

EJERCICIOS ECUACIONES DIFERENCIALES

$$1. \begin{cases} (4x^2 - 2y^2) dx = 2xy dy \\ y(1) = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$(4x^2 - 2y^2) dx = 2xy dy \rightarrow \frac{(4x^2 - 2y^2) dx}{dx} = \frac{2xy dy}{dy}$$

$$4x^2 - 2y^2 = 2xy y' \rightarrow \underbrace{4x^2 - 2y^2}_M = \underbrace{2xy y'}_N = 0$$

¿Son iguales M y N?

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = -2y$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} &= -2y \\ \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} &= -2y \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ sí son iguales } \rightarrow \exists \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = M(x, y) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = N(x, y) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -2y$$

Hallar f en M

$$\frac{df}{dx} = M(x, y) \Rightarrow f' = M = 2x^2 - y^2 \rightarrow f = \int 2x^2 - y^2 dx$$

$$\rightarrow f = \frac{2x^3}{3} - y^2 x + R(y)$$

$$\frac{df}{dy} = N(x, y) \Rightarrow \underbrace{\left[-2xy + R'(y) \right]}_{f \text{ derivado respecto de } y} = -2xy \rightarrow R'(y) = 0$$

Buscamos un $R'(y)$ tal que $R'(y) = 0$
 $R(y) = 0$

Solución: Sustituimos f con $R(y)$

$$f = \frac{2x^3}{3} - y^2 x + 0$$

$$\frac{2x^3}{3} - y^2 x = C$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2x^3}{3} - x = C \\ y &= -1 \Rightarrow \frac{2x^3}{3} - x = C \end{aligned}$$

$$y = -\sqrt{\frac{3C - 2x^3}{x}}$$

$$3 = -\sqrt{\frac{3C - 2}{1}}$$

$$3^2 = -(3C - 2)$$

$$9 + 2 = -3C$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{11}{3} = C}$$

$$y(1) = 3$$

$$y = -\sqrt{-11 - 2x^3}$$

$$y = -\sqrt{-11}$$

Solution :

$$\boxed{y = -\sqrt{\frac{-11 - 2x^3}{x}}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} y'' + 4y = -4 \sin(2x) \\ y(0) = -1 \\ y'(0) = 4 \end{cases}$$

Ecuac. diferencial ordinaria

$$P(x) = x^2 + 4$$

$$x^2 = -4 \rightarrow x = 0 \pm 2i$$

$$\text{raíces: } 0 \pm 2i \begin{cases} e^{0x} \sin(2x) = \sin(2x) \\ e^{0x} \cos(2x) = \cos(2x) \end{cases}$$

$$y_h(x) = C_1 \sin(2x) + C_2 \cos(2x)$$

C_1, C_2, A, B

Solución particular $y_p = Ax \sin(2x) + Bx \cos(2x)$

$$y = Ax \sin(2x) + Bx \cos(2x)$$

$$y' = A \sin(2x) + 2Ax \cos(2x) + B \cos(2x) - 2Bx \sin(2x)$$

$$y'' = 2A \cos(2x) + 2A \cos(2x) - 4Ax \sin(2x) - 2B \sin(2x) - 2B \sin(2x) -$$

$$- 4Bx \cos(2x) = 4A \cos(2x) - 4Ax \sin(2x) - 4B \sin(2x) - 4Bx \cos(2x)$$

Sustituimos:

$$4A \cos(2x) - 4Ax \sin(2x) - 4B \sin(2x) - 4Bx \cos(2x) + 4Ax \sin(2x) + 4Bx \cos(2x) =$$

$$= -4 \sin(2x)$$

$$4A \cos(2x) - 4B \sin(2x) = -4 \sin(2x)$$

$$\begin{cases} -4B = -4 \\ 4A = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} B = 1 \\ A = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y_p = x \cos(2x)$$

$$y(x) = x \cos(2x) + C_1 \sin(2x) + C_2 \cos(2x)$$

condiciones iniciales:

$$y(x) = x \cos(2x) + C_1 \sin(2x) + C_2 \cos(2x)$$

$$y(0) = -1 = 0 + 0 + C_2 \rightarrow \boxed{C_2 = -1}$$

$$y'(x) = \cos(2x) - 2x \sin(2x) + 2C_1 \cos(2x) - 2C_2 \sin(2x) \rightarrow$$

$$y(0) = 4 = 1 - 0 + 2C_1 - 0 \rightarrow 3 = 2C_1 \rightarrow \boxed{C_1 = 3/2}$$

