

Ejercicio 4. Verifique que las siguientes ecuaciones en $x = x(t)$ son homogéneas de grado cero y resuelva:

a) $tx' = x + 2t \exp(-x/t)$ b) $txx' = 2x^2 - t^2$ c) $x' = \frac{x+t}{t}$, $x(1) = 0$

Ecuaciones Homogéneas

$f(t, x)$ es Homogénea de Grado n si:

$$f(\lambda \cdot t, \lambda \cdot x) = \lambda^n \cdot f(t, x)$$

$$a) \quad x' = \frac{x}{t} + 2 \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{t}}$$

$$f(t, x) = \frac{x}{t} + 2 \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{t}}$$

$$f(\lambda t, \lambda x) = \frac{\lambda \cdot x}{\lambda \cdot t} + 2 \cdot e^{-\frac{\lambda x}{\lambda t}} = \frac{x}{t} + 2 \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{t}} = f(t, x)$$

Es homogénea de grado cero!

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \frac{x(t)}{t}$$

$$x = y \cdot t$$

$$x' = y' \cdot t + y$$

$$\text{Como } x' = f(t, x) = \frac{x}{t} + 2 \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{t}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Si } \lambda = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\underbrace{f(\lambda \cdot t, \lambda \cdot x)}_{= f(t, x)} = f(1, y)$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{= x'}$

$$y' \cdot t + \cancel{y} = \cancel{y} + 2 \cdot e^{-y}$$

$$y' = \frac{2}{t} \cdot e^{-y}$$

$$y' \cdot e^y = \frac{2}{t}$$

$$e^y = \int \frac{2}{t} \cdot dt$$

$$e^y = 2 \ln |t| + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

(ln □)

$$y = \ln(2 \cdot \ln |t| + C)$$

Como $y = \frac{x}{t}$,

$$x = t \cdot \ln(2 \cdot \ln |t| + C) \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$b) \quad t \cdot x \cdot x' = 2 \cdot x^2 - t^2$$

$$x' = \frac{2x^2}{tx} - \frac{t^2}{tx}$$

$$x' = f(t, x)$$

$$f(\lambda t, \lambda x) = \frac{2 \lambda^2 \cdot x^2}{\lambda^2 t x} - \frac{\lambda^2 t^2}{\lambda^2 t x} = f(t, x)$$

\therefore es H. de grado 0

$$\bullet \text{ Si } \lambda = \frac{1}{t}, \quad y(t) = \frac{x(t)}{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = t \cdot y$$

$$x' = y + t \cdot y'$$

$$f(\underbrace{\lambda \cdot t}_{=1}, \underbrace{\lambda x}_{\frac{x}{t}=y}) \stackrel{\text{H.G.O}}{=} f(t, x) = x' = \frac{2x^2}{tx} - \frac{t^2}{tx}$$

$$= f(1, y)$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot y^2}{y} - \frac{1}{y}$$

$$x' = 2 \cdot y - \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\cancel{y} + t \cdot y' = \cancel{2} \cdot y - \frac{1}{y}$$

$$t \cdot y' = \frac{y^2 - 1}{y}$$

$$\frac{y'}{y^2 - 1} \cdot y = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$t \neq 0$$

$$y^2 \neq 1$$

$$\int \frac{y'}{y^2 - 1} \cdot y \, dt = \int \frac{1}{t} \, dt$$

CA

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln |y^2 - 1| = \ln |t| + C$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \ln |y^2 - 1| = \frac{1}{y^2 - 1} \cdot 2y \cdot y'$$

$$|y^2 - 1| = \underbrace{e^{2 \cdot \ln |t|}}_{=(e^{\ln |t|})^2} \cdot e^C$$

$$C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= |t|^2 \cdot \tilde{C}$$

$$\tilde{C} \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$$

$$|y^2 - 1| = \tilde{C} \cdot t^2$$

$$y^2 - 1 = \begin{cases} -\tilde{C} \cdot t^2 & \text{si } y^2 - 1 < 0 \\ \tilde{C} \cdot t^2 & \text{si } y^2 - 1 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y^2 - 1 = \begin{cases} -\tilde{c} \cdot t^2 & \text{si } y^2 < 1 \\ \tilde{c} \cdot t^2 & \text{si } y^2 \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

