ED Carchy - Euler.

 $a_n x^n y^{(n)} + \cdots + a_2 x^2 y'' + a_1 x y' + a_0 x y = g(x)$ . Soluciones forma  $y = x^r$ . Raíces Distintas:  $y = c_1 x^{r_1} + c_2 x^{r_2}$ .

Raices Repetitas y = c, x" + czx" lnx

Raices Lumplejas: y = X d (C, cos (Blnx) + Cz sin (Blnx))

En cuentre las raices de la ec. auxiliar.

 $y' = r x^{r-1}$   $y'' = r(r-1) x^{r-2}$   $y''' = r(r-1)(r-2) x^{r-3}$ Reemplace  $y^{(\kappa)} \rightarrow r(r-1)(r-2) \cdots (r-\kappa+1)$ 

Raít multiplicidad s: agregue potencias de logs.

y = C1 X " + C2 X" | lnx + C3 X" (lnx) 2 + ... (5 X" (lnx) 5-1

Rait compleja con multiplicidad s:

 $y = c_{11} X^{\alpha} \sin(\beta \ln x) + c_{12} X^{\alpha} \cos(\beta \ln x) + c_{21} X^{\alpha} \cos(\beta \ln x) \ln x + c_{22} X^{\alpha} \cos(\beta \ln x) \ln x + ...$   $c_{21} X^{\alpha} \sin(\beta \ln x) (\ln x)^{s-1} + c_{22} X^{\alpha} \cos(\beta \ln x) (\ln x)^{s-1}$   $c_{31} X^{\alpha} \sin(\beta \ln x) (\ln x)^{s-1} + c_{22} X^{\alpha} \cos(\beta \ln x) (\ln x)^{s-1}$ 

Ejercicio 3: Resuelva. a.  $x^3y''' + 2xy' - |2y = 0$ .  $r^2-3r+2$ . r(r-1)(r-2) + 2r - 12 = 0. $r^3 - 3r^2 + 2r + 2r - 12 = 0$  $r^{2}(r-3) + 4(r-3) = 0.$ r213 = +26 (r-3)[r2+4]=0 =) r=3 Rait Ren)  $y = c_1 x^3 + c_2 \sin(2\ln x) + c_3 \cos(2\ln x)$ y 2 complejas.

no es ED Cauchy-Euler. b.  $x y^{(4)} + y^{(3)} = 0.$ y = x".  $\chi^{4} y^{(4)} + \chi^{3} y^{(3)} = 0.$ r(r-1)(r-2)(r-3) + Ir(r-1)(r-2) = 0.r(r-1)(r-2)[r-3+1]-r(r-1)(r-2)(r-2)=02 bistintas y 1 repetida. Raices: r = 0, 1, 2, 2.

buln-gral: | y = c, + c2 x + c, x2 + c4 x2 | nx

Soln complementaria: y= c1 y1 + cz yz.

No se puede utilizar coeficientes indeterminados.

Utilice UP 
$$W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix}$$
  $u_1' = -\frac{fy_2}{W}$   $u_2' = \frac{fy_1}{W}$ 

Soln. particular: yp= u,y, + uz yz.

ED Estándar. 
$$y'' + \frac{b}{ax}y' + \frac{c}{ax^2}y' = \frac{g(x)}{ax^2} = f(x)$$
  
Divida por  $ax^2$ :

Ejercicio 4: Resuelva.

$$a = x^2 y'' - 4xy' = x^5$$

Ec. Auxiliar: 
$$r(r-1) - 4r = r^2 - r - 4r$$
  
 $r = 0,5$ 

Soln. complementaria:  $y_c = c_1 + c_2 X^5$   $y_1=1, y_2=X^5$ 

Wronskiano: 
$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x^5 \\ 0 & 5x^4 \end{bmatrix} = 5x^4$$

ED Estandar 
$$y'' - \frac{y}{x}y) = x^3$$

$$u_1' = -\frac{5y_2}{W} = -\frac{\chi^3 \chi^5}{5\chi^4} = -\frac{1}{5}\chi^4 \Rightarrow u_1 = -\frac{1}{25}\chi^5$$

$$u_2' = \frac{5y_1}{w_2} = \frac{x^3 \cdot 1}{5x^4} = \frac{1}{5x} = \frac{1}{5} \ln x$$

Soln particular 
$$y_p = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2$$
  
 $y_p = -\frac{1}{25} x^5 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{5} (\ln x) x^5$ 

Soln. general: 
$$y = y_c + y_p = c_1 + c_2 x^5 - \frac{x^5}{25} + \frac{x^5}{5} \ln x$$
  

$$y = A_1 + A_2 x^5 + \frac{1}{5} x^5 \ln x$$

b. 
$$x^2y'' + xy' - y = \ln x$$

Ec. Auxiliar: 
$$r(r-1) + r - 1 = 0$$
.  
 $r^2 - r + r - 1 = r^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -1, +1$ 

