- 1) CAMBIO DE VARIABLE.
- 2) FACTOR INTEGRANTE.

1). CAMBIO DE VARIABLE.

TOMEMOS M= 4/x . LUEGO, y= M.X, Y SI DERIVATIOS TENEMOS dy = Xdu + u dx (NO OLVIDAR QUE U ES FUNCIÓN DE X)

SUSTITUIMOS EN LA ECUACIÓN:

(*)
$$dy = \frac{x^5 + x^3y^2 + y}{x} dx$$
.
 $X du + u dx = (x^4 + x^4u^2 + u). dx$
REAGRUPATIOS:

$$X du = (x^{4} + x^{4}u^{2} + u - u) dx$$

 $X du = x^{4} (1 + u^{2}) dx$

$$\frac{du}{1+u^2} = x^3 dx.$$

INTEGRAMOS:

$$\int \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \int x^3 dx.$$

$$\arctan \left(u \right) = \frac{x^4}{4} + c.$$

$$\arctan \left(\frac{x^4}{4} + c \right) = \frac{x^4}{4} + c.$$

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QUEDA PENDIENTE LA VERIFICACIÓN. NOTA; DE (*) SE VE FACIL QUE LA ECNACIÓN PUEDE ESCRIBIRSE y'= X4 + 1 y + x2y2. LA ECUACIÓN ES UN EJEMPLO DE LA ECNACIÓN DE RICCATI, QUE SE CARACTERIZA POR SER CHADRÁTICA EN LA INCÓGNITA. EN WIKIPEDIA PUEDEN EN CONTRAR LA SOLUCIÓN GENERAL A ESTE PROBLEMA. 2) FACTOR INTEGRANTE PROPONEHOS UN FACTOR INTEGRANTE M=M(X2+y2).
NUESTRO OBJETIVO ES QUE LA ECUACIÓN MULTIPLICADA POR M SOA EXACTA. $\mathcal{M}\left(x^{5}+x^{3}y^{2}+y\right)dx \rightarrow \mathcal{M} dy = 0.$ (* *) $\rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\mu \left(x^5 + x^3 y^2 + y \right) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\mu x \right) .$ LLAMEMOS $Z = x^2 + y^2$. Derive mos: $\frac{dy}{dz}$. $2y(x^5 + x^3y^2 + y) + y(2x^3y + 1) = -\frac{dy}{dz} 2x.x - y$. REESCRIBIHOS PARA TENER VARIABLES SEPARADAS (4 y Z). $\frac{dy}{dz} \left(2yx^5 + 2x^3y^3 + 2y^2 + 2x^2 \right) = M \left(-2x^3y - 2 \right).$ dy [yx3(2x2+2y2)+22]= M(-2x3y-2) $\frac{dy}{dz}$ 27 $(yx^3+1) = \mu(-2x^3y-2)$

$$\frac{dy}{M} = \frac{-2x^3y - 2}{(yx^3 + 1)2z} dz.$$

$$\frac{dy}{M} = \frac{-2}{2z} dz = -\frac{dz}{z}.$$

INTEGRAMOS:

$$\int \frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \int -\frac{dz}{z} \implies \ln |\mu| = -\ln |z| + C,$$

$$Cell Z.$$

$$\implies M = \frac{K}{X^2 + y^2}, K \in \mathbb{R}.$$

OBSERVEHOS QUE K NO CUMPLE NINGÚN ROL EN (**), POR LO QUE PODEMOS TOMAR $M = \frac{1}{\chi^2 + y^2}$. LA ECUACIÓN

RESULTA:

$$\frac{x^{5} + x^{3}y^{2} + y}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx + \frac{-x}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dy = 0$$

Y ES EXACM.

BUSQUETIOS EL POTENCIAL DE (P,Q) =

$$= \left(\frac{x^5 + x^3 y^2 + y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2} \right), f(x,y).$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2} \implies f(x,y) = \int \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2} dy =$$

$$= \int \frac{-x}{x^{2}(1+(\frac{y}{x})^{2})} dy = \int \frac{-1}{x(1+(\frac{y}{x})^{2})} dy = -\arctan(\frac{y}{x}) + K(x)$$

ABEMAS,
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{x^5 + x^3y^2 + y}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, for Lo Que:

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-arctg \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) + K(x) \right) = \frac{x^5 + x^3y^2 + y}{x^2 + y^2}$
 $-\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^2} y \left(-1 \right) x^{-2} + K'(x) = \frac{x^3 \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) + y}{x^2 + y^2}$
 $\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + K'(x) = x^3 + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$
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MINET DE t:

$$\left|\frac{x^{4}}{4} - \operatorname{arctg}(x^{4})\right| = C$$
, $C \in \mathbb{R}$