• Si $y^2 < 1$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 1 - \tilde{c} t^2$$

$$|y| = \sqrt{1 - \tilde{c} t^2}$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}} \rightarrow 1 - \tilde{c} \cdot t^2 \geq 0$$

$$1 \geq \tilde{c} t^2 \quad \tilde{c} > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\tilde{c}} \geq t^2$$

$$|t| \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{\tilde{c}}} \Rightarrow t \in \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{\tilde{c}}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tilde{c}}}\right)$$

• Si $y^2 \geq 1$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 1 + \tilde{c} t^2$$

$$|y| = \sqrt{1 + \tilde{c} t^2}$$

$$t \in \mathbb{R}$$



Intervalo maximal

$$y^2 \geq 1$$



$$y \in (-\infty, -1]$$

o'

$$y \in [-1, +\infty)$$

Obtenga 2 familias de soluciones

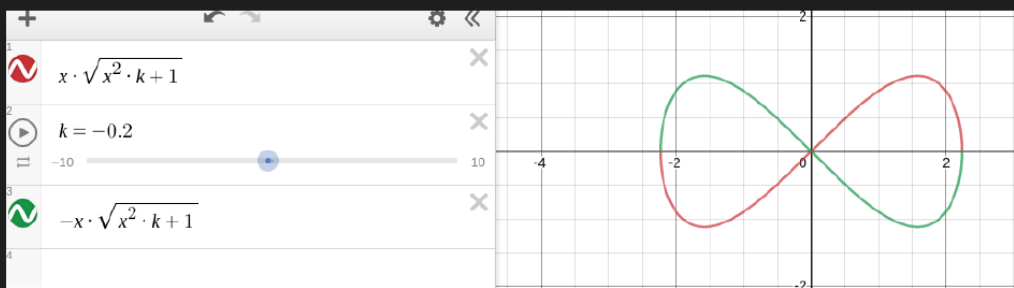
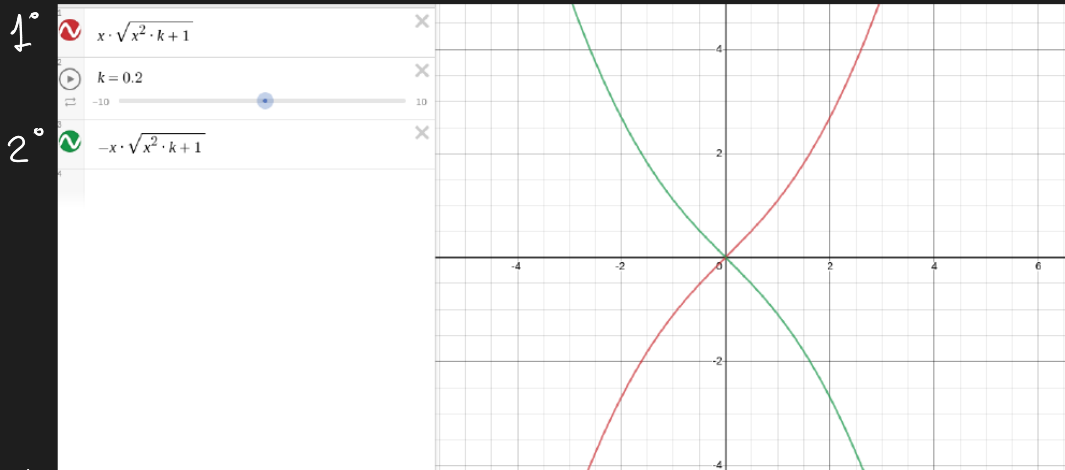
$$1^\circ: y = \sqrt{1 + \tilde{C} t^2} \quad \tilde{C} > 0$$