$$\boxed{y(x) = x \cos(2x) + \frac{3 \sin(2x)}{2} - \cos(2x)}$$

$$3. y' - 6y = 5e^{6x} y^4 \rightarrow y' = 5e^{6x} y^4 + 6y$$

① Hallamos z

$$z = y^{1-4}$$

$$z = y^{-3}$$

$$z' = -3y^{-4} \cdot y'$$

$$z' = -3y^{-4}(5e^{6x} y^4 + 6y)$$

$$z' = -15e^{6x} - 18 \frac{y^{-3}}{z}$$

② igualar a 0

$$z' + 18z = 0$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -18z$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{z} = \int -18 dx$$

$$\log(z) = -18x + C$$

$$\boxed{z = Ke^{-18x}}$$

③ hacer variable K

$$z = K(x) e^{-18x}$$

$$z' = K'(x) \cdot e^{-18x} - 18K(x) e^{-18x}$$

④ Sustituimos

$$K'(x) e^{-18x} - 18K(x) e^{-18x} + 18K(x) e^{-18x} = -15e^{6x}$$

$$K'(x) = \frac{-15e^{6x}}{e^{-18x}} = -15 \cdot e^{24x}$$

⑤ Hallar $K(x)$

$$K(x) = \int -15e^{24x} dx = -\frac{15}{24} \int e^{24x} dx = -\frac{15}{24} e^{24x} + C$$

$$z = \frac{1}{y^3} \Rightarrow \boxed{y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{5/8 e^{-18x}} + C e^{-48x}}}$$

⑥ Solución

$$z = \left(\frac{-15}{24} e^{24x} + C \right) e^{-11x} = \frac{-5}{8} e^{-8x} + C e^{-8x}$$

4.
$$\begin{cases} y'' + 6y' + 9y = 6e^{-3x} + 18 \\ y(0) = 2 \\ y'(0) = 25 \end{cases}$$

Ecu. diferencial homog. asociada

$$P(x) = x^2 + 6x + 9 = (x+3)(x+3) \quad \text{raíces: } -3 \text{ mlt } 2 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow e^{-3x} \times e^{-3x} \quad y_h = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 x e^{-3x}, \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$V = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 36}}{2 - 1} = -3$$

Solu. particular. $y_p = Ax^2 e^{-3x} \rightarrow y_p = Ax^2 e^{-3x} + A x e^{-3x} + B$

$$y = Ax^2 e^{-3x} + A x e^{-3x} + B$$

$$y' = 2Ax e^{-3x} - 3Ax^2 e^{-3x} + A e^{-3x} - 3A x e^{-3x} = 2Ax e^{-3x} - 3Ax^2 e^{-3x} + A e^{-3x} - 3A x e^{-3x}$$

$$= 4A e^{-3x} - 3Ax^2 e^{-3x} - 3A x e^{-3x} + A e^{-3x}$$

$$y'' = -3(4A e^{-3x} - 3Ax^2 e^{-3x} - 3A x e^{-3x} + A e^{-3x}) - 6Ax e^{-3x} + 9Ax^2 e^{-3x}$$

$$= -4A e^{-3x} - 3Ax^2 e^{-3x} - 3A x e^{-3x} + 9Ax^2 e^{-3x}$$

Substituir: ~~$4A e^{-3x} - 3Ax^2 e^{-3x} - 3A x e^{-3x} + A e^{-3x} - 6Ax e^{-3x} + 9Ax^2 e^{-3x}$~~

$$-4A e^{-3x} - 3Ax^2 e^{-3x} + 9Ax^2 e^{-3x} + 6A e^{-3x} - 6A x e^{-3x} - 18A x^2 e^{-3x} + 9Ax^2 e^{-3x} + 9A x e^{-3x} + 9B = 6e^{-3x} + 18$$

$$2A e^{-3x} + 9B = 6e^{-3x} + 18$$

$$\begin{cases} 2A = 6 \\ 9B = 18 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A = 3 \\ B = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$y_p = 3x^2 e^{-3x} + 3x e^{-3x} + 2$$

