12. EDS Lineales Munugéneus

ED lineal 2 orden ay'' + by' + cy = 0.humogénea coeficientes a, b, c son constantes

constantes Asuma que la soln es $y = e^{mx}$ $y' = m^2 e^{mx}$ $y' = me^{mx}$ $y'' = m^2 e^{mx}$

umzemx + bmemx + cemx = 0.

emx (am2+bm +c) =0 emx =0.

Ec. Auxiliar: |am2+bm+C=0.)

Las raices nos dan la m's.

Ec. Cuadrática: $m_{1/2} = -b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$

Laso 1: Raices Renles Distintas. 52>4ac.

Dus solns, L.I. / y = CIe mix + Cze mz x. I.

Caso II: Raices Repetidas. b2 = 4ac.

Súlu hay una raiz m1 = -b

es 19 y = c, e-bx/20 + C2c-bx/29. No es la soluciones repetidas

$$y_{2} = N y_{1} \quad \text{sustituya on ay "+by' + Cy} = 0.$$

$$\int P(x) dx = \int \frac{b}{a} dx = \frac{b}{a} x \qquad y_{1} = e^{-bx/2a}.$$

$$U = \int \frac{e^{-SP(x)dx}}{y_{1}^{2}} dx = \int \frac{e^{-bx/a}}{e^{-bx/a}} dx = \int dx = x$$

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soln beneral y= c,e(x+iB)x + (2e(x-iB)x bus soluciones son L.I.

Reescriba en términos de funciones reales Formula de eix = cosx + isinx Euler. exx = iBx = exx (cosBx + isinBx)

$$y = c_1 e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + i c_1 e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

$$+ c_2 e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x - i c_2 e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

$$y = (\underbrace{C_1 + C_2}) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + (\underbrace{iC_1 - iC_2}) e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

$$um^2 + bm + C = 0.$$

Ejercicio 1: Resuelva.

a.
$$y'' - 2y' - 8y = 0$$
.

$$m^2 - 2m - 8 = (m - 4)(m + 2) = 0$$

Raices Reales Distintas: m,= 4, mz = -2.

b.
$$y'' - |y| + |y| + |y| = 0$$
. $y_2 = |y| = |x|$

Ec. Auxiliar: $m^2 - |y| + |y| = 0$. $|y| = |x|$

Raiz Repetida: $m_1 = |7| + |7|$ [mult. algebraica 2)

Suln General: $y = |C_1|e^{7x} + |C_2|x|e^{7x}$

C. $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0$. $|C_1|e^{7x} + |C_2|x|e^{7x}$

Ec. Auxiliar. $|m^2 - 2m| + |2| = |m^2 - 2m| + |42| + |42| = 0$
 $|C_1| = |C_1| = |C_1| = |C_2| = |C_2| = |C_3|$

Raices Complejas

Formula $|C_2| = |C_3| = |C_$

$$y'' - \kappa^2 y = 0.$$

$$M^2 - K^2 = 0$$
 -) $M = \sqrt{K^2} = \pm X$.

Use
$$sinh(Kx) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{Kx} - e^{-Kx})$$
 $cosh(Kx) = \frac{e^{Kx} + e^{-Kx}}{2}$

$$y = \frac{c_1 + c_2}{2}$$
 $A_2 = \frac{c_1 - c_2}{2}$

Para rescribir la sola general como.

Conjunta fundamental de soluciones no es único.

Humogéneas EDs Lineales Cueficientes Constantes de orden n.

$$a_n y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_2 y'' + a_1 y' + a_0 y = 0.$$

La sulución sigue siendo una combinación de funciones exprinenciales y=emx y(K)=mxemx

Ec. Auxiliar
$$q_n m^n + q_{n-1} m^{n-1} + \cdots + q_2 m^2 + a_m + q_0 = 0$$
.

"In raices"

La soln. general es una combinación de los 3 casos.

1. Raices Reales Distintas.

y = c, e mix + cze mz x + ... + Cn e mn x

2. Ruiz Real con multiplicidad K.
Se utilizan las potencias de x para tenen K. (
soluciones L. I.

y = c, e m x + c2 x e m x + c3 x 2 e m x + ... Cx x K-1 e m x

3. Raíces Complejas: 2±i 1±2i a. si no están repetidas.

y = e aix (c, cos B, x + (2 5 in B, x))
+ e azx (c3 cos Bz x + c4 sin Bz x)

b. repetidas. multiplique porx paratener I.L. (2±i) (2±i)

y = e x (C (C (C (S B | X + C (S in B | X))) + X e x (C (C (C (S B | X + C (C (S B | X))))

a. y(4) - 81 y = 0.

$$\frac{J4y}{Jx^4} - 81y = 0.$$

 $y^{(K)} \rightarrow m^{K}$

$$(m^2+9)(m^2-9)=0.$$

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

$$m_{1,2} = \pm 3i$$

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 $m_3 = 3$ $m_4 = -3$.

4 Solas. L.I.

b.
$$\frac{\int b y}{\int t^6} + 8 \frac{\int y}{\int t^4} + 16 \frac{\int^2 y}{\int t^2} = 0.$$
 6 Solns C.I.

$$m^{6} + 8m^{9} + 16m^{2} = m^{2}(m^{9} + 8m^{2} + 16) = 0$$

$$m^2 = -4$$

$$m = \pm 2i$$

$$m_1 = 0.00$$

Raices Complejas Repetidas M2 = ± 2i, ± 2i

$$m_2 = \pm 2i, \pm 2i$$

Suln
$$y = C_1 + C_2 t + C_3 cos(2t) + C_4 sin(2t)$$

Veneral: $+ C_5 t cos(2t) + C_6 t sin(2t)$

C.
$$\frac{d^{5}y}{dt^{5}} = 0$$
. $y = c_{1}e^{\circ}$
 $M^{5} = 0$ $M_{1} = 0,0,0,0,0$.

 $y = c_{1} + c_{2} + c_{3} + c_{4} + c_{5} + c_{4} + c_{5} + c_{5} + c_{4} + c_{5} +$

y = \frac{c_1}{24} t 4 + \frac{c_2}{6} t 3 + \frac{c_3}{2} t^2 + c_4 t + c_5