$$2^\circ: y = -\sqrt{1 + \tilde{C} t^2}$$

Como $y = \frac{x}{t}$

$$1^\circ: x = t \sqrt{1 + \tilde{C} t^2}$$

$$2^\circ: x = -t \sqrt{1 + \tilde{C} t^2}$$



Cero con $k = -\tilde{C}$

$$c) \ x' = \frac{x+t}{t}, \quad x(1) = 0$$

$$x' = f(t, x) = \frac{x}{t} + \frac{t}{t}$$

$$f(\lambda t, \lambda x) = \frac{\cancel{\lambda x}}{\cancel{\lambda t}} + \frac{\cancel{\lambda t}}{\cancel{\lambda t}} = f(t, x) \quad \text{es homogénea de grado cero}$$

$$\bullet \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } y = \frac{x}{t} \Rightarrow x = t \cdot y \Rightarrow x' = y + t \cdot y' \quad \textcircled{I}$$

$$\Rightarrow x' = f(t, x) = f(\lambda t, \lambda x) \stackrel{\lambda = \frac{1}{t}}{=} f(1, y) = y + 1$$

$$x' = \cancel{y} + 1 \stackrel{\textcircled{I}}{=} \cancel{y} + t \cdot y'$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\int y' dt = \int \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$y = \frac{x}{t} \left(\begin{array}{l} y = \ln|t| + c \quad c \in \mathbb{R} \\ \boxed{x = t(\ln|t| + c)} \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right)$$

Sol. Gen

$$\text{Si } t=1 \Rightarrow x(1)=0 = 1 \left(\underbrace{h|1|}_{=0} + c \right)$$

$$c = 0$$

Sol. Part.

$$\boxed{x = t \cdot h|t|}$$

Verifi. ∞ : Quiero llegar a $x' = \frac{x+t}{t}$

$$x' = \underbrace{h|t|}_{\frac{x}{t}} + \underbrace{\frac{t}{|t|} \cdot \text{signo}(t)}_{=1} \quad \checkmark \text{ Verificado.}$$

Ejercicio 5. Demuestre que la sustitución $y = at + bx + c$ cambia $x' = f(at + bx + c)$ en una ecuación con variables separables y aplique este método para resolver las ecuaciones siguientes:

a) $x' = (x + t)^2$ b) $x' = \sin^2(t - x + 1)$

$$y = at + bx + c$$

$$\text{Dato: } x' = f(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = a + b \cdot x' \quad \left(y' = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} y \quad y \quad x' = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} x \right)$$

$$y' = a + b \cdot f(y)$$

Una función f aplicada a y de la forma $y = (at + bx + c)$

Ejs (para algún a, b, c en \mathbb{R})

$$\begin{aligned} f(y) &= (at + bx + c)^2 \\ f(y) &= \sin(at + bx + c) \\ f(y) &= e^{(at + bx + c)} \end{aligned}$$

$$a) \quad x' = (x + t)^2$$

$$\text{Como } x' = f(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(y) = (x + t)^2$$

$$\text{Supongo } y = x + t \quad \text{con } \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 1 \\ c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x' = \underbrace{f(y)}_{y^2}$$

Además, sé que

$$y' = a + b \cdot f(y)$$

$$y' = 1 + y^2$$

$$\frac{y'}{1+y^2} = 1$$

$$\int \frac{y'}{1+y^2} dt = \int 1 dt$$

$$\arctan y = t + d \quad d \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = \tan(t + d) \quad d \in \mathbb{R}$$

"

$$x + t = \tan(t + d)$$

$$\boxed{x = \tan(t + d) - t}$$

con $t+d \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$
por $\tan(-\frac{\pi}{2})$ es idat.