Condición Inicial

$$y(x) = 3x^2 e^{-3x} + 3x e^{-3x} + 2 + C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 x e^{-3x}$$

$$y'(x) = 6x e^{-3x} - 9x^2 e^{-3x} + 3e^{-3x} - 9x e^{-3x} - 3C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^{-3x} - 3C_2 x e^{-3x}$$

$$y(0) = 2 = 0 + 0 + 2 + C_1 + 0 \rightarrow \boxed{C_1 = 0}$$

$$y'(0) = 25 = 0 + 0 + 3 - 0 - 0 + C_2 - 0 \rightarrow \boxed{C_2 = 22}$$

$$\text{solu: } \boxed{y(x) = 3x^2 e^{-3x} + 3x e^{-3x} + 2 + 22x e^{-3x}}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \begin{cases} y' + xy = 3xe^{x^2} \\ y(0) = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \underline{y' + xy = 0}$$

$$y' = -xy \rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = -x dx \rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -x dx \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \log(y) = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C \rightarrow y = e^{-x^2/2} \cdot R = R \cdot e^{-x^2/2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Hallar variable } R(x) \rightarrow R'(x)$$

$$y = R(x) e^{-x^2/2}$$

$$y' = R(x)' e^{-x^2/2} - x R(x) \cdot e^{-x^2/2}$$

3 Sustituimos en la Ecu. principal

$$R(x)' e^{-x^2/2} - x R(x) e^{-x^2/2} + x R(x) e^{-x^2/2} = 3x e^{x^2}$$

$$R(x)' = \frac{3x e^{x^2}}{e^{-x^2/2}} = 3x e^{3/2 x^2} = 3x \cdot e^{3/2 x^2}$$

4 Hallar $R(x)$

$$R(x) = \frac{3}{3/2} \int 3x e^{3/2 x^2} dx = e^{3/2 x^2} + C$$

$$\left(\frac{3x^2}{2} \right)' = 3x$$

5) Sustituir

$$y = (e^{3/2 x^2} + C) e^{-x^2/2}$$

$$\boxed{y = e^{x^2} + C e^{-x^2/2}}$$

6) Solución

$$y(0) = 2$$

$$2 = e^{0^2} + C e^{-0^2/2}$$

$$2 = 1 + C$$

$$\boxed{C = 1}$$

$$\boxed{y = e^{x^2} + e^{-x^2/2}}$$

⑥ solución

$$y(0) = 2$$

$$2 = e^{0^2} + C e^{-0^2/2}$$

$$2 = 1 + C$$

$$C = 2 - 1 \rightarrow \boxed{C = 1}$$

$$\boxed{y = e^{x^2} + e^{-x^2/2}}$$

$$(6) \quad 2xy - 3x^2y^2 + (x^2 - 2x^3y)y' = 0$$

$$\frac{dH}{dy} = 2x - 6x^2y \quad \text{iguales} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{df}{dx} = M(x,y) \\ \frac{df}{dy} = N(x,y) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dN}{dx} = 2x - 6x^2y$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = M(x,y) \rightarrow \int^1 = 2xy - 3x^2y^2 \rightarrow f = \int 2xy - 3x^2y^2 dx$$

$$f = \frac{2x^2y}{2} - \frac{3x^3y^2}{3} + R(y) = \boxed{x^2y - x^3y^2 + R(y)}$$

$$\frac{df}{dy} = N(x,y) \Rightarrow \underbrace{x^2 - 2x^3y}_{\text{derivado de } f} + R'(y) = x^2 - 2x^3y \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow R'(y) = 0$$

Buscar $R(y)$ que al derivarlo te de $R'(y)$

$$\begin{cases} R'(y) = 0 \\ R(y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Solución: } f = x^2 - x^3y^2 + \underbrace{0}_{R(y)}$$

$$\boxed{x^2 - x^3y^2 = C}$$

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$$y' - \frac{2}{x+2} y = 2(x+2)^3$$

