a) $\frac{du}{dt} = |u|(4-u) = f(t_1u)$

Puntos críticos: donde se anula u'= du Se anula en u=0, u=1.

Existencia de asíntotas:

aqui tambien se priede ver el crecim. /decrecim. es le mismo que pregentar si hay unicidad.

No es ca (el valor absoluto) pero el valor absoluto es localmente lipschitz:

g(u) = |u| f(u) es Lipschitz si $\exists L: |f(u_1) - f(u_2)| \leq L|u_1 - u_2|$ $\forall u_1, u_2$ en el interalo entorno

=D Como f(u) = |u|(1-u) es localmente Lipschitz (en la variable u) Los dependiente tengo existencia y <u>unicidad local</u>.

 $\textcircled{bservacion}: f \in C^1 \implies f$ es lipschitz localments. $|f(u_1) - f(u_2)| \le |f'(\xi)| |u_1 - u_2| \le L|u_1 - u_2|$ fes C3(K) compacto => derivada acotad

son asíntotas, debido a la unicidad. =D u=1 y u=0

b)
$$\frac{du}{dt} = u^2 (1-u) = f(u)$$

Puntos críticos: $u=0$
 $u=1$

Como f es C^{∞} entonces en particular es C^{1} y localmente Lipschitz con respecto a la variable u = 0 existencia y unicidad local u = 0 son asíntotas u = 1

[2.] Sea f continua y supongamos que todo P.V.I. para x' = f(x) tiene solución única.

a) Demostrar que x(t) no constante es estrictamente monótona. Entonces Supongamos que x(t) no es estrictamente monótona. Entonces existe c tal que x'(c) = 0.

existe c tal que
$$x'(c) = 0$$
.

$$f(c)$$

$$f(c)$$

$$x' = f(x)$$

$$f(c) = x(c) \quad \text{cumple} \quad x'(c) = x(c)$$

$$f(c) = x(c) \quad \text{constants}$$

=D Utilizando la unicidad del P.V.I. \Rightarrow \times (t) = \times (c) es solución Hemos demostrado el contrarecúproco.

b) Demostrar que si x(t) es una solución tal que $\lim_{t\to\infty} x(t) = C$ entonces $u(t) \equiv C$ también es solución. Por lo tanto, si f(c) = C Tengo que ver que $u(t) \equiv C$ es solución. Por lo tanto, si $f(c) \equiv C$ entonces $u(t) \equiv C$ cumple $x' \equiv f(x(t))$. $f(c) \equiv C$ entonces f(c) = C cumple $f(c) \equiv C$ si f(c) > 0, como $f(c) \equiv C$ continua $f(c) \equiv C$ si f(c) > 0, como $f(c) \equiv C$ continua $f(c) \equiv C$ si f(c) > 0, como $f(c) \equiv C$ continua $f(c) \equiv C$ si f(c) = C si f(c)

So Si f(c) < 0, $\exists \delta > 0$: $|x(t) - c| < \delta$, entonces $f(x) < \frac{f(c)}{2}$ Supongamos que estamos en el caso 1 (análog caso 2) $f(c) \neq f(c) \neq f(c$

a)
$$\times \text{sen}\left(\frac{4}{x}\right)y = y \text{sen}\left(\frac{4}{x}\right) + x$$

$$f(x,y)$$
 es homogénea de grado 0 si:
 $f(tx,ty) = f(x,y) = f(x,y) = f(x,1,x,y) = f(1,y)$

$$Sen(\frac{4}{x})y' = \frac{4}{x} sen(\frac{4}{x}) + 1$$

(ambio de variable:
$$z = \frac{y}{x}$$
 $\rightarrow y = zx$ $\rightarrow y' = z + xz'$
 $sen(z)(z + xz') = z sen(z) + 1 \rightarrow z + xz' = \frac{z sen(z) + 1}{sen(z)} \rightarrow z + xz'$

$$\Rightarrow z' = \frac{z \operatorname{Seu}(z) + 1}{x \operatorname{seu}(z)} - \frac{z}{x} \Rightarrow z' = \frac{1}{x \operatorname{seu}(z)} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Seu}(z) dz = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Seu}(z) dz = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow -\cos(z) = \log|x| + c \Rightarrow -\cos(z) = \cos(z) =$$

$$=D \cos(2) = \log\left(\frac{1}{|X|}\right) + \widetilde{C} \implies Z = \arccos\left(\log\left(\frac{1}{|X|}\right) + \widetilde{C}\right)$$