Verifico: Debo llegar a $x' = (x+t)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \frac{1}{\cos^2(t+d)} - \underbrace{1}_{\frac{\cos^2(\cdot)}{\cos^2(\cdot)}} \stackrel{?}{=} \underbrace{\left(\tan(t+d) - t + t \right)^2}_{\tan^2(t+d)} \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos^2(t+d)}{\cos^2(t+d)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2(t+d)}{\cos^2(t+d)} = \tan^2(t+d) \quad \checkmark \text{ Verificado}$$

$$b) x' = \sin^2(t - x + 1)$$

$$y = t - x + 1 \quad \text{con} \quad \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -1 \\ c = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} x' = f(y) \end{array} \right)$$

$$y' = 1 - x'$$

$$y' = 1 - f(y)$$

$$= 1 - \sin^2 y$$

$$y' = \cos^2 y$$

$$\frac{y'}{\cos^2 y} = 1 \quad \text{con } \cos^2 y \neq 0$$

$$\int \frac{y'}{\cos^2 y} dt = \int 1 dt$$

$$\tan y = t + c \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = \arctan(t + c)$$

$$t - x + 1 = \arctan(t + c)$$

$$-x = \arctan(t + c) - t - 1$$

$$x = t + 1 - \arctan(t + c)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} CA \\ \left(\tan(y) \right)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 y} \cdot y' \end{array}$$

Verifico : Quiero $x' = \sin^2(t - x + 1)$

$$x' = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + (t+c)^2}$$

$$\sin^2(\text{arctan}(t+c))$$

wolfram.

$$= \frac{1 + (t+c)^2 - 1}{1 + (t+c)^2}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\frac{(t+c)^2}{1 + (t+c)^2}$$

✓ Verificado

Ejercicio 6.

- (a) Si $ae \neq bd$ demuestre que pueden elegirse constantes h, k de modo que las sustituciones $t = s - h$, $x = y - k$ reducen la ecuación:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = F\left(\frac{at + bx + c}{dt + ex + f}\right)$$

a una ecuación homogénea.

- (b) Resuelva las ecuaciones:

a) $x' = \frac{2x - t + 4}{x + t - 1}$

b) $x' = \frac{x + t + 4}{t - x - 6}$

c) $x' = \frac{x + t + 4}{x + t - 6}$, $x(0) = 2$. ¿Se satisface $ae \neq bd$ en este caso?

$$\begin{aligned} at + bx + c &\stackrel{\substack{t=s-h \\ x=y-k}}{=} a(s-h) + b(y-k) + c \\ &= as - ah + by - bk + c \end{aligned}$$

$$dt + ex + f = ds - dh + ey - ek + f$$

Además

$$x' = (y - k)' = y'$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = F\left(\frac{as - ah + by - bk + c}{ds - dh + ey - ek + f}\right)$$

$$= F\left(\frac{as + by + c - ah - bk}{ds + ey + f - dh - ek}\right)$$

$$\text{so } \begin{cases} c = ah + bk \\ f = dh + ek \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = F\left(\frac{as + by}{ds + ey}\right)$$

Busco h y k /
$$\begin{cases} c = ah + bk \\ f = dh + ek \end{cases}$$

Resuelvo el sistema

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h \\ k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ f \end{pmatrix}$$

$ae - bd \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ determinante no nulo

\Rightarrow tiene solución $\left(\begin{array}{l} \exists h, k \text{ que resuelven el} \\ \text{sistema para cualquier} \\ a, b, d, e, c, f \\ \text{con } ae - bd \neq 0 \end{array} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow y' = F \left(\frac{as + by}{ds + ey} \right) \quad (y = y(s))$$

"

$$f(s, y) = F \left(\frac{as + by}{ds + ey} \right)$$

$$f(\lambda s, \lambda y) = F \left(\frac{\lambda \cdot as + \lambda \cdot by}{\lambda \cdot ds + \lambda \cdot ey} \right) = f(s, y) \quad \checkmark$$

es homogénea de grado cero.