3) Ecuación diferencial. 1º orden

$$y' - \frac{2}{x+2} y = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{2}{x+2} dx \rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = 2 \int \frac{dx}{x+2} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \log(y) = 2 \log(x+2) + C$$

$$y = e^{2 \log(x+2)} \cdot e^C$$

$$y = R e^{2 \log(x+2)}$$

2) Hacer variable $R(x)$

$$y = R(x) e^{2 \log(x+2)}$$

$$y' = R'(x) e^{2 \log(x+2)} + R(x) e^{2 \log(x+2)} \cdot 2 \frac{1}{x+2}$$

3) Sustituir en la Ecuación principal

$$R'(x) e^{2 \log(x+2)} + \frac{2}{x+2} R(x) e^{2 \log(x+2)} - \frac{2}{x+2} R(x) e^{\log(x+2)} = 2(x+2)^3$$

$$R'(x) = \frac{2(x+2)^3}{e^{2 \log(x+2)}} = 2(x+2)^3 \cdot e^{-2 \log(x+2)}$$

4) Hallar $R(x)$, integrando

$$R(x) = \int 2(x+2)^3 \cdot e^{-2 \log(x+2)} dx = \int 2(x+2)^2 \cdot e^{\log(x+2)^2} dx (*)$$

$$= \int 2(x+2)^3 \cdot (x+2)^{-2} dx$$

$$(x+2)^2 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$(x+2)^2 (x+2) = (x^2+4x+4)(x+2) = x^3+4x^2+4x+2x^2+8x+8 =$$

$$= x^3+6x^2+12x+8$$

$$(*) \int \frac{2(x+2)^3}{(x+2)^2} dx = \int 2(x+2) dx = \int (x^2+4x) dx =$$

$$= x^2+4x+C$$

⑤ Despejamos y obtenemos la solución buscada.

$$y = (x^2+4x+C) e^{2 \log(x+2)}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

9) $y^{VII} + y^{VI} + 2y^{V} + 10y^{IV} + 13y^{III} + 5y^{II} = 0$

$$P(x) = x^7 + x^6 + 2x^5 + 10x^4 + 13x^3 + 5x^2 = x^2(x^5 + x^4 + 2x^3 + 10x^2 + 13x + 5)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} -1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 10 & 13 & 5 \\ & & -1 & 0 & -2 & -8 & -5 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 2 & 8 & 5 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} -1 & & -1 & 1 & -3 & -5 \\ & & & & & 0 \\ \hline & 1 & -1 & 3 & 5 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -1 & & -1 & 2 & -5 \\ & & & & 0 \\ \hline & 1 & -2 & 5 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x - 2x + 5 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 20}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{16} \sqrt{-1}}{2} = 1 \pm \frac{4i}{2} = 1 \pm 2i$$

$$P(x) = x^2(x+1)^3(x-2x+5)$$

raíces: 0 mult 2 $\rightarrow e^{0x}, xe^{0x} \rightarrow 1, x$
 -1 mult 3 $\rightarrow e^{-x}, xe^{-x}, x^2e^{-x}$

$$1 \pm 2i \begin{cases} e^x \sin(2x) \\ e^x \cos(2x) \end{cases}$$

$$y(x) = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 e^{-x} + C_4 x e^{-x} + C_5 x^2 e^{-x} + C_6 e^x \sin(2x) + C_7 e^x \cos(2x)$$

$$C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6, C_7 \in \mathbb{R}$$

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$$y^{VII} + y^{VI} + 2y^{V} + 10y^{IV} + 13y^{III} + 5y^{II} = 0$$

$$P(x) = x^7 + x^6 + 2x^5 + 10x^4 + 13x^3 + 5x^2 = x^2(x^5 + x^4 + 2x^3 + 10x^2 + 13x + 5)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} -1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 10 & 13 & 5 \\ & & -1 & 0 & -2 & -8 & -5 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 2 & 8 & 5 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} -1 & & -1 & 1 & -3 & -5 \\ & & & 3 & 5 & 0 \\ \hline & 1 & -1 & 3 & 5 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -1 & & -1 & 2 & -5 \\ & & & 3 & 0 \\ \hline & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x - 2x + 5 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 20}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{16} \cdot i}{2} = 1 \pm \frac{4i}{2} = 1 \pm 2i$$

$$P(x) = x^2(x+1)^3(x-2x+5)$$

raíces: 0 mult 2 $\rightarrow e^{0x}, xe^{0x} \rightarrow 1, x$
 -1 mult 3 $\rightarrow e^{-x}, xe^{-x}, x^2e^{-x}$

$$1 \pm 2i \begin{cases} e^x \sin(2x) \\ e^x \cos(2x) \end{cases}$$

$$y(x) = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 e^{-x} + c_4 x e^{-x} + c_5 x^2 e^{-x} + c_6 e^x \sin(2x) + c_7 e^x \cos(2x)$$

$$c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5, c_6, c_7 \in \mathbb{R}$$