O.) Resolver:
a)
$$\int x(2x^2+y^2) + y(x^2+2y^2)y' = 0 \longrightarrow x(2x^2+y^2)dx + y(x^2+2y^2)dy = 0$$

$$y(0) = 1$$

$$M_y = N_x \text{ condicion exactitud}$$

Busco
$$F(x_1y) = C$$
 que sea C^2 tal que $F_x(x_1y) + F_y(x_1y)$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{f_x}(x_1y)dx + \overline{f_y}(x_1y)dy = 0 \Rightarrow M = \overline{f_x}, N = \overline{f_y}$$

$$N_x = y \cdot 2x$$
 $\longrightarrow N_x = My = D$ emación exacta $N_y = x \cdot 2y$

$$F(x_1y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_{x_1}(x_1y_1) dx + G(y_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (2x^3 + xy^2) dx + G(y_1) = \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^2y^2}{2} + G(y_1)$$

se liene que cumplir que $F_y(x_1y) = N$.

$$f(x_1y) = x^2y + G'(y) = x^2y + 2y^3 \iff G'(y) = 2y^3 \iff G(y) = \frac{y^4}{2} + C$$

DLUCIÓN GENERAL

$$\overline{(x_1y)} = \frac{x^4}{z} + \frac{x^2y^2}{z^2} + \frac{y^4}{z^2} = C$$

(omo
$$y(0)=1$$
 > sustituinos $y=0$
= $C = \frac{1}{Z}$) Solvaion Particular

$$= \chi(\tau) + \frac{f(c)}{2}(t-\tau) \xrightarrow{t\to\infty} \infty$$

$$= \chi(\tau) + \frac{f(c)}{2}(t-\tau) \xrightarrow{t$$

[3.] Probar que el cambio
$$Z = ax + by + c$$
 transforma la equacion $y' = f(ax + by + c)$ en otra de variables separables. Aplicar para resolver $y' = (x+y)^2$.

$$Z = ax + by + c$$
, $y = y(x)$

$$Z' = \frac{dz}{dx} = a + by' = a + b\frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$Z' = \frac{dz}{dx} = a + by' = a + b\frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$(omo y' = f(ax + by + c) = f(z) = D \quad Z' = a + bf(z) = D \quad dx = a + bf(z)$$

$$D \quad dz = dy \quad D \quad variables \quad separables$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{a+bf(z)} = dx \Rightarrow variables separables$$

the far resolver
$$y' = (x+y)^2$$
: cambrio $z = x+y \Rightarrow z' = 1+y'$

$$z'-1 = (x+y)^2 = z^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = z^2+1 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{z^2+1} dz = \int dx \Rightarrow z' = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{arct}_{g}(z) = x+c \Rightarrow z = \tan(x+c) \Rightarrow x+y = \tan(x+c)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \operatorname{fg}(x+c) - x$$

[11.] Hallar un factor integrante de la forma $\mu = \mu(x+y^2)$ para la emación $3y^2 - x + 2y(y^2 - 3x)y^1 = 0$. Calcular la solución general de la ecuación. $M = 3y^2 - x$ \longrightarrow My = 6y No coinciden, necesitamos el método $N = 2y(y^2 - 3x)$ \longrightarrow $N_x = -6y$ de los factores integrantes $M = h(x + y^2) = \mu(z)$ $Z = x + y^2$ $Z = x + y^2$ Z = $M^* = \mu \cdot (3y^2 - x) \longrightarrow M_y^* = \frac{d\mu}{dy} (3y^2 - x) + 6\mu y = 2y \mu'(x) (3y^2 - x) + 6y\mu$ $N^* = \mu \cdot 2y(y^2 - 3x) \longrightarrow N_x^* = \frac{d\mu}{dx} \cdot 2y(y^2 - 3x) - 6y\mu = \mu'(z) \cdot 2y(y^2 - 3x) - 6\mu$ Como queremos que : 1/x = Myx: $\mu'.2y(3y^2-x)+6y\mu=\mu'.2y(y^2-3x)-6y\mu=>$ $\Rightarrow \frac{\mu'}{\mu} = \frac{-12y}{4y(y^2 + x)} = \frac{-3}{y^2 + x} = \frac{-3}{2}$ $\Rightarrow \int \frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \int \frac{-3}{2} dz \Rightarrow \log|\mu| = -3(\log|z| + C = \log(\frac{1}{|z|^3}) + C \Rightarrow$ $\Rightarrow \mu = \frac{\kappa}{z^3} \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{(x+y^2)^3} = \frac{1}{(x+y^2)^3}$ Ahora utilizaremos el mismo método de ecuaciones exactas: $\frac{3y^2 - x}{(x+y^2)^3} dx + \frac{2y(y^2 - 3x)}{(x+y^2)^3} dy = 0$ cicómo se integra esto? $F(x_1y) = \int \frac{3y^2 - x}{(x+y^2)^3} dx + G(y) = 3y^2 \int \frac{1}{(x+y^2)^3} dx - \int \frac{x}{(x+y^2)^3} dx + G(y) =$ $\frac{y^{2} - y^{2}}{(x+y^{2})^{2}} + G(y)$ Ahora como $f_{y} = N = \frac{2y(y^{2} - 3x)}{(x+y^{2})^{3}} = \frac{1}{2y(x+y^{2})^{2}} + G(y) = 0$ $\Rightarrow \cdots \Rightarrow \frac{2y^{3} - 6xy}{(x+y^{2})^{3}} + G'(y) = \frac{2y^{3} - 6xy}{(x+y^{2})^{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{G'(y) = 0}{(x+y^{2})^{3}} = \chi$

12. a)
$$(x+y)dx + dy = 0$$

My = 1 integrante?

 $N_x = 0$ if actor integrante?

 $M_y = \frac{3\mu}{2y}(x+y) + \mu$; $N_x^* = \frac{3\mu}{2x}$

Entonces querences $M_y^* = N_x^* \Rightarrow \frac{3\mu}{3y}(x+y) + \mu = \frac{3\mu}{3x}$

Podemos intertar simplificar poniendo $\frac{3\mu}{3y} = 0 \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{3\mu}{3x}(\frac{\sin \mu \cos \mu \cos \mu}{\cos x})$
 $\Rightarrow \mu = e^x$ Resolvemos iqual que una ecuación exacta:

 $e^x(x+y) dx + e^x dy$ $M_y = e^x$ $w = e^x$
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b)
$$1 + (1 + (x+y) + any) y' = 0$$
 $1 + (1 + (x+y) + any) dy = 0 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot dx + (1 + (x+y) + any) dy = 0$
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 $1 + (x+y) + any dy = 0 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot dx + (x+y) + any dy = 0$
 $1 + (x+y) + any dy = 0 \Rightarrow$

e)
$$y dx + (x-3x^{2}y^{2}) dy = 0$$
 $M = 1$; $Nx = 1-6xy^{2}$ if factor integrante?

 $M^{*} = \mu y$; $N^{*} = \mu(x-3x^{2}y^{2})$
 $M^{*} = \frac{d\mu}{dy} + \mu$; $N^{*} = \frac{d\mu}{dx}(x-3x^{2}y^{2}) + \mu(1-6xy^{2})$

Queremos $M^{*} = N^{*} = \frac{d\mu}{dy} + \mu = \frac{d\mu}{dx}(x-3x^{2}y^{2}) + \mu(1-6xy^{2})$

Farecu que es mas rationable $z = xy$:

 $\mu = \mu(xy)$
 $\mu = \mu(xy)$

 $\Rightarrow \boxed{\pm (x_i y) = \frac{-2}{xy} - 3y = C}$

[4+.1] a) $x' + x = 2te^{-} + t^{2}$

Solución general $x = X_h + X_p$, donde X_h es solución de la

homogénea y X_p es solución particular. $x' + x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = -x \Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = -dt \Leftrightarrow \log(x) = -t + c \Leftrightarrow$

⇒ | Xh = Ke^{-t} | SOLUCIÓN HOMOGÉNEA

 $(X_h(t) = K(t)e^{-t})$ Método variación de las constantes

Para hallar Xp(t) hay dos caminos (principalmente): · Variación de las constantes: Xp(t) = K(t) e-t

· Coef. indeterminados: probar con Xp(+) determinadas

Var. constantes: $X_p(t) = K(t)e^{-t}$

 $\chi_{p}'(t) = K'(t) e^{-t} - K(t) e^{-t}$

 $X_p' + X_p = 2te^{-t} + t^2 \implies K'(t)e^{-t} - K(t)e^{-t} + K(k)e^{-t} = 2te^{-t} + t^2$

 $K'(t) = 2t + t^2e^t \implies \int d\kappa = \int (2t + t^2e^t) dt \implies$

 $\Rightarrow 0 \mid K(t) = t^2 + \int t^2 e^t dt = t^2 + t^2 e^t - 2 \int e^t t$

 $= t^{2}(1+e^{t}) - 2(te^{t} - \int e^{t} dt) = t^{2} + t^{2}e^{t} - 2te^{t} + 2e^{t}$

u=t'->du=dt

Entonces: $X_p(t) = K(t)e^{-t} = t^2e^{-t} + (t^2-2t+2)$

Solución general: $x(t) = X_h(t) + X_p(t) = (k+t^2)e^{-t} + t^2 - 2t + 2$

$$f) \quad (x\log x) y' + y = 3x^{3}$$

$$y' + \frac{y}{x\log x} = \frac{3x^{3}}{x\log x} \implies y = y_{h} + y_{p}$$

$$Ec. \text{ homogenea}: \quad y' = \frac{-y}{x\log x} \implies \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{-1}{x\log x} dx \implies$$

$$\Rightarrow \log(y) = -\log(\log(x)) + C \implies y_{h} = \frac{\kappa}{\log(x)}$$

$$Var. \text{ constantes}: \quad y_{h}(x) = \frac{\kappa(x)}{\log(x)}$$

$$y_{p} = \frac{\kappa(x)}{\log(x)}; \quad y'_{p} = \frac{\kappa'(x)\log(x) - \kappa(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\log^{2}(x)} = \frac{\kappa'(x)\log x - \kappa(x)}{x\log^{2}(x)}$$

$$y'_{p} + \frac{y}{x\log x} = \frac{3x^{3}}{x\log x} \implies \frac{\kappa'(x)}{\log x} - \frac{\kappa(x)}{x\log^{2}x} + \frac{\kappa(x)}{x\log^{2}x} = \frac{3x^{3}}{x\log x} \implies$$

$$\Rightarrow \kappa'(x) = 3x^{2} \implies \kappa(x) = \int 3x^{2} dx = x^{3} + \kappa$$

$$Entonces: \quad y_{p}(x) = \frac{\kappa(x)}{\log(x)} = \frac{x^{3}}{\log(x)}$$

Entonces:
$$y_p(x) = \frac{K(x)}{log(x)} = \frac{x^3}{log(x)}$$

Solución general:
$$y(x) = y_n(x) + y_p(x) = \frac{K}{\log(x)} + \frac{x^3}{\log(x)} = \frac{x^3 + K}{\log(x)}$$