Ejercicio 2;

$$\frac{1.dy}{dx} = -x \cdot y$$
, por separación de variables;

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -x \cdot dx \implies \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -x \cdot dx$$

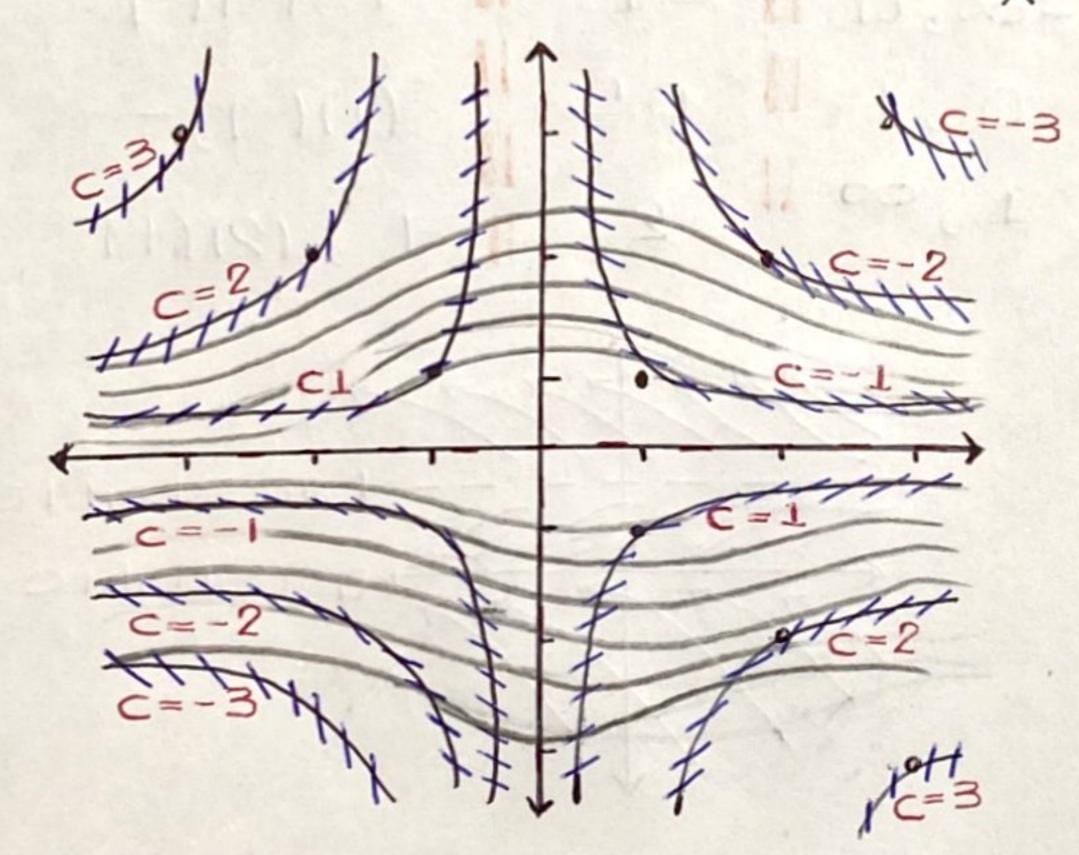
$$= \ln(y) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C \implies e^{\ln(y)} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} + C$$

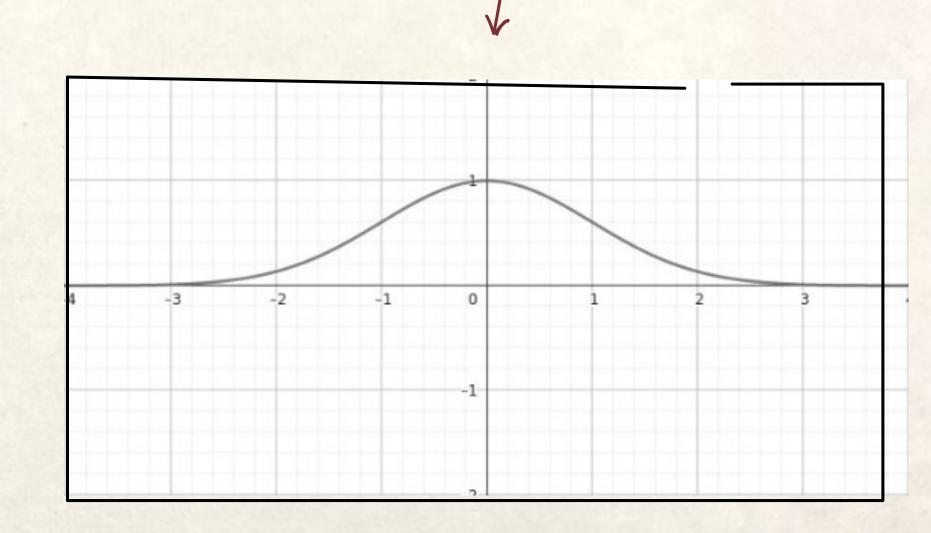
$$= y(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \implies y(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot C$$