(b) Resuelva las ecuaciones:

$$a) x' = \frac{2x - t + 4}{x + t - 1}$$

$$b) x' = \frac{x + t + 4}{t - x - 6}$$

$$c) x' = \frac{x + t + 4}{x + t - 6}, \quad x(0) = 2. \quad \text{¿Se satisface } ae \neq bd \text{ en este caso?}$$

$$a) \quad a = -1 \quad b = 2 \quad c = 4 \\ d = 1 \quad e = 1 \quad f = -1$$

Verif. det de $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{pmatrix}$: si $e \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ puedo usar sustitución

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 - 2 = -3 \neq 0 \quad \checkmark \text{ Vale la sustitución de arriba}$$

$$\begin{cases} t = s - h \\ x = y - k \end{cases} \quad (y = y(s))$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h \\ k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -h + 2k = 4 \\ h + k = -1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\uparrow} \begin{aligned} 1 + k + 2k &= 4 \\ 3k &= 3 \\ k &= 1 \\ \Rightarrow h &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} t = s + 2 \\ x = y - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{as + by}{ds + ey}$$

$$f(s, y) = \frac{-s + 2y}{s + y}$$

$$f(\lambda s, \lambda y)$$

$$\text{so } \lambda = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$f\left(1, \frac{y}{s}\right) = \frac{-1 + 2\frac{y}{s}}{1 + \frac{y}{s}}$$

$$\text{Lima } u = \frac{y}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow u \cdot s = y$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = u + s \cdot u'$$

$$\underbrace{f\left(1, u\right)}_{=y'} = \frac{-1 + 2u}{1 + u}$$

$$u + s \cdot u' = \frac{-1 + 2u}{1 + u}$$

$$s \cdot u' = \frac{2u - 1 - u(1+u)}{1 + u} = \frac{u - 1 - u^2}{1 + u}$$

$$\frac{u' \cdot (1+u)}{u - 1 - u^2} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\int \frac{u' \cdot (1+u)}{u - 1 - u^2} ds = \int \frac{1}{s} ds$$

integrate [u'(s) * (1+u) / (u-1-u^2) du]

NATURAL LANGUAGE $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$ MATH INPUT EXTENDED KEYS

Indefinite integral

$$\int \frac{u'(s)(1+u(s))}{u(s)-1-u(s)^2} du(s) =$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} u'(s) \left(\log(u(s)^2 - u(s) + 1) + 2\sqrt{3} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2u(s)-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \right) + \text{constant}$$

???

Luego de analizar las screenshots de abajo y otros ejercicios sobre ecuaciones Exactas, se debe considerar otra manera de resolver este tipo de integrales.

Hasta ahora separábamos variables e integrábamos de ambos lados de la igualdad, pero esta integración era de ambos lados sobre una misma variable!

$$\int \frac{x'}{x} dt = \int t \cdot dt \quad \text{con } x = x(t)$$

misma variable

Pero a partir de que

$$x' = \frac{dx}{dt} \quad \leftarrow \text{derivado de } x \text{ wrt. } t$$

Puedo hacer lo siguiente

$$\int \frac{x'}{x} dt = \int t \cdot dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \cdot dt = \int t \cdot dt$$

$\underbrace{\frac{dx}{dt} \cdot dt}_{dx} = dx$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx = \int t \cdot dt$$

↑
ahora integro sobre x ! ("x es como una variable")

$$\ln |x| = \ln |t| + C$$

y resolvio como siempre

Volvendo al ejercicio:

$$\int \frac{u' \cdot (1+u)}{u-1-u^2} ds = \int \frac{1}{s} ds$$

$$\int \frac{(1+u)}{u-1-u^2} \frac{du}{ds} ds =$$

$$\int \frac{(1+u)}{u-1-u^2} du =$$

↖ la integral es sobre u !

