ANALISIS II - ANALISIS MATERATIO II - MATERATICA 3

TEÓRIGA 14

Ecuciones diferenciales

Fjeurblog.

1 Tua fort who se munere en linea recta a relocidad t a tiempo t. Calculor la posición de la fort who si sabones que en el tiempo inicial t=0, estaba en la fosicióno.

301: XIt) = posición de la partícula a tiempot. Saloumes: X(0)=0, X'(+)=t jX(+)?

Como $x'(t)=t=0 x(t)=\frac{t^2}{2}+c = 0 x(t)=\frac{t^2}{2}$

12 Hallor todas les fruciones & para les craes les tectar taugente en coda toEIR se hoce o en tot1.

Sol: X(t) = función rectar tang en (to, X(to)) L(t) = x'(to)(t-to) + x(to)

=> L_b(b+1)=0 => X'(to)+X(to)=> Hoer tenemos X'(t)+X(t)=> HEIR. ¿ columo resol remos?

$$\frac{X'(t) = -X(t)}{X(t)} = -1$$

$$\int \frac{X(t)}{X(t)} dt = -\int 1 dt$$

u=x(t) du=x'(t)dt $\int u du=lu | u = lu | x(t)|$

_p lulxltll = -t+c ceR.

=> elulx(+) | = et+c

=D |XL411 = et.ec

soluciones: XLH= kEt LER.

Defiliation:

· lua ecración diferencial ordinaria es ma ecración de la frua

F(t, x(t), x'(t), ..., x(w)(t)) = 0

donde la incôquita es la fucción X(+).

- Et orden de la enación está dodo for el manyor orden de derivada que oparea. Así, na ecuación ordinaria de orden 1 es de lo formo $F(t_i \times_i \times') = 0$.
- · Evando podunos dispejor x' tenanos ma escritura de la forma $x' = f(t_i x)$

Quereurs encontrer soluciones breurs es ducir, 6^t, du ecuaciones dof. ordinauras que estén diffuidos en interrens!

Ejembles:

Let los ejemplos auteniros x'(t) = t \rightarrow orden $\Delta \wedge f(t_i x) = t$ $x'(t) = -x(t) \rightarrow \text{orden } \Delta \wedge f(t_i x) = x(t)$ $\rightarrow \ln(4+|x'|) = \frac{x'x'}{1+t^2}$ $\rightarrow \text{hay we folds}$ $\rightarrow \ln(4+|x'|) = \frac{x'x'}{1+t^2}$ $\rightarrow \text{hay we folds}$

Hay métodos que resuel ren dutermino do tipo de ecuaciones.

Ejemples:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\boxed{11} & x' = \pm x & , & x(0) = 1 \\
\hline
Sol: & x'l \pm 1 = \pm x(\pm) \implies & x'l \pm 1 = \pm \\
= 0 & \int x'l \pm 1 & dt = \int t dt & = 0 & \ln|x| \pm 1 & = \frac{t^2}{2} + c \\
\hline
\text{privalina} & \frac{t^2}{2} & \text{lul}|x| \pm 1 & = \frac{t^2}{2} + c
\end{array}$$

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\text{So$$

=> $|x|t|=e^{t^2/2}$. $e^c=b \times lt=e^{t^2/2}$. k choperoxis)

Cormo $x(0)=k=1-b \times lt=e^{t^2/2}$ $k \in \mathbb{R}$

Tenemos ma evarevén dif. de la fruca
$$X' = f(X) \cdot g(X)$$
 $X'(X) = f(X(X)) \cdot g(X)$

la Idua es lo Sigui ente: $\frac{X'(t+1)}{f(x(t+1))} = g(t+1).$

gi F(s) es ma primitira de $\frac{1}{f(s)}$ (F(s)= $\frac{1}{f(s)}$)
y G(t) es mo primitira de g(t)

$$\frac{d}{dt} F(x|t) = \frac{d}{dt} G(t)$$

y se trata de dispejor XLLI de esta Ecuarerón.

Ejemplo: Resolver
$$\begin{cases} x' = \sqrt{x} \\ x(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol: es du tipo x'= f(x(t)). g(t) con f(s)=15
y g(t)=1. Aplicames el método:

$$X'=VX$$
 $X'=1$ $X'=1$ $X'=1$ YX $YX'=1+C$

Como
$$X(0) = 0$$
, $C = 0$ y: $X(t) = \frac{t^2}{4}$

doserración importante:

$$\sqrt{X(t)} = \frac{t}{2}$$
 = $\sqrt{t} \times 0$. Pero podumos polungor \sqrt{t} a $t < 0$ and: $\sqrt{t} = \left(\frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{t}{4}\right)$ o $t < 0$

 $=D \times es us solución def. en <math>\mathbb{R}$ de (x'=fx) (x(o)=0)

No es vuico ja que X(X) =0 H+E112 también es solución.

Sistemos de ecuariones dif:

Sea T(t) la trayectorna de mo port colo en \mathbb{R}^2 que se muche de accuerdo a me campo de relocidades V(t, x, y, z)

Si T(t) = (x(t), y(t), Z(t)) + eureurs:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = V_1(t_1, x(t), \dot{y}(t), \dot{z}(t)) \\ \dot{y}(t) = V_2(t_1, x(t), \dot{y}(t), \dot{z}(t)) \\ \dot{z}(t) = V_3(t_1, x(t), \dot{y}(t), \dot{z}(t)) \end{cases}$$

__ & gistemes du renariones dif. de volunt.

Si tenemos mo ecraevón def. de arden me la podemos reducir a me sistema de me ecraevones dif. con me mosgritas de ordens.

$$|M=2|$$

$$X'' = f(t_1 \times t_1 \times t_2)$$

$$Xo = X$$

$$X_1 = X'$$

$$X_1 = f(t_1 \times t_2 \times t_3)$$

$$X_1 = f(t_1 \times t_2 \times t_3)$$

$$X_2 = X_1$$

$$X_3 = X_1$$

$$X_4 = X_1$$

en general:
$$x^{(u)} = f(t_i x_i x_i x_i') - i x^{(u-i)}$$

 $x_0 = x$
 $x_1 = x'$
 $x_2 = x''$
 $x_1 = x_2$
 $x_2 = x''$

· lu coso que ramos a estration en ditable: Sistemos livedes:

$$\begin{cases} X_{1} = a_{11} \times 1 + a_{12} \times 2 + \cdots + a_{1m} \times m \\ X_{2} = a_{21} \times 1 + a_{22} \times 2 + \cdots + a_{2m} \times m \\ \vdots \\ X_{m} = a_{m1} \times 1 + \cdots - \cdots + a_{mm} \times m \end{cases}$$

donde los funciones (aij = aij(t)) son ordinus. Gillamanos $(aij(t))_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^{u \times u}$ escribanos $(x'(t) = A(t) \times (t)$

Si los fruciones aij no depender de t decimos que es lu sistema literal a coeficientes Constantes.