## Análisis II - Análisis Matemático II - Matemática 3 Verano 2021

## Práctica 5: Ecuaciones diferenciales de primer orden

**Ejercicio 1.** Para cada una de las ecuaciones diferenciales que siguen, encontrar la solución general y la solución particular que satisfaga la condición dada:

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

c) 
$$x' = \frac{1+x}{1+t}$$
,  $x(0) = 1$ , d)  $x' = \frac{1+x}{1-t^2}$ ,  $x(0) = 1$ ,

e) 
$$x' - x^{1/3} = 0$$
,  $x(0) = 0$ , f)  $x' = \frac{1+x}{1+t}$ ,  $x(0) = -1$ .

En todos los casos dar el intervalo maximal de existencia de las soluciones y decidir si son únicas. En los casos en que el intervalo maximal de existencia no es la recta real, analizar cuál es la posible causa.

a) 
$$x' - 2t \times = t$$
  
 $x' = t + 2t \times$   
 $x' = t \left(1 + 2x\right)$   

$$\frac{x'}{1 + 2x} = t$$

$$\frac{x'}{1 + 2x} = t$$

CA: 
$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \left( |1 + 2 \times | \right) =$$
 denivo

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\cancel{z} \times 1}{1 + 2x} = \frac{x^{1}}{1 + 2x}$$

$$\int \frac{x'}{1+2x} dx = \int t dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln (11+2x1) = \frac{t^2}{2} + C \qquad CeR$$

$$\ln (11+2x1) = t^2 + 2C$$

$$e^{-2} = e^{t^2}$$

$$|1+2x| = e^{t^2} \cdot e^{2C}$$

$$|1+2x| = e^{t^2} \cdot K \qquad con \ KeR^{t-1} = e^{t^2} \cdot K$$

$$1+2x = e^{t^2} \cdot K$$

$$2x = e^{t^2} \cdot K - 1$$

$$\times (1) = 0$$

evaluo en 
$$\boxed{1}$$

$$\left(e^{t^2}, K-1\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Big|_{t=1} = 0$$

$$\frac{e \cdot k}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$e^{k} = 1$$

$$k = 0$$

evaluo en 
$$\boxed{\mathbb{E}}$$

$$\left(e^{t^2} \cdot K - 1\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Big|_{t=1} = 0$$

$$-e, k - 1 = 0$$

Tregenter si vale un K ( O cuando enter no los incluía.

Presento eq:

$$X = -e^{t^2} \cdot K - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$X = e^{t^2 - 1}$$

$$X = e^{t^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$501:$$

$$X = e^{t^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{2}$$

den'vo:  

$$x' = \frac{1}{z} \cdot e^{t^2 - 1} \cdot (2t) + 0$$
  
 $x' = t \cdot e^{t^2 - 1}$ 

Deter  
a) 
$$x'-2t \times = t$$
 ,  $\times (1) = 0$ 

Pregintero

$$x = \frac{1}{2}e^{t^2-1} - \frac{1}{2}$$

b) 
$$x' = \frac{1+x^2}{1+t^2}$$
,  $x(1) = 0$ ,

$$\frac{1}{1+t^2} = \frac{x^1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\int \frac{x'}{1+x^{2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2} h \left( \left| 1 + x^2 \right| \right) = \arctan(t) + C$$

$$h\left(|1+x^2|\right) = 2 \cdot \arctan(t) + 2 \cdot C$$

$$|1 + x^2| = e^{z \arctan(t)}$$

$$como(1+x^2) \ge 0$$

$$1 + x^2 = e^{2 \cdot \operatorname{erctan} t}$$
 $x^2 = e^{2 \cdot \operatorname{erctan} t}$ 
 $x^2 = e^{2 \cdot \operatorname{erctan} t}$ 
 $|x| = \sqrt{e^{2 \cdot \operatorname{erctan} t}}$ 
 $|x| = \sqrt{e^{2 \cdot \operatorname{erctan} t}}$ 

$$X = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \operatorname{extan} t}{e^{2 \cdot \operatorname{extan} t}}}$$
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ewlio t=1

