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## Segundo Trabajo Especial.

La ecuación de Bernoulli es un caso especial de una ecuación diferencial no lineal de primer orden.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n \dots (1) \quad \text{donde } n \in \mathbb{R}$$

La ecuación diferencial (1) se llama ecuación de Bernoulli

① Demostrar que a partir del cambio de variable  $u = y^{1-n}$ ;  $u = u(x)$  la ecuación diferencial de Bernoulli  $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n \dots (1)$

Se reduce a la ecuación diferencial lineal de Primer Orden

$$\frac{du}{dx} + (1-n)P(x)u = Q(x)(1-n)$$

Sea  $u = y^{1-n}$ ;  $u = u(x)$

$$y = u^{\frac{1}{1-n}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1-n} u^{\frac{1}{1-n}-1} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1-n} u^{\frac{n}{1-n}} \left( \frac{du}{dx} \right)$$

Haciendo los cambios en (1)

$$\frac{1}{1-n} u^{\frac{n}{1-n}} \frac{du}{dx} + P(x) u^{\frac{1}{1-n}} = Q(x) u^{\frac{n}{1-n}}$$

Multiplicar por  $(1-n) u^{-\frac{n}{1-n}}$

$$\left( \frac{1}{1-n} u^{\frac{n}{1-n}} \frac{du}{dx} + P(x) u^{\frac{1}{1-n}} = Q(x) u^{\frac{n}{1-n}} \right) (1-n) u^{-\frac{n}{1-n}}$$

$$= \frac{1-n}{1-n} u^{\frac{n}{1-n}-\frac{n}{1-n}} \frac{du}{dx} + \left( P(x) u^{\frac{1}{1-n}-\frac{n}{1-n}} \right) (1-n) = \left( Q(x) u^{\frac{n}{1-n}-\frac{n}{1-n}} \right) (1-n)$$



$$\frac{dv}{dx} + \left( P(x) v^{\frac{1-n}{n}} \right) (1-n) = Q(x)(1-n)$$

$$= \frac{dv}{dx} + P(x) v (1-n) = Q(x)(1-n) \quad \therefore \quad \frac{dv}{dx} + (1-n) P(x) v = Q(x)(1-n)$$

Ejercicios.

$$15: x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{y^{-2}}{x} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{Sea } V = y^{1-n} = y^{1-(-2)} = y^3; \quad V = V(x)$$

$$y = V^{\frac{1}{1-n}} = V^{\frac{1}{3}} \rightarrow y^{-2} = V^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1-n} V^{\frac{1}{1-n}-1} \frac{dV}{dx} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3} V^{-\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dV}{dx}$$

Substituyendo en  $\textcircled{1}$

$$\frac{1}{3} V^{-\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dV}{dx} + \frac{V^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x} = \frac{V^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{x} \quad \text{Multiplicando por } 3V^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dx} + \frac{3V}{x} = \frac{3}{x} \quad P(x) = \frac{3}{x} \rightarrow M(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx} = e^{\int \frac{3}{x} dx} = e^{3 \ln(x)} = x^3 \quad \text{Multiplicando en } \textcircled{2}$$

$$x^3 \left( \frac{dV}{dx} + \frac{3V}{x} = \frac{3}{x} \right) \rightarrow x^3 \frac{dV}{dx} + 3Vx^2 = 3x^2 \quad \text{simplificando}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (V \cdot x^3) = 3x^2$$

Integrando

$$\int \frac{d}{dx} (V \cdot x^3) dx = \int 3x^2 dx \rightarrow Vx^3 = x^3 + C \rightarrow V = 1 + x^{-3} C$$

$$\text{Pero } V = y^3 \quad \therefore y^3 = 1 + x^{-3} C$$



$$10. \frac{dy}{dx} - y = e^x y^2 \quad \text{Sea } v = y^{1-n} = y^{-1}; \quad v = v(x)$$

$$y = v^{\frac{1}{1-n}} = v^{-1} \rightarrow y^2 = v^{-2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1-n} v^{\frac{n}{1-n}} \frac{dv}{dx} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -v^{-2} \frac{dv}{dx}$$

