Teoria de apoio à resolução

Uma equação diferencial do tipo: M(x; y)dx + N(x; y)dy = 0 é exacta quando: $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$

As suas soluções determinadas por: $\left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = M \right\}, \text{ onde a solução final \'e do tipo: } F(x; y) = C$

1. Averigúe quais das seguintes equações diferenciais são exactas e determine a sua solução.

a)
$$(3x^2y^2 - y^3 + 2x)dx + (2x^3y - 3xy^2 + 1)dy = 0$$

R:

Sabendo que:
$$\underbrace{\left(3x^2y^2 - y^3 + 2x\right)}_{M(x;y)} dx + \underbrace{\left(2x^3y - 3xy^2 + 1\right)}_{N(x;y)} dy = 0$$
 e que: $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Rightarrow$ equação exacta.

Então:
$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(3x^2 y^2 - y^3 + 2x \right) = 6x^2 y - 3y^2 \\
\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2x^3 y - 3xy^2 + 1 \right) = 6x^2 y - 3y^2
\end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \text{Esta equação é exacta.}$$

Vamos agora determinar a sua solução, sabendo que: $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = M \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = N \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 3x^2y^2 - y^3 + 2x \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2x^3y - 3xy^2 + 1 \end{cases}$

Primitivando agora em ordem a x teremos que:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 3x^2y^2 - y^3 + 2x \implies P_x(3x^2y^2 - y^3 + 2x) = P_x(3x^2y^2) + P_x(-y^3) + P_x(2x) = P_x(3x^2y^2) + P_x(-y^3) + P_x(2x) = P_x(3x^2y^2 - y^3 + 2x) = P_x(3x^2y^2 - y^3 - y^3 + 2x) = P_x(3x^2y^2 - y^3 - y^3 + 2x) = P_x(3x^2y^2 - y^3 - y$$

$$= x^{3}y^{2} - xy^{3} + x^{2} + \phi(y) \Rightarrow F(x; y) = x^{3}y^{2} - xy^{3} + x^{2} + \phi(y)$$

Substituindo $F(x; y) = x^3y^2 - xy^3 + x^2 + \phi(y)$ no outro ramo do sistema, e derivando em seguida em ordem a y, iremos ter que:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2x^3y - 3xy^2 + 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^3y^2 - xy^3 + x^2 + \phi(y)) = 2x^3y - 3xy^2 + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^3y - 3xy^2 + \phi'(y) = 2x^3y - 3xy^2 + 1 \Leftrightarrow \phi'(y) = 1 \Rightarrow \phi(y) = P_y(1) \Leftrightarrow \phi(y) = y + k$$

Assim sendo teremos então que:

$$F(x; y) = x^3 y^2 - xy^3 + x^2 + \phi(y) \Leftrightarrow F(x; y) = x^3 y^2 - xy^3 + x^2 + (y + k), k = 0$$

Logo a solução será: $F(x; y) = C \Leftrightarrow x^3y^2 - xy^3 + x^2 + y = C$

b)
$$\left(\frac{2s-1}{t}\right)ds + \left(\frac{s-s^2}{t^2}\right)dt = 0$$

R:

Sabendo que:
$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{2s-1}{t}\right)}_{M(s;t)} ds + \underbrace{\left(\frac{s-s^2}{t^2}\right)}_{N(s;t)} dt = 0$$
 e que: $\frac{\partial M}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial s} \Rightarrow$ equação exacta .

Então:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{2s-1}{t} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(t^{-1} \cdot (2s-1) \right) = -1 \cdot t^{-1-1} \cdot (2s-1) = -t^{-2} \cdot (2s-1) \\ \frac{\partial N}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{s-s^2}{t^2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{1}{t^2} \cdot (s-s^2) \right) = \frac{1}{t^2} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(s-s^2 \right) = t^{-2} \cdot (1-2s) = -t^{-2} \cdot (2s-1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial s} \Rightarrow$$
 Esta equação é exacta.

