1) CLASSIFIQUE AS EQS QUANTO À ORDEM E LINEAR DARE. INDINE O TETOMO NÃO-LINEAR, QUANDO FOR O CASO.

FORMA GERAL DE UMA EDO LINEAR DE ORDEM M:

$$a_{n(x)}\frac{dy}{dx} + a_{n-1}(x)\frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n(x)}\frac{dy}{dx} + a_{n}(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + a_{n}(x$$

agex)=1-x | aok)=5 |
$$\gamma_1 \gamma' \neq \gamma'' \Rightarrow 1 = 70 \text{ TENCLA}$$
.

al(x)=-4x | . The LINEAR | de DR DEM

NESSE CASO:

$$\alpha_{L}(v) \frac{dP}{dv} + \alpha_{D}(v).P = g(v) =) \begin{array}{l} \alpha_{L}(v) = P \\ \alpha_{D}(v) = 2 \end{array}$$

$$g(v) = \frac{1}{2} + V^{2}$$

$$TETMO NÃO-LINGAR:$$

$$\alpha_{L}(v) = P$$

b)
$$\times \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 2\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^7 + y = 0$$
 EDO, ORDEM 3, NAG-LINEAR.

d)
$$t^2 dx + (x - tx - te^t) dt = 0$$
 $x = f(t) \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt}$
 $t^2 \frac{dx}{dt} + x - tx - te^t = 0$

2)
$$x^{3} \frac{d^{4}y}{dx^{4}} - x^{2} \frac{dy}{dx^{2}} + 4x \frac{dy}{dx} - 3y = 0$$
 $a_{4}(x) = x^{3} | a_{2}(x) = -x^{2} | a_{2}(x) = -3| | E_{3}(x), 4^{2} = 0$
 $a_{3}(x) = 0 | a_{2}(x) = 4x | g(x) = 0 | Linear

f) $\frac{d^{2}s}{dt^{2}} + 9.s = S_{2}n(s) | \frac{s}{s} = f(t) | a_{2}(t) = 1 | E_{3}(t) = 0 | a_{2}(t) = 0 | a_{3}(t) = 0 | a_{4}(t) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}$$

4 b) f(x)=2. ex-5. exx => y"-7y+12y=0 7= 2.2 - 5. ex y'= 62 - 20. 2 => y"= 182 - 802 4x 7"-7.7+12.7=18.2-80.e"-7[6.2-20e"+12[2.2-5e" = 188-80.8 - 42 2 + 140 8 + 24 8 - 60. ex $= e^{3x} \left[18 - 42 + 24 \right] + e^{4x} \left[-80 + 140 - 60 \right]$ c) Q(A) = (IT + C)2 => \frac{10}{44} = \frac{1}{4} $\frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\left(\pm^{\frac{1}{2}} + c_{1} \right)^{2} \right] \Longrightarrow \frac{dQ}{dt} = 2 \left(\pm^{\frac{1}{2}} + c_{1} \right) \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\pm^{\frac{1}{2}} + c_{1} \right) \right]$ $\frac{db}{dt} = \chi \left(t^2 + c_1 \right) \frac{1}{2} t^2 \implies \frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{t^2 + c_1}{t^2} \implies \frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + c_1}}{\sqrt{t^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{dQ}{dt}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + c_1}}{\sqrt{t^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{dQ}{dt}} = \sqrt{\frac{t^2 + c_1}{\sqrt{t^2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{dQ}{Q}} = \sqrt{\frac{t^2 + c_1}{\sqrt{t^2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{dQ}{dt}} = \sqrt$ COMO Q = (JE+C1) => [JQ = JE]+C1 (1) SUBSTITUINDO @ EM (1): de = vo on de = Ve

Q(4) & SOLVERD.

d)
$$V(x) = 5 + \frac{1}{8}(5x)$$
 , $\frac{dV}{dx} = 35 + V^2$ $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ \frac