· Esbozo con método

cualitativo (usando isocinas);

$$y' = -x \circ y \Rightarrow -x \cdot y = c \circ y' = -\frac{1}{x} \circ c$$





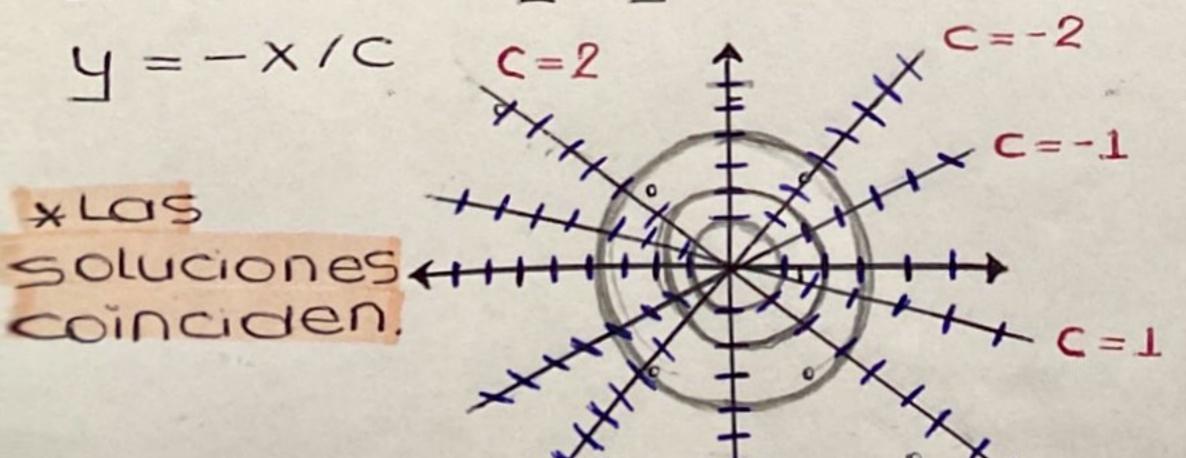
*Las soluciones esbozadas si coinciden con Las obtenidas

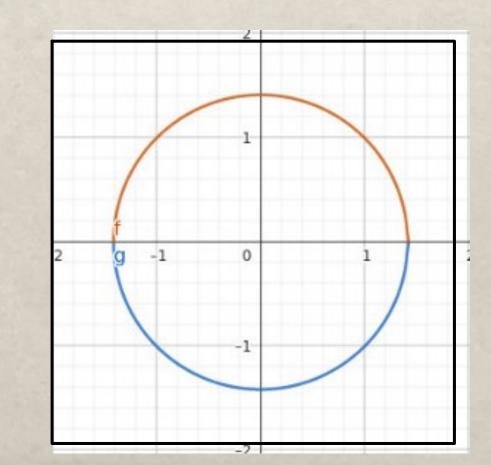
3. xdx+ydy=0 → Por separación de variables;

$$ydy = -xdx \Rightarrow \int ydy = \int xdx \Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $y = \pm \sqrt{-x^2 + C}$

