desenvolvendo a 1º es 2F = x3+xy0 (=> F(x,y) = f(x3+xy0) dx \* nota: como a primitiva e em (=)  $F(x,y) = x^4 + x^3y^3 + \varphi(y)$ ordem a x, o constante, mas ra sabemo re e'uma const. real ou substituindo Flxigi na 2ª es 2F = 20y + yo (=) 2F ( 24 + 200 + (P(y)) = 20y + yo oma fonção de y (=) x = y + p'(y) = x = y + 43 (=> 41(y) = y3 (=> q(y)= Jy3 d4  $(=) \varphi(y) = \frac{y^2}{y^2}$ Assim & (x,y) = x4 + x2y2 + y2 O integral geral e' = x4 + x2y2+ y2 = c, cell · não exatas

Para transformar en exata, multiplica-se Mixig) e N(xig) por um

1) 
$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = g(x)$$
:  $M(x) = e^{\int g(x) dx}$   
2)  $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = g(x)$ :  $M(y) = e^{\int g(y) dy}$ 

Exemplo

a) 
$$y dx + (y^2 - x)dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} = 1 \qquad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -1 \qquad como \quad \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}, \quad a \quad EDO \quad n\vec{a} \quad e'$$

(a) 
$$(3y-x^3) \partial x + x \partial y = 0$$
.

(b)  $(3y-x^3) \partial x + x \partial y = 0$ .

(c)  $(3y-x^3) \partial x + x \partial y = 1$ .

(d)  $(3y-x^3) \partial x + x \partial y = 0$ .

(e)  $(3y-x^3) \partial x + x \partial y = 0$ .

(f)  $(3y-x^3) \partial x + x \partial y = 0$ .

(g)  $(3y-x^3) \partial x + x \partial y = 0$ .

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« EDO de pedem n>1 de coefficientes constantes any = b(x) A solução e do tipo y = yh + yh y > rologo da equação correspondente Promogénea any = 0 9 -> rologio particular (no rai) Solução homogénea: Obtem-re por combinação linear de funções obtidas através GOR" + G, R"-1 + --- + an = 0 Funções: -> caso 1: R é a raiz real simples -> eRx caso 3: R e' raiz real dupla = eRx, xeRx

Gaso 3: R e' raiz real de multipl. U > eRx

caso 3: R e' raiz real de multipl. U > eRx

xeRx

xe -> caso 4: R = x = Bi & rate complexa simples > exx (00) (0x), ex hen (0x) tempre q ha uma caso 5: R = x + Bi e' eaiz complexa multipl. K

> exx cos (Bx) -- , xx-1 exx cos (Bx)

exx ren (Bx) . -- , xx-1 exx ren (Bx) raiz complexa aparece sompre o seu conjugado Ao conjunto de todas as forções P. .. In chamamos sistema fundamental de saluções (SFS) SFS=141..., 4n4 y = C1 4, + C24p + --- + Cn4n, C1, --, Cn ETR

Folly 2 parke 2 1) a) y + y = senx A eq homogénea correspondente é: y'+ y=0 a eg caracteristica é: R+1=0 (=) R=-1 SFS=hexp y = C, e x, C, ER b) yn-y+2cosn=0 A eq homogeneci e 9"-4=0 eg caracterist RD-1=0 (=) RD=1 (=) R==1 SFS= } ex exp 48 = C.ex + Coex, C., Co. AR c) 911+97=29+,3+62 eg hornogenen e' 97+97-29=0 eg caracteristica: R7+R-2=0 1=> R=-2 y R=1 SFS = 1 e - 2 1 e 2 6 Ye = C1e-2x + C20x, C1, C26TR d) 4"-44" + 4y = xe2x eq homog = y"- 4y + Ly = 0 Raiz eg característica, Rª-4R+4=0 (=> R=> V R=> SES= Ledn, xedx. 6 y = C, e x + Coxex, C, CER g) g", + g, = von x 4 = C1+Cocosx + C3xonx , C11C2, C3 6172 Eq. Romo y"1+ g1 = 0 Eq car:  $R^3 + R = 0$  (=)  $R(R^0 + 1) = 0$  (=) R = 0  $V R^0 = -1$  (=) R = 0 V R = 1 V R = -1SFS=1e0x, e0x cosh, e0x sen k/= 1 1. cosh, senk 6