Haciendo los cambios en (1)

$$-v \frac{dv}{dx} - v = e^x v^{-2} \quad \text{Multiplicando por } -v^2$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} + v = e^x \quad P(x) = 1; \quad M(x) = e^{\int dx} = e^x \quad \text{Multiplicando } M(x) \text{ en (2)}$$

$$e^x \left( \frac{dv}{dx} + v \right) = -e^x \rightarrow e^x \frac{dv}{dx} + e^x v = -e^{2x} \quad \text{Simplificando}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (v \cdot e^x) = -e^{2x} \rightarrow \int \frac{d}{dx} (v \cdot e^x) = \int -e^{2x} dx$$

$$\rightarrow v e^x = -\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C \rightarrow v = -\frac{1}{2} e^x + e^{-x} C \quad \text{Pero } v = y^{-1}$$

$$\therefore y^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} e^x + e^{-x} C$$

$$11. \frac{dy}{dx} = y(x y^3 - 1) \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x y^4 \dots (1)$$

$$\text{Sea } v = y^{1-n} = y^{-3}; \quad v = v(x) \quad y = v^{\frac{1}{1-n}} = v^{-1/3} \rightarrow y^4 = v^{-4/3};$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1-n} v^{\frac{n}{1-n}} \frac{dv}{dx} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{3} v^{-4/3} \frac{dv}{dx} \quad \text{Sustituyendo en (1)}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} v^{-4/3} \frac{dv}{dx} + v^{-1/3} = x v^{-4/3} \quad \text{Multiplicando por } -3 v^{4/3}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} - 3v = -3x \dots (2) \quad P(x) = -3; \quad M(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx} = e^{-3x} = e^{-3x} \quad \text{Mut. } M(x) \text{ por (2)}$$

$$e^{-3x} \left( \frac{dv}{dx} - 3v \right) = -3x \rightarrow e^{-3x} \frac{dv}{dx} - 3x e^{-3x} = -3x e^{-3x} \quad \text{Simplificando}$$



$$\frac{d}{dx}(v \cdot e^{-3x}) = -3\lambda e^{-3x} \quad \text{Integrando}$$

$$\int \frac{d}{dx}(v \cdot e^{-3x}) = -3\lambda e^{-3x} \rightarrow v e^{-3x} = -3 \int \lambda e^{-3x}$$

$$\int \lambda e^{-3x} = -\frac{1}{3} \lambda e^{-3x} - \int -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \lambda e^{-3x} + \frac{1}{9} e^{-3x} + C$$

$$u = \lambda \quad dv = C$$

$$du = dx \quad v = -\frac{e^{-3x}}{3} \quad \therefore v e^{-3x} = \lambda e^{-3x} - \frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} + C \quad e^{-3x} \rightarrow v = \lambda - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3x}{e^3} C$$

$$\text{Pero } v = y^{-3} \quad \therefore y^{-3} = \lambda - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3x}{e^3} C$$

$$18: x \frac{dy}{dx} - (1+x)y = xy^2 \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} - \left(\frac{1+x}{x}\right)y = y^2 \dots (1)$$

Sea  $u = y^{-1}$ ;  $v = v(x)$   $y = u^{-1} \rightarrow y^2 = u^{-2}$ ;  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -u^{-2} \frac{dv}{dx}$   
Haciendo los cambios en (1)

$$-u^{-2} \frac{dv}{dx} - \left(\frac{1+x}{x}\right)u^{-1} = u^2 \quad \text{Multiplicando por } -u^2$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} + \left(\frac{1+x}{x}\right)v = -1 \dots (2) \quad P(x) = \frac{1+x}{x} \quad M(x) = e^{\int \frac{1+x}{x} dx} = e^{\ln x + x} = x e^x$$