Wronskiano: 
$$W = \begin{vmatrix} X^{-1} & X \\ -X^{-2} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = X^{-1} + X^{-1} = 2 X^{-1}$$

ED Estándar: 
$$y'' + \frac{1}{x}y'' - \frac{1}{x^2}y = \left(x^{-2} \ln x\right)$$

$$y_1 = \chi^{-1}$$
  $y_2 = \chi$ 

$$u_1' = -\frac{fy_2}{W} = -\frac{x^{-2}(\ln x)x}{2x^{-1}} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln x$$

$$u_2' = \frac{5y_1}{w} = \frac{x^{-2}(\ln x)x^{-1}}{2x^{-1}} = \frac{1}{2}x^{-2}\ln x$$

Vtilice IPP.

$$u_{1} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \left[ \ln x \, dx \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ x \ln x - \int dx \right] = -\frac{1}{2} x \ln x + \frac{1}{2} x$$

$$u = \ln x \quad dx = dx$$

$$du = \frac{dx}{x} \quad V = x$$

$$u_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln x \left(x^{-2} dx\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[-x^{-1} \ln x + \int x^{-2} dx\right]$$

$$u = \ln x \quad dv = x^{-2} dx \quad \frac{x}{x} = 1, \quad x \times -1 = 1$$

$$du = \frac{dx}{x} \quad V = -x^{-1}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -x^{-1} | nx - x^{-1} \right] = \frac{1}{2x} | nx - \frac{1}{2x}$$

Soln  $y_p = u_1 + u_2 X$ Particular

 $y_p = -0.5 \ln x + 0.5 - 0.5 \ln x - 0.5 = -\ln x$ 

Soln. General: [y = C, X-1 + C2 X - Inx]

Sistenas Resorte - Masa.

a. Movimiento Libre Amortiguado.

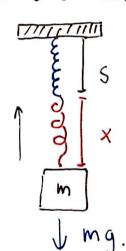
En una posición de equilibrio  

$$x(t) = 5$$
  $x'(t) = 0$ .

Ley de Hooke 
$$F = KS$$
.  
 $mg = KS$   $d$   $mg - KS = 0$ .

K constante dada en N/m & Kg/52

¿ Qué sucede si el resorte se estira x unidades?



$$ma = mg - KS - KX$$

$$Ma = -KX$$
 Long  $a = X^{11}$ 

ED. Resorte

$$m \chi^{11} = -\chi \chi$$

m, K son constantes

ED, Moviniento No Amortiguado. : Libre

$$m x'' + K \chi = 0$$

$$X'' + \frac{\kappa}{m} \chi = 0$$

$$X'' + \omega^2 \chi = 0$$

$$\frac{Kg/5^2}{Kg} = \frac{1}{5^2}$$

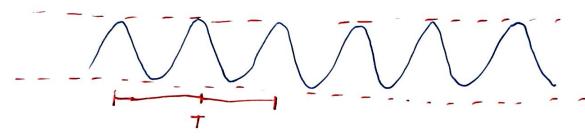
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{100}}$$

w frecuencia circular rad/s.

Período : T = 2T tiempo en que tarda el ubjeto W en ejecutar un ciclo o uvelta.

Solution ED 
$$X'' + \omega^2 X = 0$$
  $X(0) = y_0$   $X'(0) = V_0$ .  
 $X = e^{rt}$   $r^2 + \omega^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{-\omega^2} = \pm i \omega$ 

Soln general: y = c, sin(wt) + c2 cos(wt).



Ejercicio I: Un resorte con constante  $K = 12 \text{ Kg/s}^2$  riene una masa de 3 kg. El resorte se estira Im de su equilibrio y está en reposo. Encuentre la ec. de novimiento del resorte.

$$my'' + ky = 0$$
  $y(0) = y_0$   $y'(0) = V_0$ .  
 $3y'' + 12y = 0$   $y(0) = 1$   $y'(0) = 0$ .  
 $3r^2 + 12 = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 = -4 \Rightarrow r = \pm 2i$ 

Soln gral: y = c, sin (2+) + C2 cos(2t).

$$y(0) = 0 + C_2 = 1$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $C_1 = 1$   
 $y'(t) = 2C_1 cos(2t) - 2C_2 sin(2t)$   
 $y'(0) = 2C_1 - 0 = 0 \Rightarrow$   $C_1 = 0$ .

Ec. Moviniento: (y = cos2t.) Período

ED Moviniento my"-By'+ Ky = O Amortiguado: Fricción.

Raices Distintas > Subreamortiguado
Raices Repetidas -> Criticamente Amortiguado
Raices complejas. > Sub amortiguado.