Llamo $x := u$

Problem:

$$\int \frac{x+1}{-x^2+x-1} dx$$

Apply linearity:

$$= -\int \frac{x+1}{x^2-x+1} dx$$

Now solving:

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2-x+1} dx$$

Write $x+1$ as $\frac{1}{2}(2x-1) + \frac{3}{2}$ and split:

$$= \int \left(\frac{2x-1}{2(x^2-x+1)} + \frac{3}{2(x^2-x+1)} \right) dx$$

Apply linearity:

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} dx$$

Now solving:

$$\int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx$$

Substitute $u = x^2 - x + 1 \rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2x - 1$ (steps) $\rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2x-1} du$:

$$= \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

This is a standard integral:

$$= \ln(u)$$

Undo substitution $u = x^2 - x + 1$:

$$= \ln(x^2 - x + 1)$$

Now solving:

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} dx$$

Complete the square:

$$= \int \frac{1}{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx$$

Substitute $u = \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ (steps) $\rightarrow dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} du$:

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \left(\frac{3u^2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \right)} du$$

Simplify:

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{1}{u^2+1} du$$

Now solving:

$$\int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du$$

This is a standard integral:

$$= \arctan(u)$$

Plug in solved integrals:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du \\ = \frac{2 \arctan(u)}{\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

Undo substitution $u = \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}$:

$$= \frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Plug in solved integrals:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} dx \\ = \frac{\ln(x^2-x+1)}{2} + \sqrt{3} \arctan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Plug in solved integrals:

$$\begin{aligned} - \int \frac{x+1}{x^2-x+1} dx \\ = -\frac{\ln(x^2-x+1)}{2} - \sqrt{3} \arctan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

The problem is solved:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x+1}{-x^2+x-1} dx \\ = -\frac{\ln(x^2-x+1)}{2} - \sqrt{3} \arctan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2 - u + 1) - \sqrt{3} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{2u-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \ln|s| + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Como $u = \frac{y}{s}$,

y además $\begin{cases} t = s + 2 \\ x = y - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow u = \frac{x+1}{t-2}$

reemplazo en todas las u y obtengo una horrible sol. implícita.

Esta ecuación, por lo dicho antes, es homogénea de grado 0.

(b) Resuelva las ecuaciones:

$$i) x' = \frac{2x-t+4}{x+t-1}$$

$$ii) x' = \frac{x+t+4}{t-x-6}$$

$$iii) x' = \frac{x+t+4}{x+t-6}, \quad x(0) = 2. \quad \text{¿Se satisface } ae \neq bd \text{ en este caso?}$$

i) $a=2, b=-1, c=4, d=1, e=1, f=-1$. $ae - bd = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 = 3 \neq 0$. Podremos llevarla a una homogénea.

Ojo que acá cambié de lugar a x y t (tendría que ser $a=-1, b=2, \dots$)

$$c = a \cdot h + b \cdot k \Rightarrow 4 = 2h - k \Rightarrow h = 1, k = -2$$

$$f = d \cdot h + e \cdot k \Rightarrow -1 = h + k$$

Propongo un reemplazo: $t = s - k, x = y - h$ (porque intercambié las letras)

$$2x - t + 4 = 2(y - 1) - (s + 2) + 4 = 2y - 2 - s - 2 + 4 = 2y - s$$

$$x + t - 1 = (y - 1) + (s + 2) - 1 = y - 1 + s + 2 - 1 = y + s$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2x-t+4}{x+t-1} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{ds} = \frac{2y-s}{y+s}$$

Lo resolvemos con un cambio de variables $z = y/s \Leftrightarrow y = zs$.