Vamos agora determinar a sua solução, sabendo que: $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial s} = M \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = N \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial s} = \frac{2s - 1}{t} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = \frac{s - s^2}{t^2} \end{cases}$

Primitivando agora em ordem a s teremos que:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial s} = \frac{2s - 1}{t} \Rightarrow P_s \left(\frac{2s - 1}{t}\right) = P_s \left(\frac{1}{t} \cdot (2s - 1)\right) = \frac{1}{t} \cdot P_s (2s - 1) = \frac{1}{t} \cdot [P_s (2s) - P_s (1)] = \frac{1}{t} \cdot [2 \cdot P_s (s) - P_s (s)] = \frac{1}{t} \cdot [2 \cdot P_s (s) - P_s (s)]$$

Substituindo $F(s;t) = \frac{1}{t} \cdot (s^2 - s) + \phi(t)$ no outro ramo do sistema, e derivando em seguida em ordem a t, iremos ter que:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = \frac{s - s^2}{t^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{t} \cdot \left(s^2 - s \right) + \phi(t) \right) = \frac{s - s^2}{t^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(t^{-1} \cdot \left(s^2 - s \right) + \phi(t) \right) = \frac{s - s^2}{t^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 \cdot t^{-1 - 1} \cdot \left(s^2 - s \right) + \phi'(t) = \frac{s - s^2}{t^2} \Leftrightarrow -t^{-2} \cdot \left(s^2 - s \right) + \phi'(t) = \frac{s - s^2}{t^2} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\left(s^2 - s \right)}{t^2} + \phi'(t) = \frac{s - s^2}{t^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi'(t) = \frac{s - s^2}{t^2} + \frac{\left(s^2 - s \right)}{t^2} \Leftrightarrow \phi'(t) = \frac{s - s^2 + s^2 - s}{t^2} \Leftrightarrow \phi'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(t) = P_t(0) \Leftrightarrow \phi(t) = k$$

Assim sendo teremos então que:

$$F(s;t) = \frac{1}{t} \cdot (s^2 - s) + \phi(t) \Leftrightarrow F(s;t) = \frac{1}{t} \cdot (s^2 - s) + (k), \ k = 0$$

Logo a solução será: $F(s;t) = C \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{t} \cdot (s^2 - s) = C$

c)
$$\left(x+e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right)dx+e^{\frac{x}{y}}\cdot\left(1-\frac{x}{y}\right)dy=0$$
; $y(1)=1$

R:

Sabendo que:
$$\underbrace{\left(x + e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right)}_{M(x;y)} dx + \underbrace{e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right)}_{N(x;y)} dy = 0$$
 e que: $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Rightarrow$ equação exacta.

Então:

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x + e^{\frac{x}{y}} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x \cdot y^{-1} \right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} = x \cdot \left(-1 \cdot y^{-1-1} \right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} = -\frac{x}{y^{2}} \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} \right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y} \right) + e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(1 - \frac{x}{y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y} \right) + e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{x}{y} \right) = \begin{cases}
\frac{1}{y} \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y} \right) - e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{y}}}{y} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y} - 1 \right) = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{y}}}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y} - \frac{x}{y} \right) = -\frac{x}{y^{2}} \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}
\end{cases}$$

 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Rightarrow$ Esta equação é exacta.

Vamos agora determinar a sua solução, sabendo que: $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = M \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = N \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = x + e^{\frac{x}{y}} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \end{cases}$

Primitivando agora em ordem a x teremos que:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = x + e^{\frac{x}{y}} \Rightarrow P_x\left(x + e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) = P_x(x) + P_x\left(\underbrace{e^{\frac{x}{y}}}_{e^u}\right) = P_x(x) + y \cdot P_x\left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{y} \cdot \underbrace{e^{\frac{x}{y}}}_{u'}}_{e^u}\right) = \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y) = 0$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} + y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y) \Longrightarrow F(x; y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)$$

