

$$2) \quad 3y'' + 8y' + 4y = e^{2x} + \cos x$$

Eq. Amm. 2° ordine non omogenea

omogenea associata $3z'' + 8z' + 4z = 0$

$$3\lambda^2 + 8\lambda + 4 = 0 \quad \lambda = \begin{cases} -2/3 \\ -2 \end{cases} \quad z(x) = c_1 e^{-2/3 x} + c_2 e^{-2x}$$

$$\bar{y}_1(x) = A e^{2x} = \frac{1}{32} e^{2x}$$

$$e^{2x} A (12 + 16 + 4) = e^{2x} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{32}$$

$$\bar{y}_2(x) = \operatorname{Re}(B e^{ix})$$

$$(-3 + 8i + 4) B e^{ix} = e^{ix} \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{1 + 8i} = \frac{1 - 8i}{65}$$

$$\bar{y}_2(x) = \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{1 - 8i}{65} (\cos x + i \sin x)\right) = \frac{1}{65} \cos x + \frac{8}{65} \sin x$$

Soluzione particolare $\bar{y}(x) = \bar{y}_1(x) + \bar{y}_2(x)$

$$\bar{y}(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{32} + \frac{1}{65} \cos x + \frac{8}{65} \sin x$$

Integrale generale

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{-2/3 x} + c_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{32} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{65} \cos x + \frac{8}{65} \sin x$$

$$3) \quad \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2m}}{(1+2x^2)^m} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{1+2x^2}\right)^m \quad \text{serie geometrica}$$

$$\text{converge } \frac{x^2}{1+2x^2} < 1 \quad x^2 < 1+2x^2 \quad 1+x^2 > 0 \quad \text{sempre}$$

La serie converge $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\left| \frac{x^2}{1+2x^2} \right| < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{x^2}{1+2x^2}\right)^m < \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m \quad \sum_m \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m < +\infty$$

\Rightarrow la serie converge assolutamente

$$f_m(x) = \left(\frac{x^2}{1+2x^2}\right)^m \in C^0(\mathbb{R}) \quad \sum_n f_m(x) \text{ converge totalmente}$$

$\Rightarrow S(x)$ è continua. Si vede anche dal fatto che $S(x) = \frac{1+2x^2}{1+x^2}$

$$f'_m(x) = m \left(\frac{x^2}{1+2x^2}\right)^{m-1} \left(\frac{2x}{1+2x^2} - \frac{x^2 \cdot 4x}{(1+2x^2)^2}\right) \Rightarrow \sum_n f'_m(x) = \frac{1}{(1+2x^2)^m} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m \left(\frac{x^2}{1+2x^2}\right)^{m-1}$$

$$|f'_m(x)| < m \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{m-1} \quad \sum_n m \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{m-1} < +\infty \quad \text{la serie delle derivate converge tot.}$$