

2ª. Lista de Exercícios EDO – Métodos Matemáticos
Separação variáveis
Prof. Paulo César Beggio

1) Resolva as equações diferenciais:

OBS: C e A são constantes arbitrárias.

a) $2x(y+3) + (x^2-4)\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$;

R: $y = \pm A(x^2-4)^{-1} - 3$.

b) $y(1+x^3)\frac{dy}{dx} + x^2(1+y^2) = 0$;

R: $y^2 = \frac{A}{\sqrt[3]{(1+x^3)^2}} - 1$.

c) $e^y \text{Sen}(x)dx - \text{Cos}^2(x)dy = 0$;

R: $\text{Sec}(x) + e^{-y} = C$.

d) $2ydx + (xy + 5x)dy = 0$;

R: $|y|^5 x^2 e^y = A$.

e) $(x^2 + 9)\frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 0$;

R: $y = \frac{\pm A}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}}$.

f) $xe^{-y} \text{Sen}(x)dx - ydy = 0$;

R: $\text{Sen}(x) - x.\text{Cos}(x) = e^y(y-1) + C$.

g) $y' = x - 1 + xy - y$;

R: $y = \pm Ae^{\frac{x^2}{2}-x} - 1$.

h) $e^{x+2y}dx - e^{2x-y}dy = 0$;

R: $y = -\frac{1}{3}\text{Ln}\{3e^{-x} - 3C\}$

i) $x^2 y^2 dy = (y+1)dx$;

R: $(y+1)^2 - 4(y+1) + \text{Ln}(y+1)^2 = A - \frac{2}{x}$.

j) $y\text{Ln}(x)\frac{dx}{dy} = \left(\frac{y+1}{x}\right)^2$;

R: $\frac{y^2}{2} + 2y + \text{Ln}(y) = C - \frac{x^3}{9} + \frac{x^3 \text{Ln}(x)}{3}$.

k) $\text{Sen}(3x)dx + 2y\text{Cos}^3(3x)dy = 0$;

R: $y^2 = -\frac{1}{6}\text{Sec}^2(3x) + C$