$$dy/ds = y' = z's + z$$

$$z's + z = \frac{2zs-s}{zs+s} = \frac{2z-1}{z+1} \Rightarrow z' = \left(\frac{2z-1}{z+1} - z \right) \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{2z-1}{z+1} - z = \frac{2z-1}{z+1} - \frac{z(z+1)}{z+1} = \frac{-z^2-z+2z-1}{z+1} = \frac{-z^2+z-1}{z+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int -\frac{z+1}{z^2-z+1} dz = \int \frac{1}{s} ds$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2z+2}{z^2-z+1} dz = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2z-1+3}{z^2-z+1} dz = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2z-1}{z^2-z+1} + \frac{3}{z^2-z+1} dz$$

$$\text{Sustitución: } u = z^2 - z + 1, \quad du = 2z - 1 \, dz$$

$$z^2 - z + 1 = z^2 - z + 1/4 + 3/4 = (z - 1/2)^2 + 3/4$$

$$w = z - 1/2, \quad dw = dz$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du + \int \frac{3}{w^2+3/4} dw$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + \int \frac{4}{(4/3w^2+1)} dw = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + \frac{4}{\sqrt{4/3}} \int \frac{1}{v^2+1} dv$$

$$v = \sqrt{4/3}w \Rightarrow dv = \sqrt{4/3}dw$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + \frac{4}{\sqrt{4/3}} \arctan(v)$$

falta z' ?

Tal vez porque

$$dz = z' \cdot ds$$

pues

$$z' = \frac{dz}{ds}$$

Pero operar con

diferenciales es

medio rancio



wat!?

Llamo $u = \frac{y}{s} \Rightarrow us = y \Rightarrow y' = u's + u$

$$y' = u's + u = \frac{2u-1}{u+1}$$

$$\frac{du}{ds} = \frac{2u-1-u \cdot (u+1)}{u+1}$$

$$\frac{du}{ds} = \frac{2u-1-u^2-u}{u+1}$$

$$\frac{du}{ds} = \frac{-u^2+2u-2}{u+1}$$

$$\int \frac{u+1}{-u^2+2u-2} du = \int \frac{1}{s} ds$$

$$= \ln|s| + C$$

New

1 selected

My Drive

Computers

Shared with me

Recent

Starred

Spam

Trash

Storage (92% full)

9 GB of 17 GB used

Get more storage

File type

People

Name

Clase17 - Mar 08 - Autovalor de

Clase16 - Sistemas de ecuacion

Clase15 - Ecuaciones Lineales

Clase14-2021-03-02-Ec-Dif-Ex

Clase13-2021-03-01-Ec-Dif-Ge

Clase11 - Ejercicios Variados.pd

Clase10-2021-02-18-Gauss.pdf

Clase9-2021-02-17-Conservati

Clase8-2021-02-09-TeoremaSt

Clase7 - Teorema de Green (Ap

Clase6-2021-02-09-TeoremaG

Clase5 - Integrales de superfi

Clase4-2021-02-04-Superficie

Clase3-2021-02-03-Integrales

Clase2-2021-02-02-Longitud

Clase1-2021-02-01-Repaso-Cu

Ejemplo

$$y'(x) = \frac{y+x+4}{x-y-6}$$

Resolvemos $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h \\ k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$ $h = -5$
 $k = 5$

$$x = s+1 \quad y = u-5$$

$$u'(s) = \frac{u-5+s+1+4}{s+1-u+5-6} = \frac{u+s}{s-u} \text{ homogénea.}$$

Proponemos $u = s \cdot v \rightarrow$
 $v + sv' = \frac{sv+s}{s-sv} = \frac{v+1}{1-v}$

$$sv' = \frac{v+1}{1-v} - v = \frac{v+1-v-v^2}{1-v} = \frac{1+v^2}{1-v}$$

$$\int \frac{1-v(s)}{1+v(s)} v'(s) ds = \int \frac{1}{s} ds$$

$$\arctan(v) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+v^2) = \ln(s) + C$$

Volviendo hacia atrás con los cambios de variable.