

MI3 Sección A

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CLASE

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ECUACIONES DIFERENCIALES LINEALES DE ORDEN SUPERIOR

ECUACIONES DIFERENCIALES NO HOMOGENEAS

MÉTODO VARIACIÓN DE PARÁMETROS

MÉTODO VARIACIÓN DE PARÁMETROS

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El método se utiliza para resolver EDO de orden superior no homogéneas con coeficientes constante y cualquier expresión de $g(x)$, en especial para expresiones como $\tan(x)$, $\csc(x)$, $\ln x$ o expresiones racionales

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = g(x)$$

Recordando que la solución general de una E D No Homogénea es

$$y(x) = y_c + y_p$$

En variación de parámetros se plantea y_p como

$$y_p = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2$$

Donde u_1 y u_2 son funciones desconocidas que deber ser determinadas.

PROCEDIMIENTO

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1. Estandarizar la E D $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x) = g(x)$,
El coeficiente de la mayor derivada debe ser uno.
2. Encontrar la E D Homogénea Asociada

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x) = 0$$

3. Resolver la ED Homogénea Asociada para obtener la función complementaria y_c
4. Identificar las funciones y_1 y y_2 se obtienen de y_c ($y_c = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$)
5. Plantear $y_p = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2$
6. Encontrar los wronskianos (w, w_1 y w_2)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Para } w & \text{Para } w_1 & \text{Para } w_2 \\ w = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} & w_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_2 \\ g(x) & y_2' \end{vmatrix} & w_2 = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & 0 \\ y_1' & g(x) \end{vmatrix} \end{array}$$

7. Encontrar las funciones u_1 y u_2 , utilizando los wronskianos encontrados.

$$u_1 = \int \frac{w_1}{w} dx \quad u_2 = \int \frac{w_2}{w} dx$$

8. Encontrar $y_p = \overset{\curvearrowright}{u_1} y_1 + \overset{\curvearrowright}{u_2} y_2$

9. Dar la solución general.

$$y(x) = y_c + y_p$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$

Si la EDO es de orden 3

Se tendrían y_1 , y_2 y y_3 por lo tanto $y_c = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + c_3 y_3$

La solución particular

$$y_p = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2 + u_3 y_3$$

$$u_1 = \int \frac{w_1}{w} dx, \quad u_2 = \int \frac{w_2}{w} dx, \quad u_3 = \int \frac{w_3}{w} dx$$

Encontrar los wronskianos (w, w_1, w_2, w_3)

$$w = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ y_1' & y_2' & y_3' \\ y_1'' & y_2'' & y_3'' \end{vmatrix} \quad w_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_2 & y_3 \\ 0 & y_2' & y_3' \\ g(x) & y_2'' & y_3'' \end{vmatrix} \quad w_2 = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & 0 & y_3 \\ y_1' & 0 & y_3' \\ y_1'' & g(x) & y_3'' \end{vmatrix} \quad w_3 = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & 0 \\ y_1' & y_2' & 0 \\ y_1'' & y_2'' & g(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

Resuelva

"Variación Parámetros"

$$2y'' + 8y = 2 \sec 2x \quad | :2$$

$$Y(x) = Y_c + Y_p$$

Estandarizar la E D, el coeficiente de la mayor derivada debe ser uno.

Y_c :

$$2y'' + 8y = 2 \sec 2x$$

$$y'' + 4y = \sec 2x \quad \leftarrow g(x)$$

Encontrar la E D Homogénea Asociada

$$y'' + 4y = 0$$

Ecuación Característica

$$r^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$r_c = \pm 2i$$

$$y_c = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sen 2x$$

$$Y_c = C_1 Y_1 + C_2 Y_2$$

Identificar las funciones y_1 y y_2 de y_c ($y_c = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$)

$$y_1 = \cos 2x \quad y_2 = \sen 2x$$

Plantear $y_p = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2$

$$y_p = u_1 \cos 2x + u_2 \sin 2x$$

$$\rightarrow u_1 = \int \frac{w_1}{w} dx$$

$$\rightarrow u_2 = \int \frac{w_2}{w} dx$$

Encontrar los wronskianos (w, w_1 y w_2)

$$y_1 = \cos 2x \quad y_2 = \sin 2x \quad g(x) = \sec 2x$$

Para w

$$w = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$w = \begin{vmatrix} \cos 2x & \sin 2x \\ -2 \sin 2x & 2 \cos 2x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$w = 2 \cos^2(2x) + 2 \sin^2(2x)$$

