Análisis II - Matemática 3 - Análisis Matemático II Curso de Verano de 2021

Segundo Parcial (18/03/21)

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|---|---|---|---|
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| | | | |

CALIF.

Apellido: Carreira

Nombre: Leznaro

No. de documento: 34.020.793

L.U.: 669/18 Carrera: Computación

Grupo:

 $1 \mid$

3

1. Dada la ecuación

$$(1 + xy + y^2) + (1 + xy + x^2)y' = 0$$

2

- a) Probar que admite un factor integrante de la forma $\mu(x,y) = \mu(xy)$
- b) Hallar la solución de la ecuación.

a)
$$M = 1 + xy + y^2 \Rightarrow My = x + 2y$$
 $N = 1 + xy + x^3 \Rightarrow Nx = y + 2x$

No es exacts,

Veo si

queda exacta al usar

quèero que

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\mu \cdot M \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\mu \cdot N \right)$$

11. x. M + 11. My = 11. y. N + 11. Nx V

Calculo derivador parcialer de M

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathcal{M}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathcal{M}(x,y)$

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mu(x, \beta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mu(x, \beta)$

= µ'.×

= 11.5

Calculo las partes

$$\mu' \times \mathcal{M} = \mu' (x + x^2y + x.y^2)$$

$$\mu' S.N = \mu' (S + xS^2 + x^3.S)$$

$$\mu M_{5} = \mu(x_{5}, (x+25))$$

$$M N_X = M(x,y). (y+2x)$$

Justo todo

$$\mu'(x + x^2y + x.y^2) + \mu(x,y)(x + 2y) =$$

$$= \mu'(y + xy^2 + x^3.y) + \mu(x,y)(y + 2x)$$

$$\mu'(x + x^{2}y + x.y^{2} - y - xy^{2} - x^{2}.y) =$$

$$= \mu, \left(b+2x-x-2b\right)$$

$$M\left(x-y\right) = M\left(x-y\right)$$

$$\frac{\mu'}{\mu} = \frac{x-y}{x-y} = 1$$

Integro

$$l_{x}(|\mathcal{M}|) = t$$

Factor integrante:

 $l_{x}(x,y) = e^{t}$
 $l_{x}(x,y) = e^{t}$
 $l_{x}(x,y) = e^{t}$
 $l_{x}(x,y) = e^{t}$

Verifico que ses exocta

Quéero que

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(M \cdot M \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(M \cdot M \right)$$

$$(\mu.H)_y = e^{xy} \cdot x + x \cdot e^{xy} + x \cdot y \cdot e^{xy} + 2y \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot x \cdot e^{xy}$$

= $2x \cdot e^{xy} + 2y \cdot e^{xy} + x^2 \cdot y \cdot e^{xy} + y^3 \cdot x \cdot e^{xy}$

$$(\mu.N) \times = e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} + x \cdot y^{2} \cdot e^{xy} + zx \cdot e^{xy} + x^{2} \cdot y \cdot e^{xy}$$

$$= zx \cdot e^{xy} + zy \cdot e^{xy} + x \cdot y^{2} \cdot e^{xy} + x^{2} \cdot y \cdot e^{xy}$$

o° la ecuación ahora es exacta

quede probe de que le ecución admite un fector integrante

de le forme : $\mu(x,y) = \mu(x,y)$

b) Reescribo datos:

$$N = 1 + xy + x^{3}$$

con
$$\mu = e^{xy}$$

Como es exacts, sé que existe un F & C2/

$$VF = (\mu M, \mu N)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3x}{3x}, \frac{3x}{3x}\right)$$

