4.7 ED Cauchy-Euler.

En lineal donde las funciones coeficientes son polinomios de grado ui = b x i > y (i)

$$b_n x^h y^{(n)} + b_{n-1} x^{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + ... b_2 x^2 y^{(n-1)} + ... b_2 x^2 y^{(n-1)} + b_1 x y^2 + b_0 y = g(x)$$

Ejemplos:  $[x^3y''' - 2x^2y'' + 6xy'] = x^3$  ED-Cauchy Evler.  $e^{mx} = ay''' - by'' + cy' + dy = x^4$  Eb lineal coefs. constantes  $x^4y^{(4)} + y'' + x^2y = e^x$ ED lineal pero no es ni Cauchy ni coefs. consts.

Solución de una ED Cauchy-Euler.

200 orden:  $ax^2y'' + bxy' + cy = 0$ .

Proponga  $y = x^{m}$   $\frac{\partial m!}{\partial y'} = m(m-1) x^{m-2}$ 

Sustituya en la EO:

 $am(m-1) \times m + bm \times m + c \times m = 0.$ 

 $\chi$  m (am(m-1) + bm + c) = 0 Cono  $\chi$  m  $\neq$  0. Ec. característica. am2+(b-a)m + C = 0.

Raices:  $M_{1/2} = \frac{a-b}{2a} \pm \frac{1}{2a} \sqrt{(b-q)^2 - 4ac}$ 

Lasos de Solución General:

Caso I. Raices Distintas: (h-a)2>4ac.

 $y = c_1 \chi^{m_1} + c_2 \chi^{m_2}.$ 

Laso II. Raiz Repetida: (b-a) = 4ac.

 $y_1 = X^{m_1}$   $m_1 = \frac{a-b}{2}$   $y_2 \neq X^{m_1} X$ 

yz = ux m, use reducción de orden.

y = C1 X m1 + C2 X m1 (Inx) 3 el (vnes.

Laso III. Raices Complejas: (b-a)2 <4ac.

 $m = \alpha \pm i\beta$   $y = c_1 x^{\alpha + i\beta} + c_2 x^{\alpha - i\beta}$ 

Escriba la suln. en térninus de soluciones regles

 $\chi^{\alpha \pm i\beta} = \chi^{\alpha} \underline{\chi^{\pm i\beta}}$ 

Formula EiB = cos B ± i sin B.

de Eurer Use X=elnx x tip = elnx tip. = e tiplnx

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e ± iBlnx = cos(Blnx) ± i sin(Blnx)
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Reescriba la soln, general  $A_1 = C_1 + C_2$  $A_2 = iC_1 - iC_2$ 

Suln general (y = A, X cus(Blnx) + Az X sin(Blnx)

Ejercicio I: £ncuentre la soln. general le las sigs. Ens a.  $\chi^2 y'' - 2y = 0$ .  $y = \chi^m \quad y' = m \chi^{m-1}$  $\chi'' = m(m-1) \chi^m - 2\chi^m = 0$ .

Ec. Auxiliar:  $m(m-1) - 2 = m^2 - m - 2 = 0$ .

Raíces Distintas:  $(m+1)(m-2)=0 \Rightarrow m=-1, 2.$ 

Soln. General: y = c, x-1 + C, x Definidas en (0, 00)

b.  $x^2y'' - 3xy' + 4y = 0$ .  $y = x^m$ 

Ec. Auxiliar m(m-1) - 3m + 9 = 0.  $m^2 - m - 3m + 9 = m^2 - 9m + 9 = 0$ .

Raít Repetida: (m-2)(m-2)=0 m=2,2.

Soln. General: y = C1 X2 + C2 X2 In X

¡ Luidado! X.X² nu es la 2da soln.

c. 
$$25x^2y'' + 25xy' + y = 0$$
.

$$25 \, \text{m} \, (\text{m} - 1) + 25 \, \text{m} + 1 = 0$$

$$25m^2 - 25m + 25m + 1 = 0$$

$$25m^2 = -1$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $m = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-1}{25}} = \pm \frac{i}{5} + 0.$ 

Raices Complejas.

$$y = c_1 X^{\circ} \cos\left(\frac{1}{5} \ln x\right) + c_2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{5} \ln x\right)$$

Comprobación élorque yz = x m / lnx?

$$m = \frac{a-b}{24} \pm \frac{1}{24} \sqrt{(4-b)^2 - 4ac} = \frac{a-b}{24} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$y_1 = \chi^{0.5(a-b)/a} = \chi^{0.5-b/La}$$

$$ax^2y'' + bxy' + cy = 0.$$

$$y'' + \frac{b}{ax}y'' + \frac{c}{ax^2}y = 0.$$

Reduction 
$$y_2 = uy$$
,  $u = \int \frac{e^{-SPdX}}{y_1^2} dX$ .

$$\int P dx = \int \frac{b}{ax} dx = \frac{b}{a} \ln x$$

$$e^{-SPUX} = e^{-\frac{b}{a}\ln x} = e^{\ln x - b/a} = x^{-b/a}.$$

$$y_{1} = x^{0.5-b/2a} \qquad y_{1}^{2} = x^{1-b/a}.$$

$$\frac{e^{-SPdX}}{y_{1}^{2}} = \frac{x^{-b/a}}{x^{1-b/a}} = x^{-b/a-1+b/a} = x^{-1}$$

$$u = \int \frac{e^{-SPdX}}{y_{1}^{2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x$$