Multiplicando  $M(x)$  en (2)

$$x e^x \left( \frac{dv}{dx} + \left(\frac{1+x}{x}\right)v \right) = -1 \rightarrow x e^x \frac{dv}{dx} + (1+x) v e^x = -x e^x \quad \text{Simplificando}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(v \cdot x e^x) = -x e^x \quad \text{Integrando } \int \frac{d}{dx}(v \cdot x e^x) = \int -x e^x \rightarrow v x e^x = -\int x e^x \dots (3)$$

$$\int x e^x \rightarrow x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + C \quad \text{Sustituyendo en (3)}$$

$$u = x \quad dv = e^x dx$$

$$v x e^x = -x e^x + e^x + C \rightarrow v = -1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{C}{x e^x}$$

$$\text{Pero } v = y^{-1} \quad \therefore y^{-1} = -1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{C}{x e^x}$$



$$19: x \frac{dy}{dx} + y^2 = xy \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y}{x} = \frac{y^2}{x^2} \dots \textcircled{1} \quad \text{Sea } v = y^{-1}; \quad y = v^{-1} \quad y^2 = v^{-2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -v^{-2} \frac{dv}{dx} \quad \text{Haciendo los cambios en } \textcircled{1}$$

$$-v^{-2} \frac{dv}{dx} - \frac{v^{-1}}{x} = -\frac{v^{-2}}{x^2} \quad \text{Multiplicando por } -v^2$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{v}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad P(x) = \frac{1}{x} \therefore M(x) = e^{\int \frac{dx}{x}} = e^{\ln x} = x \quad \text{Mut. } M(x) \text{ por } \textcircled{2}$$

$$x \frac{dv}{dx} + v = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{Simplificando } \frac{d}{dx}(v \cdot x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{Integrando}$$

$$\int \frac{d}{dx}(vx) = \int \frac{dx}{x} \rightarrow vx = \ln(x) + c \rightarrow vx = \ln(x) + \ln c \rightarrow vx = \ln(xc)$$

$$e^{vx} = xc \quad \text{Pero } v = y^{-1} \therefore e^{x/y} = xc$$

$$20: 3(1+x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2xy(y^3-1) \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy^4-2xy}{3+3x^2} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2xy}{3+3x^2} = \frac{2xy^4}{3+3x^2} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{Sea } v = y^{-3}; \quad v = v(x); \quad y = v^{-1/3}; \quad y^4 = v^{-4/3}; \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{3} v^{-4/3} \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$\text{Haciendo los cambios en } \textcircled{1}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} v^{-4/3} \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{2x}{3+3x^2} v^{-1/3} = \frac{2x}{3+3x^2} v^{-4/3} \quad \text{Multiplicando por } -3v^{4/3}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} - \frac{2x}{1+x^2} v = -\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$P(x) = -\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \therefore M(x) = e^{\int -\frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx} = e^{-\ln(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$u = 1+x^2$   
 $du = 2x dx$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} \left( \frac{dv}{dx} - \frac{2xv}{1+x^2} = -\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right)$$

$$\text{Multiplicando } M(x) \text{ por } \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} \frac{dv}{dx} - \frac{2xv}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} \quad \text{Simplificando } \frac{d}{dx} \left( v \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} \quad \text{Integrando}$$

$$\int \frac{d}{dx} \frac{v}{1+x^2} = \int -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \rightarrow \frac{v}{1+x^2} = -\int \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \rightarrow \frac{v}{1+x^2} = -\int \frac{du}{u^2} \rightarrow \frac{v}{1+x^2} = \left( \frac{1}{u} \right) + c$$

$$u = 1+x^2 \quad \therefore \frac{v}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + c$$

$$v = 1 + (x^2+1)c \quad \text{Pero } v = y^{-3} \therefore y^{-3} = 1 + (x^2+1)c$$