# MM I

# Reducibles a variable separable

$$y' = f(ax + by + c) \rightarrow \begin{cases} z = ax + by + c \\ y' = (z' - a)/b \end{cases} \rightarrow z' = bf(z) + a$$

$$y' = f(kx, ky) = f(x, y) \ \forall k \rightarrow \begin{subarray}{c} z = y/x \\ y' = z + xz' \end{subarray} \rightarrow {\sf Separable}$$

$$y'=f\left(rac{ax+by+c}{a'x+b'y+c'}
ight);$$
 Caso A. Si  $c=c'=0\implies$  Homogénea

B. Si 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ a' & b' \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$
;  $\begin{cases} x = \alpha + h \\ y = \beta + k \end{cases}$  :  $\frac{ax + by + c}{a'x + b'y + c'} = \frac{a\alpha + b\beta}{a'\alpha + b'\beta}$ 

C. Si 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ a' & b' \end{vmatrix} = 0; y' = f\left(\frac{ax + by + c}{d(ax + by) + c'}\right); z = ax + by$$
 Sep.

$$M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0 \text{ es exacta} \iff M = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}; \ N = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \iff \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}; \ \text{Entonces encontramos } f \text{ y la solución es } f(x,y) = C$$

**Cuasi-exactas** Si M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0 no es exacta, se puede encontrar un  $\mu(x,y): \mu \cdot (M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy) = 0$  exacta.

$$\frac{\partial (\mu M)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial (\mu N)}{\partial x} \to \frac{1}{\mu} \left( N \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} - M \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

Solo puede resolverse suponiendo  $\mu = \mu(x)$  o  $\mu = \mu(y)$ 

$$\begin{split} \mu &= \mu(x) : \frac{\mu'}{\mu} = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}\right)/N = g(x) \to \mu = e^{\int g(x) dx} \\ \mu &= \mu(y) : \frac{\mu'}{\mu} = \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}\right)/M = h(y) \to \mu = e^{\int h(y) dy} \\ \textbf{Lineales} \\ y' + p(x)y &= q(x) \text{ o } \frac{dx}{dy} + p(y)x = g(y) \boxed{\text{Caso A. } q(x) = 0 \implies \text{Sep.}} \end{split}$$

Caso B. Si  $q(x) \neq 0$ ; Resolvemos  $y_h' + p(x)y_h = 0 \rightarrow y = c(x)y_h(x)$ 

$$c'y_h = q(x) \implies \text{Sep.}$$

$$y' + p(x)y = q(x)y^n, \ z = 1/y^{n-1}; \ \frac{-1}{n-1}z' + zp(x) = q(x)$$

### Paramétricas

Caso A. 
$$f(y,y')=0: y=g(y') \rightarrow y'=p;$$
  $\boxed{dx=g'(p)dp/p}$ 

Caso B. 
$$f(x, y') = 0 : x = g(y') \rightarrow y' = p;$$
  $\boxed{dy = pg'(p)dp}$ 

$$y=xf(y')+g(y')\rightarrow y'=p; \quad |(f(p)-p)\frac{dx}{dp}+xf'(p)=-g'(p)$$

$$y = xy' + q(y')$$
 (Lagrange)  $\rightarrow dp[x + q'(p)] = 0$ 

**Ricatti** 
$$x + g'(p) = 0$$
 (SP);  $dp = 0$  (SG)  $y' + a(x)y^2 + b(x)y + c = 0$  & SP  $y_1 \rightarrow y = y_1 + z$ ;  $y' = y'_1 + z'$ 

Sustituimos y SP = 
$$0 \rightarrow \boxed{z' + (2ay_1 + b)z + az^2 = 0}$$
 (Bernoulli)

$$y' + a(x)y^2 + b(x)y + c = 0 \ \& \ 2 \ \mathrm{SP} \ y_1; \ y_2 \to \left[ \begin{array}{c} y - y_1 \\ \overline{y - y_2} \end{array} \right] = C e^{\int a(y_2 - y_1) dx}$$

Familias de curvas 
$$h(x,y,\{a_i\})=0 \rightarrow \frac{d^ih}{dx^i}=0 \rightarrow \text{ quitamos } a^i; F\left(x,y,\{y^{(i)}\}\right)=0$$
 
$$F\left(x,y,-\frac{1}{x'}\right) \text{ es la trayectoria ortogonal a la familia de curvas}$$

# Reducción de orden

$$\begin{split} &F(x,y^{(k)},\dots,y^{(n)})=0\to u=y^{(k)}\to F(x,u,\dots,u^{(n-k)})=0\\ &F(y,\{y^{(i)}\})=0\to y'=p(y);\;y''=p'p;\,\dots\to F(y,p,\{p^{(j)}\})=0\\ &F(z,ty,\{ty^{(i)}\})=t^kF(z,y,\{y^{(i)}\}) \underbrace{\begin{array}{l}y=e^{\int zdx}\\y'=ze^{\int zdx},\dots F(x,z,\{z^{(j)}\})\end{array}}_{y'=ze^{\int zdx},\dots F(x,z,\{z^{(j)}\})\end{split}$$

**Teorema de Picard.**Si f(x, y) v  $\partial f/\partial y$  son funciones continuas sobre un cerrado **R** entonces por cada punto  $(x_0, y_0)$  del interior de **R** pasa una única curva integral de la ecuación dy/dx = f(x, y).