Substituindo $F(x; y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)$ no outro ramo do sistema, e derivando em seguida em ordem a y, iremos ter que:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y)\right) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\left(\underbrace{y}\right)_{y}^{y} \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + y \cdot \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right)_{y}^{y}}_{\left(e^{u}\right) = u^{y} \cdot e^{u}} + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} + y \cdot \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)_{y}^{y} \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow e^{\frac{x}{y}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} + y \cdot \left(\frac{\underbrace{(x)_{y}^{y} \cdot y - x \cdot (y)_{y}^{y}}}{y^{2}}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \left(\frac{x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) + \phi'(y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \phi'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(y) = P_y(0) \Leftrightarrow \phi(y) = k$$

Assim sendo teremos então que:

$$F(x; y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \phi(y) \Leftrightarrow F(x; y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} + k, \ k = 0$$

Logo a solução será:
$$F(x; y) = C \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{2} + y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}} = C$$

2. Para cada uma das equações seguintes determine o valor da constante A por forma a serem exactas e resolva as equações correspondentes.

a)
$$(6xy + 2y^2 - 5)dx + (3x^2 + Axy - 6)dy = 0$$

R:

Sabendo que:
$$\underbrace{(6xy + 2y^2 - 5)}_{M(x;y)} dx + \underbrace{(3x^2 + Axy - 6)}_{N(x;y)} dy = 0$$
 e que: $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Rightarrow$ equação exacta.

Então:
$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(6xy + 2y^2 - 5 \right) = 6x + 4y \\
\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(3x^2 + Axy - 6 \right) = 6x + Ay
\end{cases}
\Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow 6x + 4y = 6x + Ay \Leftrightarrow 6x + Ay \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4y = Ay \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{4y}{y} \Leftrightarrow A = 4 \Rightarrow \underbrace{(6xy + 2y^2 - 5)}_{M(x,y)} dx + \underbrace{(3x^2 + 4xy - 6)}_{N(x,y)} dy = 0$$

Vamos agora determinar a sua solução, sabendo que: $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = M \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = N \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 6xy + 2y^2 - 5 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 3x^2 + 4xy - 6 \end{cases}$

Primitivando agora em ordem a x teremos que:

$$= 6y \cdot \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + 2y^2 \cdot x - 5 \cdot x + \phi(y) = 3x^2y + 2xy^2 - 5x + \phi(y) \Rightarrow F(x; y) = 3x^2y + 2xy^2 - 5x + \phi(y)$$

Substituindo $F(x; y) = 3x^2y + 2xy^2 - 5x + \phi(y)$ no outro ramo do sistema, e derivando em seguida em ordem a y, iremos ter que:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 3x^2 + 4xy - 6 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (3x^2y + 2xy^2 - 5x + \phi(y)) = 3x^2 + 4xy - 6 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + 4xy + \phi'(y) = 3x^2 + 4xy - 6 \Leftrightarrow \phi'(y) = -6 \Rightarrow \phi(y) = P_y(-6) \Leftrightarrow \phi(y) = -6y + k$$

Assim sendo teremos então que:

$$F(x; y) = 3x^2y + 2xy^2 - 5x + \phi(y) \Leftrightarrow F(x; y) = 3x^2y + 2xy^2 - 5x + (-6y + k), k = 0$$

Logo a solução será: $F(x; y) = C \Leftrightarrow 3x^2y + 2xy^2 - 5x - 6y = C$

b)
$$\left(\frac{Ay}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2}\right) dx + \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}\right) dy = 0$$

R:

Sabendo que:
$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{Ay}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2}\right)}_{M(x;y)} dx + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}\right)}_{N(x;y)} dy = 0$$
 e que: $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Rightarrow$ equação exacta .

