

Instituto Politécnico Nacional

Escuela Superior de Cómputo

**Ecuaciones de orden
superior lineal homogénea
con coeficientes constantes**

Materia: Ecuaciones Diferenciales

Integrantes:

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Ejercicio 1

Priego Merino Saeed
Ecuacion

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

Calcular:

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

Ecuacion lineal con coeficientes constantes:

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

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

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

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

hallamos las raices

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

$$k = 1$$

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

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

$$k = 1$$

$$\tau: C_1 e^x$$

$$\lambda + 1 \rightarrow \lambda_3 = -1$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\tau: \frac{C_2}{e^x}$$

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:

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

Solucion general:

$$y = C e^{2x} + C_1 e^x + \frac{C_2}{e^x}$$

Ejercicio 7

Diaz Torres Jonathan Samuel
Ecuacion

$$y''' - 11y'' + 35y' - 25y = 0$$

Calcular:

$$y''' - 11y'' + 35y' - 25y = 0$$

Ecuacion lineal con coeficientes constantes:

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

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

$$\lambda^3 - 11\lambda^2 + 35\lambda - 25 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 5)^2 (\lambda - 1) = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 5)^2 \rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = 5$$

$$k = 2$$

$$\tau: (C_1 x + C) e^{5x}$$

$$\lambda - 1 \rightarrow \lambda_3 = 1$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\tau: C_2 e^x$$

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:

$$y = (C_1 x + C) e^{5x} + C_2 e^x$$

Ejercicio 13

Arellano Millan Gabriel
Ecuacion

$$y^{\text{IV}} + 2y''' - 2y' - y = 0$$

Calcular:

$$y^{\text{IV}} + 2y''' - 2y' - y = 0$$

Ecuacion lineal con coeficientes constantes:

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

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

$$\lambda^4 + 2\lambda^3 - 2\lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)^3 = 0$$

$$\lambda - 1 \rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\tau: C e^x$$

$$(\lambda + 1)^3 \rightarrow \lambda_{2,3,4} = -1$$

$$k = 3$$

$$\tau: \frac{C_3 x^2 + C_2 x + C_1}{e^x}$$

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:

$$y = C e^x + \frac{C_3 x^2 + C_2 x - C_1}{e^x}$$

Ejercicio 19

Ocaña Castro Hector Ecuacion

$$y = C_2 x^2 e^{3x} + C_1 x e^{3x} + C e^{3x}$$

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:

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

$$(\lambda - 3)^3 \rightarrow \lambda_{1,2,3} = 3$$

$$k = 3$$

$$\tau: (C_2 x^2 + C_1 x + C) e^{3x}$$

$$(\lambda - 3)^3 = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 9\lambda^2 + 27\lambda - 27 = 0$$

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

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

Resultado:

$$y''' - 9y'' + 27y' - 27y = 0$$

Ejercicio 25

Lopez Chavez Moises
Ecuacion

$$y = C_3 \operatorname{sen}(3x) + C_2 \cos(3x) + C_1 x e^x + C e^x$$

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:

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

$$(\lambda - 1)^2 \rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = 1$$

$$k = 2$$

$$\tau: (C_1 x + C) e^x$$

$$\lambda^2 + 9 \rightarrow \lambda_{3,4} = \pm 3i$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\tau: C_3 \operatorname{sen}(3x) + C_2 \cos(3x)$$

$$(\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda^2 + 9) = 0$$

$$\lambda^4 - 2\lambda^3 + 10\lambda^2 - 18\lambda + 9 = 0$$

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

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

Resultado:

$$y^{\text{IV}} - 2y''' + 10y'' - 18y' + 9y = 0$$

Ejercicio 31

Vazquez Blancas Cesar Said
Ecuacion

$$y^{\text{IV}} + 8y'' + 16y = 0$$

Calcular:

$$y^{\text{IV}} + 8y'' + 16y = 0$$

Ecuacion lineal con coeficientes constantes:

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

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

$$\lambda^4 + 8\lambda^2 + 16 = 0$$

$$(\lambda^2 + 4)^2 = 0$$

$$(\lambda^2 + 4)^2 \rightarrow \lambda_{1,2,3,4} = \pm 2i$$

$$k = 2$$

$$\tau: (C_3 x + C_2) \sin(2x) + (C_1 x + C) \cos(2x)$$

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:

$$y = C_3 x \sin(2x) + C_2 \sin(2x) + C_1 x \cos(2x) + C \cos(2x)$$