$$w = 2(\cos^2 2x + \sin^2 2x)$$

$$w = 2$$

Para w_1

$$w_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_2 \\ g(x) & y_2' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$w_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \sin 2x \\ \sec 2x & 2 \cos 2x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$w_1 = 0 * (2 \cos 2x) - \sin 2x * \sec 2x$$

$$w_1 = -\tan 2x$$

Para w_2

$$w_2 = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & 0 \\ y_1' & g(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$w_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \cos 2x & 0 \\ -2 \sin 2x & \sec 2x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$w_2 = \cos 2x * \sec 2x - 0 * (-2 \sin 2x)$$

$$w_2 = \cos 2x * \sec 2x$$

$$w_2 = 1$$

$$w = 2$$

$$w_1 = -\tan 2x$$

$$w_2 = 1$$

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Encontrar las funciones u_1 y u_2 , utilizando los wronskianos encontrados.

$$u_1 = \int \frac{w_1}{w} dx, \quad u_2 = \int \frac{w_2}{w} dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\operatorname{sen} 2x}{\cos 2x} dx$$

$$u_1 = \int \frac{w_1}{w} dx = \int -\frac{\tan 2x}{2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\operatorname{sen} 2x}{\cos 2x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln |\cos 2x| \quad \checkmark$$

$$z = \cos 2x$$

$$dz = -2 \operatorname{sen} 2x dx$$

$$\frac{dz}{-2} = \operatorname{sen} 2x dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{z}\right) \int \frac{dz}{z}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \ln z = \frac{1}{4} \ln \cos 2x$$

$$u_2 = \int \frac{w_2}{w} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

Encontrando y_p

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{4} \ln |\cos 2x|, \quad u_2 = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$y_p = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2$$

$$y_p = u_1 \cos 2x + u_2 \sin 2x$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{4} \ln |\cos 2x| \cos 2x + \frac{x}{2} \sin 2x \quad \checkmark \text{ solución particular}$$

$$y(x) = y_c + y_p$$

$$y_c = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x$$

$$y(x) = \underbrace{c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x}_{y_c} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{4} \ln |\cos 2x| \cos 2x + \frac{x}{2} \sin 2x}_{y_p} \rightarrow$$

Resuelva

$$3y'' + 3y = 3 \tan x \quad | :3$$

"Variación de Parámetros"

$$Y(x) = Y_c + Y_p$$

Estandarizar la E D, el coeficiente de la mayor derivada debe ser uno.

$$y'' + y = \tan x$$

Y_c :

* $y'' + y = \tan x \leftarrow g(x)$

Encontrar la E D Homogénea Asociada

$$y'' + y = 0$$

Ecuación Característica

$$r^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$r_c = \pm i$$

$$y_c = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sen x$$

$$Y_c = C_1 Y_1 + C_2 Y_2$$

Identificar las funciones y_1 y y_2 de y_c ($y_c = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$)

$$y_1 = \cos x \quad y_2 = \sen x$$

Y_c :

Plantear $y_p = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2$

$$y_p = u_1 \cos x + u_2 \sin x$$

$$\checkmark \quad u_1 = \int \frac{w_1}{w} dx$$

$$\checkmark \quad u_2 = \int \frac{w_2}{w} dx$$

Encontrar los wronskianos (w , w_1 y w_2)

$$y_1 = \cos x \quad y_2 = \sin x \quad g(x) = \tan x$$

Para w

$$w = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$w = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$w = \cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x)$$

$$w = 1$$

Para w_1

$$w_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_2 \\ g(x) & y_2' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$w_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \sin x \\ \tan x & \cos x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$w_1 = 0 * (\cos x) - \sin x * \tan x$$

$$w_1 = -\sin x * \tan x$$

Para w_2

$$w_2 = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & 0 \\ y_1' & g(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$w_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & 0 \\ -\sin x & \tan x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$w_2 = \cos x * \tan x - 0 * (-\sin x)$$

$$w_2 = \sin x$$

$w = \cos x \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)$

$$w = 1$$

$$w_1 = -\operatorname{sen} x * \tan x$$

$$w_2 = \operatorname{sen} x$$

Encontrar las funciones u_1 y u_2 , utilizando los wronskianos encontrados.