Então:
$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{Ay}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \right) = \frac{A}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2} \\
\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x^{-2} - x^{-1} \right) = -2 \cdot x^{-2-1} - (-1) \cdot x^{-1-1} = -2x^{-3} + x^{-2} = -\frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2}
\end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A}{x^3} = -\frac{2}{x^3} \Leftrightarrow A = -\frac{2x^3}{x^3} \Leftrightarrow A = -2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\left(-\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2}\right)}_{M(x;y)} dx + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}\right)}_{N(x;y)} dy = 0$$

Vamos agora determinar a sua solução, sabendo que: $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = M \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = N \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$

Primitivando agora em ordem a y teremos que:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow P_y \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot P_y (1) = \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot y + \phi(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x; y) = \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot y + \phi(x)$$

Substituindo $F(x; y) = \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot y + \phi(x)$ no outro ramo do sistema, e derivando em seguida em ordem a x, iremos ter que:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot y + \phi(x) \right] = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\left(x^{-2} - x^{-1} \right) \cdot y + \phi(x) \right] = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-2-1} - (-1) \cdot x^{-1-1} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right) \cdot y + \phi'(x) = -\frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(-2 \cdot x^{-3} + x^{-2} \right)$$

Assim sendo teremos então que:

$$F(x;y) = \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot y + \phi(x) \Leftrightarrow F(x;y) = \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot y + k, \ k = 0$$

Logo a solução será:
$$F(x; y) = C \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot y = C$$

3. Para cada uma das equações seguintes determine a função mais geral f(x; y) por forma a ser uma equação diferencial exacta.

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

R:

Para f(x; y) ser uma equação diferencial exacta terá que se verificar o seguinte: $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$

Ora, sabendo que: $\underbrace{f(x;y)}_{M(x;y)} dx + \underbrace{\left(2y \cdot e^x + y^2 e^{3x}\right)}_{N(x;y)} dy = 0$, então teremos que determinar antes de

mais a derivada $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$:

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2y \cdot e^x + y^2 e^{3x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2y \cdot e^x \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(y^2 e^{3x} \right) = 2y \cdot \left(x \right)_x^y \cdot e^x + y^2 \cdot \left(3x \right)_x^y \cdot e^{3x} = 2y \cdot e^x + 3y^2 \cdot e^{3x}$$

Posto isto, teremos que:

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 2y \cdot e^x + 3y^2 \cdot e^{3x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial f(x; y)}{\partial y} = 2y \cdot e^x + 3y^2 \cdot e^{3x} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P\left(\frac{\partial f(x;y)}{\partial y}\right) = P_y\left(2y \cdot e^x + 3y^2 \cdot e^{3x}\right) \Leftrightarrow f(x;y) = P_y\left(2y \cdot e^x\right) + P_y\left(3y^2 \cdot e^{3x}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x;y) = 2 \cdot e^x \cdot P_y(y) + 3 \cdot e^{3x} \cdot P_y(y^2) \Leftrightarrow f(x;y) = 2 \cdot e^x \cdot \frac{y^{1+1}}{1+1} + 3 \cdot e^{3x} \cdot \frac{y^{2+1}}{2+1} + \phi(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x;y) = 2 \cdot e^x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} + 3 \cdot e^{3x} \cdot \frac{y^3}{3} + \phi(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x;y) = e^x \cdot y^2 + e^{3x} \cdot y^3 + \phi(x)$$

b)
$$[(y^2+1)\cdot\cos(x)]dx + f(x;y)dy = 0$$

R:

Para f(x; y) ser uma equação diferencial exacta terá que se verificar o seguinte: $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$

Ora, sabendo que: $\underbrace{\left[\left(y^2+1\right)\cdot\cos\left(x\right)\right]}_{M(x;y)}dx + \underbrace{f\left(x;y\right)}_{N(x;y)}dy = 0$, então teremos que determinar antes de

mais a derivada $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y}$:

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\left(y^2 + 1 \right) \cdot \cos(x) \right] = \cos(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y^2 + 1 \right) = 2y \cdot \cos(x)$$

Posto isto, teremos que:

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2y \cdot \cos(x) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial f(x; y)}{\partial x} = 2y \cdot \cos(x) \Leftrightarrow P\left(\frac{\partial f(x; y)}{\partial x}\right) = P_x(2y \cdot \cos(x)) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x; y) = P_x(2y \cdot \cos(x)) \Leftrightarrow f(x; y) = 2y \cdot P_x(\cos(x)) \Leftrightarrow f(x; y) = 2y \cdot sen(x) + \phi(y)$$