evelue 
$$t=1$$

$$evelue t=1$$

$$ev$$

$$e^{\pi/2}$$
.  $k - 1 = 0$ 
 $e^{\pi/2}$ .  $k = 1$ 

$$K = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{TT}{2}}}$$

$$K = e^{-\frac{TT}{2}}$$

The er igual con 
$$K = e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

Vuelso

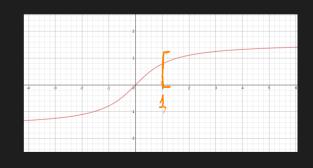
$$X = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \operatorname{extan} t}{e^2 - 1}}$$

e<sup>2</sup>. e<sup>2</sup> 
$$\geq 1$$
e<sup>2</sup>. e<sup>2</sup>  $\geq 1$ 
e<sup>2</sup>. arctan t -  $\frac{\pi}{2}$   $\geq 1$ 
2. arctan t -  $\frac{\pi}{2}$   $\geq 0$ 
2 arctan t  $\geq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 
arctan t  $\geq \frac{\pi}{4}$ 



$$X = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \operatorname{erctan} t}{e^2 - 1}}$$

con 
$$t \in [1, +\infty)$$



Pregnter: Vele tembién:  $\chi = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \operatorname{ercten} t}{e^2 - 1}}$ 

Ejercicio 4. Verifique que las siguientes ecuaciones son homogéneas de grado cero y resuelva:

(a) 
$$tx' = x + 2t \exp(-x/t)$$

$$(b) txx' = 2x^2 - t$$

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

E curaioner Homogénear

$$f(xt, xx) = x^0 \cdot f(t, x) \quad \forall x \neq 0, \forall (t, x)$$

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

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

$$f(2t, 2x) = \chi(x + 2t \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{4}})$$

$$= 2^{\circ} \left( \frac{x + z + e^{-\frac{x}{t}}}{t} \right) / e \int_{-\frac{x}{t}}^{x} dt dt$$

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

$$X = y \cdot t$$

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

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

$$3i \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{4},\frac{x}{4}\right) = f\left(1,\frac{y}{4}\right) = \frac{y+2\cdot e^{\frac{3}{4}}}{4}$$
$$= y+z\cdot e^{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$x' = y' \cdot t + y = y + ze^{-y}$$

$$y' = y + ze^{-y} - y$$

$$\frac{b}{2e^{-b}} = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\int \frac{y' \cdot e^{3}}{2e^{-5}} dy = \int \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$\int \frac{y' \cdot e^{3}}{2} dy = \ln t + C \qquad ceR$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{3} = \ln t + \tilde{c} \qquad \tilde{c} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^{3} = 2 \ln t + 2 \tilde{c}$$

$$y = \ln (2 \cdot \ln t + 2 \cdot \tilde{c})$$

$$y = \ln\left(2.\ln t + 2.\tilde{c}\right)$$

$$y = \ln\left(2.\ln t + k\right)$$

$$S_0$$

$$\times = t \cdot l_1 \left( 2 \cdot l_1 t + k \right)$$

con Kell /26t+K>0 k > -2ht

(b) 
$$txx' = 2x^2 - t^2$$

$$x' = f(t, x) = \frac{2x^2 - t^2}{tx}$$

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

$$x' = f(t, x) = \frac{2x^2 - t^2}{tx}$$

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

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

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

$$|y^2 - L| = t^2 \cdot K$$

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

$$(T) y^2 = t^2 \cdot k + 1$$

$$|y| = \sqrt{t^2 k + 1} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \quad \leftarrow \text{ maxima}$$