Integro
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$
 with x

$$\int e^{xy} + x \cdot y \cdot e^{xy} + \int z \cdot e^{xy} dx =$$

$$= e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} + \int x \cdot y \cdot e^{xy} dx$$

$$f^{str} = e^{xy} dx = e^{xy} dx$$

$$f^{str} = e^{xy} dx$$

$$f^{str} = e^{xy} dx = e^{xy} dx$$

$$f^{str} = e^{xy} dx$$

$$f^{str} = e^{xy} dx = e^{xy} dx$$

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$$f^{str} = e^{xy}$$

$$= \underbrace{e^{xy}}_{x} + x^{2} \cdot \underbrace{e^{xy}}_{x} + \int x \cdot y \cdot e^{xy} \, dy$$

er ignal als antoior con vaniabler invertides

$$= \underbrace{e^{xy}}_{x} + \underbrace{x^{\ddagger}}_{x} \underbrace{e^{xy}}_{x} + e^{xy} - \underbrace{\left(y - \frac{1}{x}\right)}_{x} + \delta(x)$$

$$= e^{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} + x + y - \frac{1}{x} \right) + y(x)$$

que er la misma que enter

o ls 20 n ciouer 200 ge ls folus

Solución,

$$e^{xb}$$
. $(x+y) = C$ con $C \in \mathbb{R}$

2. Hallar la solución del sistema

$$\begin{cases} x' = 3x - 18y \\ y' = 2x - 9y \end{cases}$$

que verifica x(0) = 7, y(0) = 2.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ 3' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -18 \\ 2 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calculo auto valorer de A

Tengo attorabr deble 2 = -3

=> ertoy en el cero de matriz no
diagonali zable.

Calcub artorector
$$V$$
 V

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -3 & 18 \\ -2 & -3 + 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \overset{\rightarrow}{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 18 \\ -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_i \\ v_z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$-2.51 + 652 = 0$$

$$5, -352 = 0$$

$$5_1 = 352$$

$$6_{11}0 = 52 = 1 \Rightarrow 5_1 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{=\begin{pmatrix} 3\\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

Ous que la combonenter qu'es pare qu'oner

Par obtener le ôtre:

Calabo W:

$$(A-\lambda I)$$
, $W = V$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3+3 & -19 \\ 2 & -9+3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} W_1 \\ W_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & -18 \\ 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 6W_{1} - 18W_{2} = 3 & \text{a} \\ 2W_{1} - 6W_{2} = 1 & \text{a} \\ 2W_{1} = 1 + 6W_{2} & \text{a} \\ W_{1} = \frac{1}{2} + 3W_{2} & \text{a} \\ W_{2} = 0 & \text{a} \\ W_{2} = 0 & \text{a} \end{cases}$$

$$18W_{2} = 0$$

$$W_{2} = 0$$

$$\omega_{2} = 0$$

$$\downarrow_{\geq} \omega_{1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bigvee = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

Puedo ercribir el 2° elem. de la bare como

$$e^{2t}$$
. $\left(\begin{array}{c} w + t \cdot v \\ \end{array} \right)$
 e^{-3t} . $\left(\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{5} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot e^{-3t} \right\} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 3t \right) \cdot e^{-3t} \right\} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = C_1, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, e^{-3t} + C_2, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + 3t \\ t \end{pmatrix}, e^{-3t}$$

$$y(0) = 2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(0) \\ Y(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= C_{1}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, e^{-3.0} + C_{2}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + 3t \\ t \end{pmatrix}, e^{-3.0}$$

$$= C_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3C_{1} + \frac{1}{2}C_{2} = 7 \\ C_{1} + 0 = 2 \Rightarrow C_{1} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$C_{1} + 0 = 2 \Rightarrow C_{1} = 2$$

Final monte, la solución es

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = 2, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, e^{-3t} + 2, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + 3t \\ t \end{pmatrix}, e^{-3t}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot e^{-3t} + \begin{pmatrix} 1+6t \\ 2t \end{pmatrix} \cdot e^{-3t}$$

$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = 3e^{2t} + t$$

Primero resuelvo homo géneo

Polino mio

$$p(y) = y^2 - 3y + 2 = 0$$

$$= \left(5 - 1 \right) \left(5 - 2 \right)$$

rates:
$$A_1 = 1$$

Bare de Solucioner del Homogénes

con Ci, Cz ER

Sol particular

Primero resuelvo D1(8) = t

$$D_{4}(y) = y'' - 3y' + 2y = t$$

Propengo

$$= -30 + 2b + 2at$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -3a+2b=0 \\ 2a=1 \Rightarrow a=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$b = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$
 $b = \frac{3}{4}$

$$g_{1p}(t) = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$S_{1} = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2}t + \frac{3}{2} = t$$
 $S_{1}^{1} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $S_{1}^{1} = 0$

