M} \beta_{j} \vec{e}_{j}$$

$$\vec{V}_{1} \cdot \vec{V}_{2} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{M} d_{i} \vec{e}_{i}\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^{M} \beta_{j} \vec{e}_{j}\right) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{M} \alpha_{i} \left[\vec{e}_{i} \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^{M} \beta_{j} \vec{e}_{j}\right)\right] =$$

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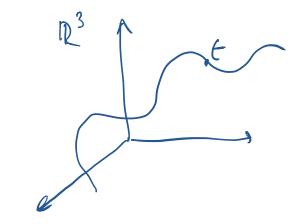
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EQ. DIFF. ORDINARIE

$$\overrightarrow{F} = m \overrightarrow{a} = m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2}$$
 (3d)

$$\bar{\chi}(t)$$
 $\bar{\chi}: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$



$$\frac{1d}{x: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}}$$

$$t \mapsto x(t)$$

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = F(x, \frac{dx}{dt}, t)$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{F(x,\dot{x},t)}{m} = \int_{m}^{\infty} (x,\dot{x},t)$$

2° lesse de Newton in Ristean 1d se f e INDIP. $\frac{1}{x} = \int (x, \dot{x}, \dot{x}, \dot{x}) dx dx$ $\frac{1}{x} = \int (x, \dot{x}, \dot{x}, \dot{x}) dx dx$ "forma normale"

Se f e l'n. ni x, x (+)

l'cp. 8i dea LINEARE Equatione (d'//.) in cui l'incojuite e la Juntione X(f) (x) vioe $f(x,\dot{x}) = ax + b\dot{x} + C$ PARTICEUA LIBERA

X = 0 x(t) = at + b GENERALE" a, b parametri liberi (Per une scelte d' (2,6) abbours une " solutione particolare") $(a_1b) = (10) \times (f) = t$ $(a_1b) = (01) \times (f) = 1$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{ES 2} & \text{OSCILLATORE} & \text{ARMODICO} \\
\dot{x} & = -\omega^2 \times \\
x(t) & = a \cos(\omega t) + b \sin(\omega t) + 2 \text{ parametric} \\
& = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) + b \sin(\omega t) + b \sin(\omega t) \\
& = C e^{i\omega t} + C^* e^{-i\omega t} \\
& = C e^{i\omega t} + C^* e^{-i\omega t}
\end{array}$$

ES 3) REPULSORE AMOUICO

$$\rightarrow \overset{\circ}{X} = \overset{\circ}{\omega} X$$

Solur, penerch è una combinatione l'more d' 2 solur, particoloni

PRINCIPIO DI SOVRAPPOSIZIONE: comb l'4. d. sol, pont.

Vale per le ER. DIF. OKOGENES LINEARI

Eq. diff. lin. $f(x_1\dot{x}) = ax + b\dot{x} + c$ Eq. dy. lin. one genera $\int f(Ax_iA\dot{x}) = Af(x_i\dot{x})$ $f(x_1x) = ax + bx$ $f(\lambda_x,\lambda\dot{x}) = a\lambda_x + b\lambda\dot{x} =$ = 2 (ox + px) Se si efficielle un termine non-ourgenes La solur. jennele è la somme d' ma solut. particolore e della solut. jeunel dell'ej. omojeure espuere omojeurs : X = 0 $\dot{x} = -g$ solur. porticolore sol jen. omaj. -1 gt2 x(t) = at + b

$$X = -\omega^2 Slu X$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\beta \dot{x} - g m$$
 eq. $\ddot{x} = -\beta \dot{x} =$

Solni.
$$p \rightarrow t$$
.
$$x(t) = -9t$$

$$= Na$$

Solut. pen.

$$X(t) = V_{\infty}t + \alpha e^{\beta t} + b$$

omof.

$$x = -\beta x \in$$

 $x(t) = v(t)$
 $v = -\beta v$

$$v(t) = \alpha e^{-\beta t}$$

$$x(t) = b - \alpha e^{-\beta t}$$

$$= b + \alpha e^{-\beta t}$$

$$\dot{x} = -\omega^2 x - 2\mu x$$
 eq. lin. e ourgeurs

$$\lambda^{2} e^{\lambda t} = -\omega^{2} e^{\lambda t} - 2\mu \lambda e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\lambda^{2} + 2\mu \lambda + \omega^{2} = 0$$

$$\Delta = \mu^{2} - \omega^{2}$$

$$\mu > \omega$$
 $\times (t) = \alpha e^{\pm \lambda_1 t} + b e^{\pm \lambda_2 t}$
GRANDE $\lambda_{112} = -\mu \pm \sqrt{\mu^2 - \omega^2}$ (0)

$$\mu < \omega$$
 $\chi(t) = e^{-\mu t} (a \cos \sigma t + b \sin \sigma t)$
 $\Gamma = \sqrt{\omega^2 - \mu^2}$
 $\Gamma = \sqrt{\omega^2 - \mu^2}$

$$\mu = \omega$$
 $\times (H = (a+bt)e^{-\mu t}$
 $\leq nonzati$.

ES 8] Eq. di Von dur Pol $\ddot{x} + \beta(x^2 - 1)\dot{x} + x = 0$ B>0 - attacto positivo par 1x1>1 . " nejation " |X/<1 Fehomen du CICLO LITITE: pe mot de junde emprete precele
attrib postion = emprete si videra · In mot de piceola acupieta prevole ettrib nget = occiplette elewente · fir un sol mote CRITICO i den effett E compusous =) mot publico Per proud t , il mot tende el cido l'inite , aixe à ren mot priodico (1. - time) (Poincon-t'1800)