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

$$\forall t \mid t^2 k \leqslant 1$$
 $t^2 \leqslant \frac{1}{k}$ 

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{t^2 k t_1}{t^2 k t_1}}$$

Ree 
$$\beta$$
 =  $\frac{\times}{\pm}$ 

$$\delta = \frac{x}{4}$$

$$\frac{x}{t} = \sqrt{t^{2}k+1}$$

$$x = \sqrt{t^{2}k+1} \cdot t$$

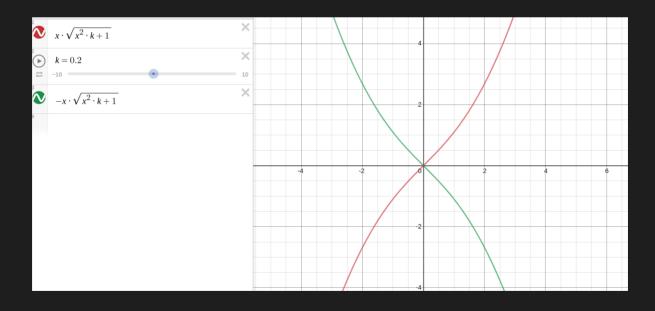
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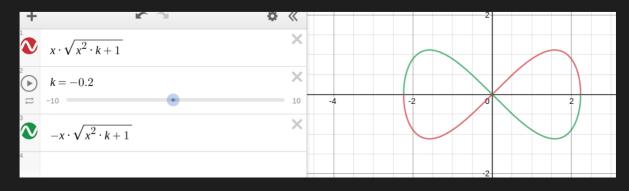
Htell

- [t2.k+1

Claro (Pregunté à l'Esteban)

501





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

a) 
$$x' = x^2 + 2tx + t^2 = \hat{f}(x,t)$$
 $y = at + bx + c$ 

derivo 
$$(\frac{3}{5t})$$

$$y' = \alpha + b x'$$

despejo 
$$x'$$

$$x' = \frac{y' - a}{b}$$

$$y' = a + b \left(x + t\right)^{2}$$

$$f(at + bx + c) = f(y)$$
veo que
$$a = 1$$

$$b = 1$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{30} \cdot y$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{30} +$$

## 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:

i) 
$$x' = \frac{2x - t + 4}{x + t - 1}$$
 ii)  $x' = \frac{x + t + 4}{t - x - 6}$ 

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

$$A \times = 6$$

$$A = 6$$

$$A$$

Ejercicio 7. Resuelva las siguientes ecuaciones:

(a) 
$$(y - x^3)dx + (x + y^3)dy = 0$$

(b) 
$$\cos x \cos^2 y \, dx - 2 \sin x \sin y \cos y \, dy = 0$$

(c) 
$$(3x^2 - y^2) dy - 2xy dx = 0$$

(d) 
$$x dy = (x^5 + x^3y^2 + y) dx$$

(e) 
$$2(x+y) \sin y \, dx + (2(x+y) \sin y + \cos y) \, dy = 0$$

$$(f) 3y dx + x dy = 0$$

(g) 
$$(1 - y(x + y)\tan(xy)) dx + (1 - x(x + y)\tan(xy)) dy = 0.$$

a) 
$$(y-x^3) dx + (x+y^3) dy = 0$$
  
divide for  $dx$   
 $(y-x^3) \frac{dx}{dx} + (x+y^3) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{0}{0}$ 

$$(y-x^3) + (x+y^3)y' = 0$$

$$\exists \mp : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R} \in \mathbb{C}^2$$

$$\exists \pm : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R} \in \mathbb{R} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\exists \pm : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R} \in \mathbb{R} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\exists \pm : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\exists \pm :$$

$$M(x_1y) = y - x^3 \implies$$

$$M_{y}(x_{i}y) = 1$$
 $V$  er exects,
 $M_{x}(x_{i}y) = 1$ 

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial E} = \mathcal{H}(x | \beta) = \beta - x_3$$

$$\int \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial x} = N(x_1 y) = x + y^3$$

$$\int y - x^3 dx = xy - \frac{x^4}{4} + \gamma(y)$$

$$\int x + y^3 dy = xy + y^4 + y(x)$$

Junto ombes

to ember
$$T(x_1y) = xy - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{y^4}{4} + C \quad \text{con CeR}$$

$$x_{5} - \frac{x_{4}^{4}}{4} + \frac{y_{4}^{4}}{4} = C$$

## (b) $\cos x \cos^2 y \, dx - 2 \sin x \sin y \cos y \, dy = 0$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial E} = N = -2 \sin x \cdot \sin y \cdot \cos y$$

$$M = 510 \text{ } \text{3}$$

$$du = \cos y \cdot dy$$

$$\int u \, du = \frac{1}{2} * C$$

= 
$$570 \times .005^2 y + \chi(x)$$

$$F(xy) = sin x \cdot cos^2 y + Y(x)$$

Sol (b)
$$\sin x \cdot \cos^2 y = C \cdot \cos C \in \mathbb{R}$$

(c)  $(3x^2 - y^2) dy - 2xy dx = 0$ 

