## Primeira Prova de MA311, Turma A

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RA:

Nome:

GABARITO

Questão 1 (2,0 pontos). Resolva o seguinte problema de valor inicial:

$$ty' - 3y = t^2 y^{5/2}, \ t > 0, \ y(1) = 1.$$

Questão 2 (2,0 pontos). Determine a solução geral da equação diferencial

$$(y \ln y + ye^x)dx + (x + y \cos y)dy = 0, \ y > 0.$$

Questão 3. Considere a equação diferencial

$$y^{(6)} + 4y^{(4)} = 1 + t^2 + 4t \operatorname{sen}2t.$$
 (1)

Determine:

(a)(1,0 ponto). A solução geral da equação homogênea associada à equação (1).

(b)(1,0 ponto). Usando o *método de coeficientes indeterminados*, encontre a forma da solução particular da equação (1), **SEM** calcular os coeficientes. Escreva a solução geral da equação (1).

Questão 4 (2,0 pontos). Determine a solução geral da equação diferencial

$$t^2y'' - 3ty' + 4y = t^2(\ln t)^{-3}, \ t > 3.$$

 ${\bf Quest\~{a}o}$ 5 (2,0 pontos). Determine a solução geral da equação diferencial

$$2y^2y'' + 2y(y')^2 = 2yy', y > 0, y' > 0.$$

1) 
$$ty' - 3y = t^2 y^{5/2}$$
,  $t > 0$ ,  $y(1) = 1$   
(I)  $y' - \frac{3}{t}y = ty^{5/2}$  (injunção de Birmoulli)  $m = \frac{5}{2}$ 
 $v = y^{1-m} = y^{1-5/2} = y^{-3/2}$ ,  $v' = -\frac{3}{2}y^{-5/2}y'$ 
 $y' = -\frac{2}{3}y^{5/2}v'$ ,  $y = vy^{5/2}$ 

(I)  $v' + \frac{9}{2}v = -\frac{3}{2}t^{11/2} = ty^{5/2} \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3}v' - \frac{3}{2}v = ty^{11/2}$ 
 $u(t) = xxp \left( \int \frac{3}{2t} dt \right) = xxp \left( \frac{9}{2} lnt \right) = t^{9/2}$ 
 $u(t) = y^{1/2} \left( -\frac{3}{2}t^{11/2} dt = -\frac{3}{2}t^{11/2}$ 

0,2

2) 
$$(y \ln y + y e^{x}) dx + (x + y \cos y) dy = 0$$

My =  $\ln y + 1 + e^{x} \neq 1 = N_{x} \Rightarrow 0$  made  $x'$  exacts

 $(u M) dx + (u N) dy = 0$   $x' \neq x = 0$   $x' \neq x = 0$ 
 $u = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 0$ 
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1,0 se encontrou constamente o fator integrante 1,0 se repolveu constamente o equação exator

30) (I) 
$$y^{(6)} + 4y^{(4)} = 1 + t^2 + 4t \text{ sin at}$$

(I)  $y^{(6)} + 4y^{(4)} = 0$ 
 $Q(n) = n^6 + 4n^4 = n^4(n^2 + 4)$ 
 $\pi_1 = 0$  now com multiplicidade 4

 $\pi_2 = 2i$ ,  $\pi_2 = -2i$  now is some multiplicidade 1

[Yh(t) = C\_1 + C\_2t + C\_3t^2 + C\_4t^3 + C\_5 \cos 2t + C\_7 \text{ sin at}

(Notingão qual de (II))

 $y^{(6)} + 4y^{(4)} = 1 + t^2$ 

(III)

 $y_{p_1}(t) = t^{2}(A_5t^2 + A_4t + A_2)$ 
 $y_{p_2}(t) = t^{2}(A_5t^2 + A_4t + A_2)$ 
 $y_{p_1}(t) = t^{2}(A_5t^2 + A_4t + A_4)$ 
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 $y_{p_1}(t) = y_{p_2}(t)$ 
 $y_{p_1}(t) = y_{p_2}(t)$ 
 $y_{p_2}(t) = t^{2}(A_5t^2 + A_1t + A_2t^2 + A_2t^$ 

4) (x) 
$$t^{2}y^{3} - 3ty^{3} + 4y = t^{2} (\ln t)^{-3}, t > 3$$

(equoção de Eule)  $x = -3$ ,  $y = 4$ ,  $x = \ln t$ 
 $x = e^{x}$ 

(II)  $\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} - 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = x^{-3}e^{2x}$ ,  $x > 0$ 

(III)  $\frac{d^{4}y}{dx^{2}} - 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 0$ 

$$Q(n) = n^{2} - 4n + 4 = (n - a)^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow n = 2 \text{ noigh convious qual de (III)}$$

$$W(e^{2x}, x e^{3x}) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{2x} & x e^{2x} \\ e^{2x} & e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{4x}$$

$$W(e^{2x}, x e^{3x}) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{2x} & x e^{2x} \\ e^{2x} & e^{2x} + 2x e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{4x}$$

$$W_{1} = e^{-4x} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x e^{2x} \\ x^{2}e^{2x} & e^{2x} + 2x e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = -x^{-2} \Rightarrow u_{1} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$u_{1} = e^{-4x} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x e^{2x} \\ x^{2}e^{2x} & e^{2x} + 2x e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = -x^{-2} \Rightarrow u_{2} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$u_{2} = e^{-4x} \begin{vmatrix} e^{2x} & x^{3}e^{2x} \\ 1e^{2x} & x^{3}e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = x^{-3} \Rightarrow u_{2} = \frac{1}{2x^{2}}$$

$$u_{3} = e^{-4x} \begin{vmatrix} e^{2x} & -\frac{1}{2x^{2}} & x e^{2x} \\ 1e^{2x} & x^{3}e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = x^{-3} \Rightarrow u_{3} = \frac{1}{2x^{2}}$$

$$u_{4} = \frac{1}{2x^{2}} = \frac$$

5) (I) 
$$2y^{2}y^{3} + 2y(y)^{2} = 2yy^{2}$$
,  $y>0$ ,  $y>0$   
 $V=y^{2}$ ,  $\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dy}\frac{dx}{dt} = v\frac{dv}{dy}$   
(E)  $\Rightarrow 2y^{2}v\frac{dv}{dy} + 2yv^{2} = 2yv$   
 $\Rightarrow (II) (\frac{dv}{dy} + \frac{1}{2}v = \frac{1}{2}) (1.d.o. lineon)$   
 $\mu(y) = xxp(\int \frac{dy}{y}) = y$   
 $\int \mu(y) \frac{1}{y}dy = \int dy = y$   
 $\int \mu(y) \frac{1}{y}dy = \int dy = y$   
(II)  $(\frac{y}{y} + C_{1}) = \frac{1}{y} + C_{1}$   
 $\int \frac{y}{y} + C_{1} dy - 1 dt = 0$  (2.d.o. reparable)  
 $H_{1}(y) = \int \frac{y}{y} + C_{1} dy = \int (1 - \frac{C_{1}}{y} + C_{1}) dy = y - C_{1} \ln|y + C_{1}|$   
 $H_{2}(t) = \int -dt = -t$ 

0,6