$$u_1 = \int \frac{w_1}{w} dx, \quad u_2 = \int \frac{w_2}{w} dx$$

$$u_1 = \int \frac{w_1}{w} dx = \int \frac{-\operatorname{sen} x * \tan x}{1} dx = - \int \operatorname{sen} x \left(\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} \right) dx = - \int \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\cos x} dx = - \int \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x)}{\cos x} dx$$

$$u_1 = - \int \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x)}{\cos x} dx = - \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx + \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos x} dx = - \int \sec x dx + \int \cos x dx$$

$$u_1 = -\ln|\sec x + \tan x| + \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$u_2 = \int \frac{w_2}{w} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{1} dx = \int \operatorname{sen} x dx = -\cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x &= 1 \\ \operatorname{sen}^2 x &= 1 - \cos^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_p = u_1 \zeta_1 + u_2 \zeta_2$$

Encontrando y_p

$$u_1 = -\ln|\sec x + \tan x| + \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$u_2 = -\cos x$$

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$$y_p = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2$$

$$y_p = \underbrace{u_1}_{\text{blue circle}} \underbrace{\cos x}_{\text{blue underline}} + \underbrace{u_2}_{\text{blue circle}} \underbrace{\operatorname{sen} x}_{\text{blue underline}}$$

$$y_p = (-\ln|\sec x + \tan x| + \operatorname{sen} x) \underbrace{(\cos x)}_{\text{blue underline}} - \underbrace{\cos x (\operatorname{sen} x)}_{\text{blue underline}}$$

$$y_p = -\ln|\sec x + \tan x| \cos x + \cancel{\operatorname{sen} x (\cos x)} - \cancel{\operatorname{sen} x (\cos x)}$$

$$y_p = -\ln|\sec x + \tan x| \cos x \quad \checkmark$$

$$y(x) = y_c + y_p$$

$$y_c = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$y(x) = \underbrace{c_1 \cos x + c_2 \operatorname{sen} x}_{\text{blue underline, } y_c} - \underbrace{\ln|\sec x + \tan x| \cos x}_{\text{blue underline, } y_p} \quad \checkmark$$

PRUEBA DE CONOCIMIENTO

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Determine la solución general de la siguiente Ecuación Diferencial

"Variación de parámetros"

Resuelva

$$2y''' + 8y' = 2 \sec 2x \quad | : 2$$

$$y''' + 4y' = \sec 2x$$

$g(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_c: \\ y''' + 4y' &= 0 \\ r^3 + 4r &= 0 \\ r(r^2 + 4) &= 0 \\ r &= 0, \pm 2i \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_c = C_1 + C_2 \cos 2x + C_3 \sin 2x$$

$Y_1 = 1 \quad Y_2 = \cos 2x \quad Y_3 = \sin 2x$

$$Y_p = U_1 Y_1 + U_2 Y_2 + U_3 Y_3$$

$$Y_p = U_1(1) + U_2 \cos 2x + U_3 \sin 2x$$

$$U_1 = \int \frac{w_1}{w} dx; \quad U_2 = \int \frac{w_2}{w} dx; \quad U_3 = \int \frac{w_3}{w} dx$$

w

w_1

w_2

w_3

PRUEBA DE CONOCIMIENTO

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Determine la solución general de la siguiente Ecuación Diferencial

$$2y''' + 8y' = 2 \sec 2x$$
$$y''' + 4y' = \sec 2x \quad \text{(*)}$$

$$y_c = c_1 + c_2 \cos 2x + c_3 \sin 2x$$

$$y_1 = 1 \quad y_2 = \cos 2x \quad y_3 = \sin 2x \quad g(x) = \sec 2x$$

$$w = 8 \quad w_1 = 2 \sec 2x \quad w_2 = -2 \quad w_3 = -2 \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{8} \ln |\sec 2x + \tan 2x| \quad u_2 = -\frac{x}{4} \quad u_3 = \frac{1}{8} \ln |\cos 2x|$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{8} \ln |\sec 2x + \tan 2x| - \frac{x}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \ln |\cos 2x| \sin 2x$$

$$y(x) = \underbrace{c_1 + c_2 \cos 2x + c_3 \sin 2x}_{y_c} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{8} \ln |\sec 2x + \tan 2x| - \frac{x}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \ln |\cos 2x| \sin 2x}_{y_p} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{en}$$