AMALISIS II REPASO PARCIAL (1° CUAT 2020) 1) CONSIDERETOS LA EC. DIF.  $(y^2 - 3x) dx + (6y^3 - 2xy) dy = 0$ PROBAN QUE ADMITE UN FACTOR INTEGRANTE

L(X, y) = f(x + y2) con f: IR ->IR, y HALLAN

LNA SOLUCIÓN (IMPLICITA). LLATE  $P(x,y) = y^2 - 3x y Q(x,y) = 6y^3 - 2xy$ Luego:  $P_y = 2y$  (  $\neq$  LA EC. NO ES EXACTA  $Q_x = -2y$  ) BUSCO M = M(X+y2) PARA QUE LA ECUACION MP dx + MQ dy =0 SEA EXACTA. ESTO SUCEDE SI y solo Si: (MP)y = (MQ)x LLAMO Z= X+y2. LUEGO; MZyP+MPy=MZxQ+MQx m' 2y (y2-3x)+4 2y= m'.1. (6y3-2xy)+4 (-2y)  $\mu'(2y^3-6xy)-\mu'(6y^3-2xy) = -2yM-2yM$ M' (-4y3-4xy) = -4y M

$$\mu' (-4y)(y^2+x) = -4y \mu$$

$$\mu' = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mu' = \frac{1$$

= 
$$4y^3x - 2x^2y + 6y^5$$
 $\Rightarrow g(y) = 6y^5 \Rightarrow g(y) = y^6 + cte$ .

Final rente:  $f(xy) = -x^3 + y^4x - x^2y^2 + y^6 + cte$ .

LAS SOLUCIONES A LA ECUACIÓN SON LAS CURVAS DE NIVEL DE  $f$ :

 $-x^3 + y^4x - x^2y^2 + y^6 = k$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ .

2) Consideretos ca ec. Dif.

 $x'' - kx' + (k-1)x = 0$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ .

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6) Determinar los valores de  $k \in \mathbb{R}$  Para los cuaciós existen soluciones  $X(t)$  que verlitida  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Lim  $x(t) = 0$ ,  $y$  describir dichas solucides  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

2) Considere El Polinotido Asociado  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ .

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$$\begin{array}{c} = \underbrace{k \pm |k-2|}_{2} \\ \text{CASOS} (k>2) \longrightarrow |k-z| = k-2. \\ \longrightarrow \lambda = \underbrace{k \pm (k-2)}_{2} \\ \lambda = \underbrace{2k-2}_{2} = k-1 \\ \text{LA MATRIZ ASOURDA AL PROBLEMA } = S \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1-k & k \end{pmatrix} \\ \lambda = k-1 & \text{ker} \begin{pmatrix} k-1 & -1 \\ k-1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ k-1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \lambda = 1 & \text{ker} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ k-1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ k-1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \lambda = 1 & \text{ker} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ k-1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \lambda = 1 & \text{ker} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ k-1 & +1 \end{pmatrix} + C_{2} e^{t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \lambda = k + 1 \\ \lambda = k + 2 \\ \lambda = k + 2 \\ \lambda = k + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \lambda = k \pm (2-k) \\ \lambda = k + 1 \\ \lambda = k + 1$$

$$\begin{split} & X_{2}(t) = C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \frac{1}{5}\right), \text{ cm} \\ & S_{2}e^{2} / \binom{1-1}{1-1} \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \binom{1}{1} \\ & \longrightarrow X_{2}(t) = C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & \longrightarrow X_{2}(t) = C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & (k-1) = (k-1)t + C_{2}e^{t} \\ & (k-1) = (k-1)t \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t}\left(t\binom{1}{1} + \binom{1}{1}\right) \\ & X(t) = C_{1}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t} + C_{2}e^{t} + C$$

⇒> beben ser C1=C2=0; X=0.

-> (k=1) X(+)= C1+C2et

3) LA EC. DIF. Xy"-y'-(1+X)y=0, X>0,

ADMITE UNA SOLUCIÓN DE LA FORMA y,(x)=emx,

mel?

a) HALLAR M.

b) HALLAR M.

c) HALLAR LA SOLUCIÓN GRAL. DE LA ECUACIÓN

a) DERIVO: y,(x)= memx

y,'(x)= m²emx

ENTONCES, COMO J, ES SOLUCIÓN:

$$x m^{2} e^{mx} + m e^{mx} - (1+x) e^{mx} = 0$$

$$x m^{2} - m - (1+x) = 0$$

$$x (m^{2} - 1) + (-1 - m) = 0$$

$$-1 - m = 0$$

$$-1$$

FECHA

$$XW'=(2x+1)W$$

$$W'=2+1 \implies integrends$$

$$W = 2x+ln |x|+C = (CEIR)$$

$$v' = k \times e^{2x} \Rightarrow v = k \int x e^{2x} =$$

$$= k \left[ x e^{2x} - \int 12e^{2x} dx \right] =$$

$$= 2 \left[ \frac{xe^{2x}}{2} - 2 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right] + C =$$

$$= k \left( \frac{xe^{2x} - e^{2x}}{2} \right) + C \left( ceR \right)$$

Tomo 
$$V(x) = \frac{xe^{2x}}{3} - e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_2(x) = \frac{xe^x}{2} - e^x = e^x(\frac{x}{2} - 1)$$

SOL. GRAL:

a) TRANSFORMAN LA EC. EN UN SISTEMA DE ORDEN b) HALLAR TODOS LOS PTOS. DE EQ., Y ANALIZAR SU ESTABILIDAD. C) ESBOZAR EL MAGRAMA DE FASE ALREGEAUR DEL ORIGEN. a) LLAMO w=x'=-yw'=x''=coo(2x)x'++6 sen(x)  $\rightarrow$   $X' = \omega$   $= \omega$ .  $\omega' = \omega (2x) X' + 6 sen(x).$  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{\infty} \omega = 0$   $\lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{\infty} \omega = 0$  $D \mp (x, \omega) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 \sin(2x) \omega + \cos(x) \cos(2x) \end{pmatrix}$ DF(KTT,0)= ( ) DE ACUERDO 1 A LA PARIDAD DE Q. (+ PAR, - IMPAR)

 $k MR DF(k\pi,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

p(x)= x(x-1)-6= x -x-6=0 sie

 $|\lambda = 3|$   $|\lambda = -2|$ 

 $DF(k\pi,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

 $P(\lambda) = \lambda (\lambda - 1) + 6 = \lambda^2 - \lambda + 6 = 0$ 

 $\lambda = 1 \pm \sqrt{23} i$ 

CONO Re(X) YO EN LOS DOS CASOS, VALE EL

TEO DE LINEALIZACIÓN.

R PAR! -2 < 0 < 3 --> TODOS INESTABLES

k IMPAR Re(1)= 1 >0 -> TODOS INESTABLES

$$ker(\frac{-2}{-6},\frac{-1}{-3})=\langle (1,-2)\rangle$$
  $(\lambda=-2)$ 

$$\left(\frac{3}{-6},\frac{-1}{2}\right)=\left(\left(\frac{1}{3},3\right)\right)$$
  $(\lambda=3)$ 

ENTONCES:

