

Instituto Politécnico Nacional
Escuela Superior de Cómputo

EDOLH de 2do orden coeficientes constantes

Materia: Ecuaciones Diferenciales

Integrantes:

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Fecha: 9 de noviembre de 2023

Ejercicio 1

Priego Merino Saeed
Ecuacion

$$y'' - \frac{5y'}{2} + y = 0$$

Calcular:

$$y'' - \frac{5y'}{2} + y = 0$$

$$2y'' - 5y' + 2y = 0$$

Ecuacion lineal con coeficientes constantes:

$$a_0 y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = 0$$

$$a_0 \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n = 0$$

$$2\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 2)(2\lambda - 1) = 0$$

hallamos las raices

$$\lambda - 2 \rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\tau : C e^{2x}$$

$$2\lambda - 1 \rightarrow \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\tau : C_1 e^{\frac{x}{2}}$$

Solucion general:

$$\bar{y} = \sum P_{k-1}(x) e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x + Q_{k-1}(x) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$$

con:

$$\lambda = \alpha \pm \beta i$$

y:

$$P_{k-1}(x), Q_{k-1}(x) \rightarrow C_1 + \dots + C_k x^{k-1}$$

Solucion general:

$$y = C e^{2x} + C_1 e^{\frac{x}{2}}$$

Ejercicio 7

Diaz Torres Jonathan Samuel
Ecuacion

$$16 y'' + 16 y' + 3 y = 0$$

Calcular:

$$16 y'' + 16 y' + 3 y = 0$$

Ecuacion lineal con coeficientes constantes:

$$a_0 y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = 0$$

$$a_0 \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n = 0$$

$$16 \lambda^2 + 16 \lambda + 3 = 0$$

$$(4 \lambda + 1) (4 \lambda + 3) = 0$$

$$4 \lambda + 1 \rightarrow \lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\tau : \frac{C}{e^{\frac{x}{4}}}$$

$$4 \lambda + 3 \rightarrow \lambda_2 = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\tau : \frac{C_1}{e^{\frac{3x}{4}}}$$

Solucion general:

$$\bar{y} = \sum P_{k-1}(x) e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x + Q_{k-1}(x) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$$

con:

$$\lambda = \alpha \pm \beta i$$

y:

$$P_{k-1}(x), Q_{k-1}(x) \rightarrow C_1 + \dots + C_k x^{k-1}$$

Resultado:

$$y = \frac{C}{e^{\frac{x}{4}}} + \frac{C_1}{e^{\frac{3x}{4}}}$$

Ejercicio 13

Arellano Millan Gabriel
Ecuacion

$$y'' - 8y' - 9y = 0$$

Calcular:

$$y'' - 8y' - 9y = 0$$

Ecuacion lineal con coeficientes constantes:

$$a_0 y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = 0$$

$$a_0 \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 8\lambda - 9 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 9)(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda - 9 \rightarrow \lambda_1 = 9$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\tau: C e^{9x}$$

$$\lambda + 1 \rightarrow \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\tau: \frac{C_1}{e^x}$$

Solucion general:

$$\bar{y} = \sum P_{k-1}(x) e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x + Q_{k-1}(x) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$$

con:

$$\lambda = \alpha \pm \beta i$$

y:

$$P_{k-1}(x), Q_{k-1}(x) \rightarrow C_1 + \dots + C_k x^{k-1}$$

Resultado:

$$y = C e^{9x} + \frac{C_1}{e^x}$$

Ejercicio 19

Ocaña Castro Hector
Ecuacion

$$y'' - 6y' + 8y = 0$$

Calcular:

$$y'' - 6y' + 8y = 0$$

Ecuacion lineal con coeficientes constantes:

$$a_0 y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = 0$$

$$a_0 \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 8 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 2) = 0$$

$$\lambda - 4 \rightarrow \lambda_1 = 4$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\tau: C e^{4x}$$

$$\lambda - 2 \rightarrow \lambda_2 = 2$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\tau: C_1 e^{2x}$$

Solucion general:

$$\bar{y} = \sum P_{k-1}(x) e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x + Q_{k-1}(x) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$$

con:

$$\lambda = \alpha \pm \beta i$$

y:

$$P_{k-1}(x), Q_{k-1}(x) \rightarrow C_1 + \dots + C_k x^{k-1}$$

Resultado:

$$y = C e^{4x} + C_1 e^{2x}$$

Ejercicio 25

Lopez Chavez Moises

Ecuacion

$$y = C_1 \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) e^x + C \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) e^x$$

Solucion general:

$$\bar{y} = \sum P_{k-1}(x) e^{\alpha x} \operatorname{sen} \beta x + Q_{k-1}(x) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$$

con:

$$\lambda = \alpha \pm \beta i$$

y:

$$P_{k-1}(x), Q_{k-1}(x) \rightarrow C_1 + \dots + C_k x^{k-1}$$

$$4\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5 \rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{\pm i}{2} + 1$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\tau: C_1 \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) e^x + C \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) e^x$$

$$4\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$a_0 \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n = 0$$

$$a_0 y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = 0$$

Resultado:

$$4y'' - 8y' + 5y = 0$$

Ejercicio 31

Vazquez Blancas Cesar Said
Ecuacion

$$y = \frac{C_1 x + C}{e^{\sqrt{5} x}}$$

Solucion general:

$$\bar{y} = \sum P_{k-1}(x) e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x + Q_{k-1}(x) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$$

con:

$$\lambda = \alpha \pm \beta i$$

y:

$$P_{k-1}(x), Q_{k-1}(x) \rightarrow C_1 + \dots + C_k x^{k-1}$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\sqrt{5}\lambda + 5 \rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = -\sqrt{5}$$

$$k = 2$$

$$\tau: \frac{C_1 x + C}{e^{\sqrt{5} x}}$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\sqrt{5}\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$a_0 \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n = 0$$

$$a_0 y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = 0$$

Resultado:

$$y'' + 2\sqrt{5}y' + 5y = 0$$