Peruel vo

$$D_2(y) = y'' - 3y' + 2y = 3.6$$

er múltiple de un elemente de la base,

Pro par go

•
$$y(t) = (a \cdot t + b) \cdot e^{zt}$$

= $a \cdot t \cdot e^{zt} + (b \cdot e^{zt})$

$$= a.t. e^{zt} \qquad \Rightarrow b = 0$$

•
$$y'(t) = a \cdot e^{2t} + 2 \cdot a \cdot t \cdot e^{2t}$$

Reemplato en Dz (b)

$$D_2(b) = 2.a.e^{2t} + 2a.e^{2t} + 4a.t.e^{2t} - 3(a.e^{2t} + 2.a.t.e^{2t}) + 2(a.t.e^{2t})$$

$$= a.e^{2t} \left(2+2-3+4t-6t+2t \right)$$

$$\left(1+0 \right)$$

Verifico

$$y_{2P} = 3 + .e^{2t}$$

$$y'_{2R} = 3 e^{2t} + 6 + .e^{2t}$$

$$= 3 e^{2t} (1 + 2t)$$

$$y''_{2P} = 6 e^{2t} + 6 e^{2t} + 12 + .e^{2t}$$

$$= 12 e^{2t} (1 + t)$$
Reemplezo on
$$D_{2}(y) = y'' - 3y' + 2y = 3 \cdot e^{2t}$$

$$12 e^{2t} (1 + t) - 9 e^{2t} (1 + 2t) + (6t \cdot e^{2t})$$

$$= e^{2t} (12 + 12 \cdot t - 9 - 18t) + 6 \cdot t$$

$$= e^{2t} \cdot 3$$

Junto sups solucion a Particulares

$$S_{1p}(t) = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{3}{4}$$

 $S_{2p}(t) = 3.t.e^{2t}$

y obtengo

$$y_{P}(t) = y_{1P} + y_{2P}$$

 $y_{P}(t) = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{3}{4} + 3t \cdot e^{2t}$

donde

Solu alón

$$y(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{2t} + \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{3}{4}t + 3t \cdot e^{2t}$$

$$C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

/

4. Dado el sistema

$$X'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha & 4\beta \\ -\beta & -\alpha \end{pmatrix} X(t)$$

 $con \ \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}.$

- a) Determinar TODOS los valores de α y β que garanticen que la solución es acotada tanto cuando $t \to +\infty$ como cuando $t \to -\infty$.
- b) Esbozar el diagrama de fases cuando $\alpha = 0, \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ y $X(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

JUSTIFIQUE TODAS LAS RESPUESTAS

a) Col alo esto volo res

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda + \alpha & -4\beta \\ \beta & \lambda + \alpha \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + \alpha) \cdot (\lambda + \alpha) + 4\beta^{2}$$

$$= \lambda^{2} + 2\alpha\lambda + (\alpha^{2} + 4\beta^{2})$$

$$= -2\alpha + \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - 4(\alpha^{2} + 4\beta^{2})}$$

$$= -2\alpha + \sqrt{2^{2} + 4\beta^{2}}$$

Qué pers n' 5200 modulos ?

$$\lambda = -2\alpha - i \cdot 2|\beta|$$

$$\lambda = -2\alpha + i \cdot 2|\beta|$$

Alcanza con excribir que el autovalor es Obs!

$$\lambda = -2\alpha - 2\beta$$
, i on $\beta > 0$ $\left(S; \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right)$

rest e consciención que necesito y despejos porte en todo la consciención que necesito y despejos porte

(esto rucege bner psi que l'esqu s cou l'escer combejer)

Tengo 2 raicer complejas,

cal culo auto vector complejo

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-2\alpha - i \cdot 2\beta + \alpha & -4\beta \\
\beta & -2\alpha - i \cdot 2\beta + \alpha
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\gamma_1 \\
\gamma_2
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
6 \\
0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-\alpha - 2i\beta \\
\beta
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\gamma_1 \\
\gamma_2
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
6 \\
0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$-\alpha - 2i\beta
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\gamma_1 \\
\gamma_2
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
6 \\
0
\end{pmatrix}$$

