```
Aula 13 Calculo 3B Aula 2Z Cálculo 3A Caso 1 a x(x-1) + bx + c = 0
                                                                                                                                                                      Lem duas raises
                                                                                                                                                                      solvitais sisses
   Aula passada: raizes repetidas
                                                                                                                                                                    x<sub>1</sub> + x<sub>2</sub>
                                                                                                   então y (4) = tx1, y2(4) = tx2
   Aula Hope: Eq de Euler -> uma não autônoma
                                                                                                  W(+^{X_{1}}, +^{X_{2}}) = det(+^{X_{1}}, +^{X_{2}}) = x_{1}^{X_{1}} + x_{2}^{X_{2}})
= x_{1}^{X_{1}} - x_{1}^{X_{2}}
= (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}})
= (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}})
= (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}})
= (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}})
= (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) = (x_{2}^{X_{1}}, x_{2}^{X_{2}}) =
Equação de Eules (Exercicio pag 91)
  A equação lineas da eorma
          at^2y^2 + bty^2 + cy = 0 (E)
                                                                                                  portanto a forma da solução é
                                                                                                               v) (4) = c1 + c2+x5
 relus eb ospanes ata is
      obnoup eserge apaque do aque esc 3 d
 estamos recelebras a equação de laplace (2002) a x (2-1) + bx + c = 0 tem vaires
                                                                                                                                                                 r cobidon x
  \Delta u = 0 (EDP).
                                                                                                             ax^{2} + (b-a)x + c = 0 b^{2}-a^{2} = 4ac
Nota ay'' + by' + cy = 0 assum pulo
                                                                                                                x = \frac{a - b}{2\alpha} + \sqrt{(b - \alpha)^2 - 4\alpha c}
TEU a solução está dejenda em
 (0,+0) eu (-0,0) dependends de condeção
                                                                                                                    y (+) = t " uma solução
                                                                                                      Usar o me todo de se dução de ordem spara
                                                                                                       LI cāpulas sahupas LI
                                          potencia de t
                                                                                                                po achor o
Suponha que y(+) = to definida
                                                                                                              yz(t) = o(t).to ducuando
   ame aper (alyms e rage) (0,0) me
SI sx murche ange (3) et orgales
                                                                                                              y2(+) = o.t. + xo.t. x-1
                                                                                                                y'' (+) - o'. t + 2xo'. t x-1 + x(x-1) v t x-2
   abried e abronie
                                                                                                     Substituends
                        y(+) = xtx-1
                           y''(t) = x(x-1) + x-2
                                                                                                       0.1(x.t + 2x0)t^{x-1} + x(x-1) + 0t(x+x0)
+ cot^{x} = 0 \qquad (t^{x} + 0, t) = 0 \qquad t < 0
 at (x(x-4)t x-2)+btxt +ct =0
         0 = x + (1-x)xa
                                                                                                   at 2+2 . 5" + (2art x+1 be x+2) 5=0 1. t
                                    Lo ≠0 pois t∈ (0,∞)
                                                                                                                                                          Lo o que acompanho
   portante y(+) = + x = solução de (E)
                                                                                                                                                          o se anula
                                                                                                      ato" + (20x + b) 0 = 0
     dode que x salispaça
                                                                                                         \frac{a-b}{2a} (*)
                 0 = 2 + \kappa d + (1 - \kappa) \kappa \rho
                                                                                                      : about ; taclus 'v = u = 0 = 'v x + "v + )a
                                    la polimenio de gran 2.
```

1 m'+ m = 0  $\int \frac{1}{u} du = \int \frac{1}{t} dt$ Inu = - Int + C () = u = Kt-1 v = (K. dt = KInt podemos tomas K=1 tr(+) = Int
Assim a forma qual i y(+) = c1+ + c2+. Int 0 + (talt, "t) w up suprus v d) Paso 3 ax(x-1) + bx + c = 0 tem raises complexas x= A+ MI Recorde Formula de Cules e = cosp + i semp A solução é: tx Note que x x+µi = t . t = the Int = the inlnt formula de Eules = t^ [cos(ulnt) + i som(ulnt)] Assim y (+) = L^2cos(4lnt)  $y_2(t) = t^2 sen(\mu lnt)$ 

Solução geral

y(t) = c, t cos(plat) + c, t sem(plat)

 $\frac{\text{Exemplo}}{\text{a)}} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Resolva} \\ \text{3t}^2 y'' + 3ty' - 8y = 0 \end{array}$ 

Salucão Eq. caracteristica:

9x(x-1)+3x-8=0

 $9x^2 - 6x - 8 = 0$ x = 4/2 , x = -2/3

 $y(t) = c_1 t + c_2 t$ 

b) 42 3) + 82 y + y = 0

Solução

4x(x-1)+8x+1=0

 $4x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$ 

 $y(t) = c_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} + c_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$  Int

Exemplo: Encontre os valores de a para que as soluções de

tendam a zero quando t->0

Equação caractristica

x(x-1)+ = 0 x2 - x + x = 0

x = 1 + 11-40c

y(+) = c + x + c + x =

y(t) = c, tx + c, tx ln(t)

 $y(t) = c_1 t^{\lambda} cos(\mu lnt) + c_2 t^{\lambda} sen(\mu lnt)$ 

Notique x <0 (ou x <0) F -> 00

t ~> 0

