Ezequiel Earaciones Exactos

Vanos a estudiar expresioner del tipo

M(x,y) dx + M(x,y) dy = 0

con M, N: R2 -> R de tipo C1

er un objeto

Nos per mitimos manipulas (divido por dx)

 $M(x,y) + N(x,y) \cdot y' = 0$ Eq dif bien de l'inda!

Suponiendo que una relación funcional

y = y(x) = Qre remos

Venos que

M(x,y) dx + N(x,y) dy = 0

Jers une forme de eroribir le Eq. dif de arriba

Supongemos ademar que

$$\nabla F = (M, N), \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y) = M(x,y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial S}(s) = N(x_1S)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y(x)) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,y(x)), y'(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\mp(x,y(x))\right)=0$$

Reglad

$$S = S(x)$$

$$\mp(x,y(x))=C$$
 on $C\in\mathbb{R}$

$$\mp(x,y) = C$$

$$M_y = T_{xy} = T_{yx} = N_x$$

$$M(x_1y)dx + N(x_1y)dy = 0$$

$$\sqrt{T} = (M, N)$$

Teo rema

Sean M, N, My, Nx: 52 c R² -> R
continues,

52 simplemente conexo

Vde que:

$$M(x_{10}) dx + N(x_{10}) dy = 0 \iff My(x_{10}) = Nx(x_{10})$$

Ej:

$$f = \frac{1}{2} e^{3} \cdot dx + (x \cdot e^{3} + 2y) dy = 0$$

Recorder que esto pide solucioner de
$$e^{i\theta} + (x \cdot e^{i\theta} + zy) \cdot y' = 0$$

Es exacta?

$$M(x_1) = e^{\delta}$$
 \Longrightarrow $M_y = e^{\delta}$
 $N(x_1) = x \cdot e^{\delta} + 2y \Longrightarrow N_x = e^{\delta}$

$$N(x, y) = x \cdot e^y + zy \Rightarrow N_x \cdot e^y$$

5/1 er exocta.

$$\nabla F = (M, N)$$

$$\frac{\partial F(x,y)}{\partial x} = e^{y} \Rightarrow F(x,y) = x. e^{y} + h(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial b}(x,b) = x \cdot e^b + h'(b) = x \cdot e^b + 2y$$

=>
$$F(x,g) = x.e^g + g^z + C$$
 (pero abajo se va)

Les soluciones son les curves de nivel

$$501$$

$$x.e^{y} + y^{2} = C \qquad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

se pre de ver que er exacte

$$M_{\chi} = -2 \times y$$

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$$N_{\chi} = -2 \times y$$

Solucio nes

$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{z} - \frac{x^2 y^2}{z} + \frac{y^2}{z} = C$$

3) ejemplo de no exectelo
$$y dx + (x^2y - x) dy = 0$$

$$M(x,y) = y \Rightarrow My = 1$$

$$M(x,y) = y => My = 1$$

 $N(x,y) = x^2y - x => Nx = 2xy - 1$

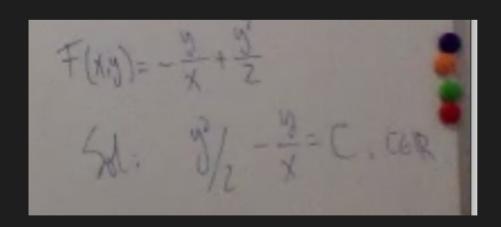
Multiplicar por algo
uso
$$\mathcal{U}(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$
Tector integrante

$$\frac{y}{x^2} dx + (y - \frac{1}{x}) dy = 0$$

$$\mathring{M}(x_{10}) = \underbrace{3}_{x^{2}} \Rightarrow \mathring{M}_{5} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{x^{2}}}$$

$$\tilde{M}(x_{13}) = \underbrace{3}_{x^{2}} \Longrightarrow \tilde{M}_{3} = \underbrace{1}_{x^{2}}$$

$$\tilde{N}(x_{13}) = \underbrace{3}_{-\frac{1}{X}} \Longrightarrow \tilde{N}_{X} = \underbrace{1}_{x^{2}}$$



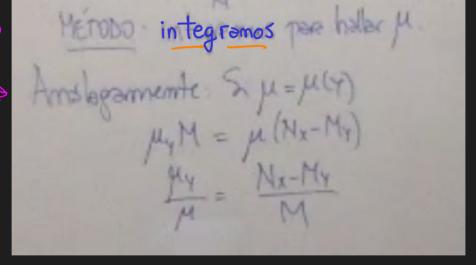
I dear para encontrar Factor Integrante

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Eascion
    M dx + N dy = 0
Querenos haller \mu(x,y)
                                 ses exects
    Mdx + M. N.dy = 0
    (\mu M)_y = (\mu N)_x
    \mu_g M + \mu M_g = \mu_x N + \mu N_x
 Conserto er mug complicado y general:
 Hzgo une suposición Grandel
         rupengo \mu = \mu(x) (no depode de y)
    => dess prece my
```

$$=> \mu M_{S} = \mu_{X} N + \mu N_{X}$$

$$\mu \left(M_{S} - N_{X}\right) = \mu_{X} N$$

Sorve pas dos co292:



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

no es exacto

$$N_{\times} = 2 \times 5 - 1$$

Probenos si
$$\mu = \mu(x)$$
:

$$\frac{M_{y}-N_{x}}{N}=\frac{1-(2xy-1)}{x(xy-1)}=\frac{2(1-xy)}{x(xy-1)}$$

= $-\frac{2}{x}$ Solo depende

de x.

$$\frac{\mu x}{\mu} = -\frac{2}{x}$$

$$M(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$
 fector integrante

$$\left(2 + \frac{y}{x^2}\right) dx + \left(y - \frac{1}{x}\right) dy = 0$$

$$F(x,y) = 2x - \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{z}$$

501

$$2X - \frac{3}{X} + \frac{3^2}{2} = C \quad \text{con } C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Otra alternativa

o Supengo estructura del factor integrante (lo den de dato) prod,

Supergo $\mu(x,y) = g(x,y)$

9:R-R

$$g(t) = t^2 + 1$$

$$M(x_{10}) = (x_{10})^2 + 1$$

Fin /