

La soluzione è definita per $3 \neq e^{x^2}$ $x^2 \neq \lg 3$

dunque la soluzione è definita

$$x \neq \pm \sqrt{\lg 3}$$

per $x \in (-\sqrt{\lg 3}, \sqrt{\lg 3})$ $y(x) = \frac{9 - e^{x^2}}{3 - e^{x^2}}$ sol. del pb. di Cauchy

$$y'(x) = \frac{2cx e^{x^2}}{1+ce^{x^2}} - \frac{2cx e^{x^2}}{1+ce^{x^2}} y = \frac{2cx e^{x^2}}{(1+ce^{x^2})^2} \left[1 - (3+ce^{x^2}) \right] = \frac{-4cx e^{x^2}}{(1+ce^{x^2})^2}$$

$$(y-3)(y-1) = \left(\frac{3+ce^{x^2}}{1+ce^{x^2}} - 3 \right) \left(\frac{3+ce^{x^2}}{1+ce^{x^2}} - 1 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1+ce^{x^2})^2} \left[(3+ce^{x^2} - 3 - 3ce^{x^2})(3+ce^{x^2} - 1 - ce^{x^2}) \right] = -\frac{2ce^{x^2} \cdot 2}{(1+ce^{x^2})^2}$$

$$= -\frac{4ce^{x^2}}{(1+ce^{x^2})^2} \Rightarrow y'(x) = x(y-3)(y-1) \quad \text{OK.}$$

② $y'' + 5y' + 6y = 2x + e^{-x}$

omogenea associata $y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0$

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0 \quad \lambda = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 24}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ 2 \end{cases}$$

$$Z(x) = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{2x}$$

Troviamo una sol. particolare (unico contraddittorio)

$$\bar{y}(x) = ax + b \quad \bar{y}'(x) = a \quad \bar{y}''(x) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 - 5a + 6(ax + b) &= 2x & 6a &= 2 & -5a + b &= 0 \\ a &= \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} + b &= 0 & b &= \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{y}(x) = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{18}$$

$$\tilde{y}(x) = Ae^{-x} \quad \tilde{y}'(x) = -Ae^{-x} \quad \tilde{y}''(x) = Ae^{-x}$$

$$Ae^{-x} + 5Ae^{-x} + 6Ae^{-x} = e^{-x} \quad A + 5A + 6A = 1 \quad 12A = 1 \quad A = \frac{1}{12}$$

INT. GENERALE \bar{e}

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{18} + \frac{1}{12}e^{-x}$$