Contro Ludgua Amida 20150465	Santos
t callandar	CIV
a) $\frac{dy}{dx} + xy = ay$	
a = 5 + 1	$ m y = 6x - x^{2}/2 + C$ $e^{ m y } = e^{(6x - x^{2}/2 + C)}$ $ y = e^{6x - x^{2}/2 + C}$
$0 = 6$ $\frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 6y$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 6y - xy$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = y(6-x)$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = (6-x)dx$ $y = (6-x)dx$ $y = (6-x)dx$	$ y = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$ $ y = e$
b) $y = K \cdot \ell^{1/2}$ $\frac{dy + xy - 6y = 0}{dx}$ $y' = K \cdot \ell^{1/2} + y' = K \ell^{(x-x^2/2)}(6-x)$ $x' = 6x - x^{2/2}$ $dy = 6 - 2x/2$	
du/de = 6 - x . Substituto: (Ke 62-x/2) (6-x) + (K.e6x-x/2) (6-x)	C=0 e una dan paraired and onu 's c/20-

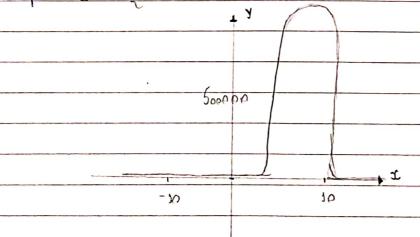
$$PV[: y(x_0) = y_0$$

$$5 = e^{35/2}$$

$$K = \frac{5}{e^{35/2}}$$

$$\therefore y = (e^{6x-\frac{x^{3}}{2}}) \cdot \frac{5}{e^{35/2}}$$

d) Gráfico: Galaco



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