Teorema de exist. y unicidad  $2^{\circ}$  orden lineal. Sean P(x), Q(x), R(x) continuas en un intervalo cerrado [a, b], entonces si  $x_0 \in [a, b]$ e  $y_0$ ,  $y_0'$  son arbitrarios, la EDO: y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = R(x) tiene una única solución y(x) en [a,b] tal que  $y(x_0) = y_0$  y  $y'(x_0) = y'_0$ . **SG 2º orden lineal homogénea**  $y_1$  e  $y_2$  SPH lin. indp.

$$y(x) = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x) \text{ SG; } W = y_1 y_2' - y_2 y_1' = K e^{-\int P dx} \neq 0$$
 Conocida  $y_1 \text{ SPH }; y_2 = u(x) y_1 \text{ también SPH; } u = \int \frac{e^{-\int P dx}}{y_1^2} dx$ 

$$y'' + py' + qy = 0$$
;  $y(x) = e^{mx}$ ;  $m^2 + pm + q = 0$ 

$$y = C_1 e^{m_1 x} + C_2 e^{m_2 x}; \ y = e^{ax} (C_1 \cos bx + C_2 \sin bx)$$
$$y = C_1 e^{-px/2} + C_2 x e^{-px/2} [m_1 \neq m_2(\mathbb{R}); a + bi(\mathbb{C}); m_1 = m_2(\mathbb{R})]$$

### Ecuación equidimensional de Euler

$$x^2y'' + pxy' + qy = 0$$
;  $x = e^z$  (coef. cte.) o  $y = x^m$ 

### Transformar EDOH a coef. cte

$$\frac{Q'+2PQ}{Q^{3/2}}=\alpha \implies z=\int \sqrt{Q}dx, \\ y''(z)+\frac{\alpha}{2}y'(z)+y(z)=0$$

# Lineal inhomogénea de 2 orden

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x); \ \ y_h \text{ SGH y } y_p \text{ SPI}$$

### Coeficientes indeterminados

$$\begin{split} y'' + py' + qy &= R(x); \ R(x) : e^{ax} \ (\text{a}); \sin ax \ \text{o} \ \cos ax \ (\text{b}); \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i \ (\text{c}) \\ \text{(a)} \ y_p &= A e^{ax}; a^2 + pa + q \neq 0 \ | \ y_p = A x e^{ax}; 2a + P \neq 0 \ | \ y_p = A x^2 e^{ax} \end{split}$$

(b) 
$$y_p = A \cos ax + B \sin ax; (b-q)^2 + (bp)^2 \neq 0 \mid \bar{y}_p = xy_p$$

(b) 
$$y_p = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i x^i; q \neq 0 \mid y_p = x \sum_{i=0}^n A_i x^i$$

# Variación de ctes. (Cualquier EDOI 2º)

$$y_n = u_1(x)y_1(x) + u_2(x)y_2(x)$$
 a partir de la EDOH

$$u_1'y_1 + u_2'y_2 = 0; \ u_1'y_1' + u_2'y_2' = R(x);$$
 Resolver sist. lineal

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}a_nx^n;R=\lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}}\right|;\;f(x)\cdot g(x)=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\sum_{i=0}^np_iq_{n-i}x^n$$

**Teorema**: Sea  $x_0$  un punto ordinario de la EDO y'' + P(x)y' +Q(x)y = 0 y sean  $a_0$ ,  $a_1$  constantes arbitrarias  $\implies$  existe una única función y(x) analítica en  $x_0$  que es solución de la EDO en un mismo entorno de  $x_0$  que f(x) y g(x) y satisface y(x0) = a0;  $y'(x_0) = a_1$ .

# Series de Frobenius (Lineales)

$$\begin{array}{l} (x-x_0)P(x) \ \& \ (x-x_0)^2Q(x) \ \text{analíticas} \implies x_0 \ \text{punto singular regular} \\ y=x^m\sum_{n=0}^\infty a_nx^n; \quad a_0\neq 0; \quad z=-x \ \text{para expandir en} \ x<0 \\ m(m-1)+mp_0+q_0=0; \ \text{Si} \ m_1-m_2\neq k\in \mathbb{Z} \implies y=x^{m_1}y_1+x^{m_2}y_2 \\ \text{Si} \ m_1-m_2=k\in \mathbb{Z}; \quad m_1\geq m_2; \exists \ \text{al menos una sol.} \ y_1=x^{m_1}\sum_{n=0}^\infty a_nx^n \end{array}$$