Simplificer olso al existilo:

Fz. (-22) - X

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-\alpha - 2i \beta & -4\beta \\
-\alpha - 2i \beta & 9
\end{pmatrix} (-2i) - \alpha$$

$$2\alpha i - 4\beta - \alpha$$

$$2be ser ignal a - 4\beta$$

$$(de la fila 1)$$

$$2 \times (-4 \beta - \alpha = -4 \beta)$$

$$2 \times (-1) = 0$$

$$(x = -2\alpha - 2\beta)$$

$$(x = -2\alpha - 2\beta)$$

$$(x = -2\alpha - 2\beta)$$

$$(x = -2\alpha - 2\beta)$$
Rescribe sistems on $\alpha = 0$

$$(x = -2\alpha - 2\beta)$$

$$(x = -2\alpha - 2\alpha)$$

$$(x = -2\alpha)$$

$$(x = -2\alpha$$

B. V, - ZiB. 82 = 0

$$37 = 2i 372$$

$$4 = -\frac{1}{2}i$$

$$4 = -\frac{1}{2}i$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}i$$

Tenso la solución compleja

-zait

(-1zi). C

Separo parte Re e In

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2}i \end{pmatrix}, e^{-2\beta it} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-2\beta t) + i\sin(-2\beta t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\cos -\theta = \cos \theta}{\sin -\theta = -\sin \theta}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}}\right), \left(\cos \left(2\beta +\right) - \frac{1}{2}, \sin \left(2\beta +\right)\right)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \cos \left(2\beta +\right) - \frac{1}{2}, \cos \left(2\beta +\right)\right)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \cos \left(2\beta +\right) - \frac{1}{2}, \cos \left(2\beta +\right)\right)$$

$$= \left(2\beta +\right)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \cos \left(2\beta +\right) - \frac{1}{2}, \cos \left(2\beta +\right)\right)$$

$$= \left(2\beta +\right)$$

$$= \left(2$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} -\sin 2\beta + \\ -\sin 2\beta + \end{array}\right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} -\frac{2}{3}\cos 2\beta + \\ -\frac{1}{3}\cos 2\beta + \end{array}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{D} \leq = \begin{cases} \left(-200 \text{ sBt}\right), \left(-\frac{2}{10} \cos 2 \text{ Bt}\right), \left(-\frac{2}{10} \cos 2 \text{ Bt}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$X(t) = C_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos z \beta t \\ -\sin z \beta t \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\sin z \beta t \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2 \beta t \end{pmatrix}$$

· Como la raíz no tiene componente real,

Felte el cero B=0 del principio

$$7 = -2 d$$
 con $d \in \mathbb{R}$

(Tenso auto valor doble)

Le metrie A quede

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & -\alpha \end{pmatrix} = -\alpha \cdot \mathcal{I}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \cdot A = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \cdot (-\alpha), T$$

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot T$$

$$X' = A \times$$

$$A^{-1} \times ^{1} = A^{-1} A \times$$
 \overline{x}

$$X = -\frac{1}{\alpha}, T X$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

con
$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+$$
 [0]

(cons en $\alpha = 0$ se inditamina,

(me quedo con $\alpha = 0$ de los

intervelos $\alpha = 0$ (0, +00)

· Con B=0 y d>0, les soluciones estes à acote des riempre que X' y X2 lo estér.

- $\times (0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$X(t) = C_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos z \beta t \\ -\sin z \beta t \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\sin z \beta t \\ -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2\beta t \end{pmatrix}$$

Reemplzzendo

$$X(t) = C_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -x_0 t \\ -x_0 t \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{1} \cos t \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\times (0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= C_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
C_1 &= 1 \\
-\frac{1}{2}C_2 &= 1 \Rightarrow C_2 &= -2
\end{bmatrix}$$

Entoncer

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -30 & t \\ -30 & t \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \cos t \\ -\frac{1}{3} \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

can t multiplicands

· derivo pers ver rentido

$$tg(0) = (-5/0 0 + 2.000)$$