«Isocinos; yay=-xax → ay/ax = -x/y → c = -x/y



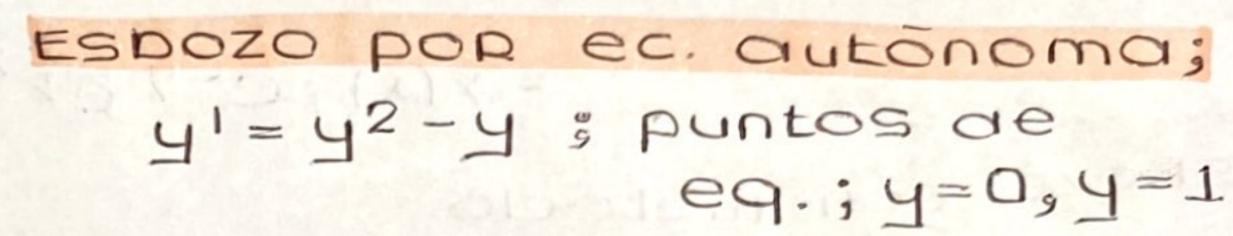


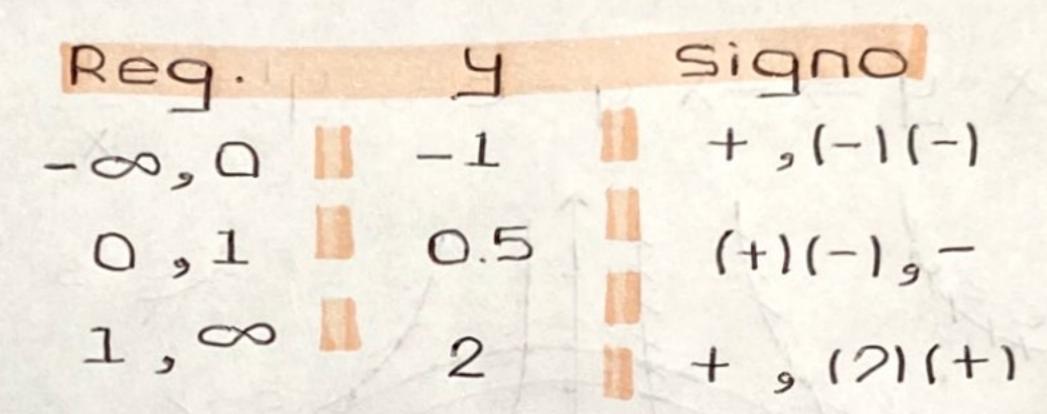
5.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 - y$$
; por separación de variables;

$$\int \frac{dy}{dx} = \int 1 dx ; \Rightarrow -\ln(y) + \ln(y + (-1)) = x + C$$

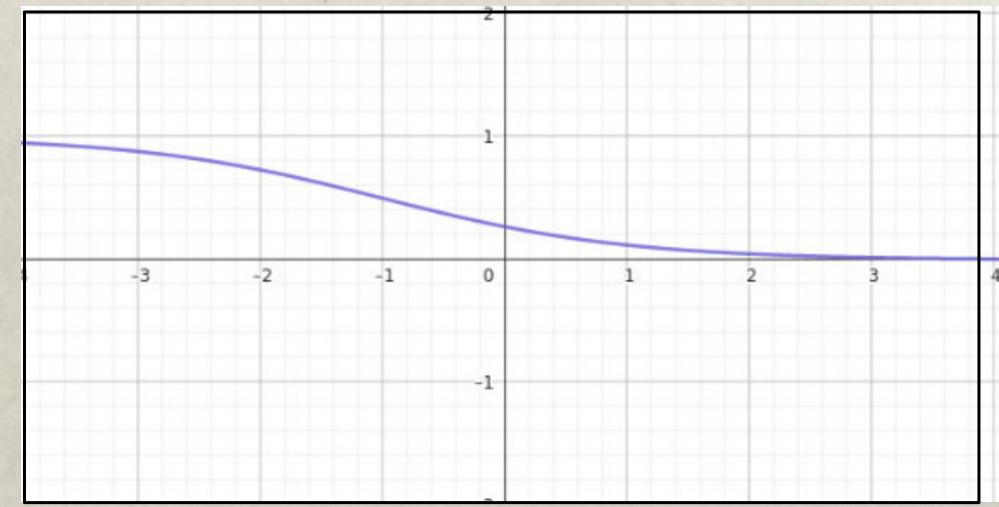
$$\Rightarrow e^{(x+c)} = 4-1/4$$

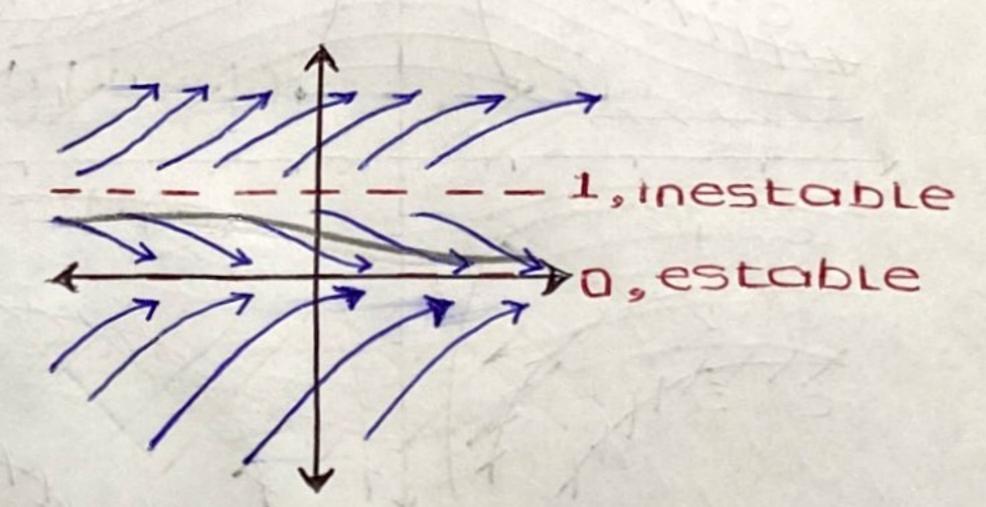
$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{1}{e^{x+c}+1}$$





ENDINE BEINDELL OVIDER





* El esbozo y La solución si coinciden.