

ECUACIONES DIFERENCIALES

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GRUPO 1 GIM

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

$$v = \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow y = vx \rightarrow y' = v'x + v$$

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

$$y' = \frac{4x^2 - 2y^2}{2xy}$$

$$v'x + v = \frac{4x^2 - 2(vx)^2}{2x \cdot (vx)} ; v'x + v = \frac{4x^2 - 2v^2 \cdot x^2}{2x^2 \cdot v} ; v'x + v = \frac{x^2(4 - 2v^2)}{x^2(2v)} ;$$

$$; v'x = \frac{4 - 2v^2}{2v} - \frac{2v^2}{2v} ; v'x = \frac{4 - 4v^2}{2v}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} x = \frac{4 - 4v^2}{2v} ; \frac{2v}{4 - 4v^2} dv = \frac{dx}{x} ; \int \frac{2v}{4 - 4v^2} dv = \int \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\ln x + C}{-1/4 \ln |4 - 4v^2|}$$

$$-1/4 \ln |4 - 4(\frac{y}{x})^2| = \ln x + C$$

Esta expresión define de forma implícita
las soluciones de la ec. diferencial homogénea

$$-1/4 \ln |4 - 4(\frac{3}{1})^2| = \ln 1 + C ; C = -0,86$$

$$-1/4 \ln |4 - 4(\frac{y}{x})^2| = \ln x - 0,86$$

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

$$y'' + 4y = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{P.C.}} x^2 + 4 = 0 \quad \text{raíces} \rightarrow 2i \text{ con mult } 1 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} e^{0x} \cdot \cos(2x) \\ e^{0x} \cdot \sin(2x) \end{matrix}$$

$$x = \sqrt{-4} = 2i$$

$$y_h(x) = C_1 \cos(2x) + C_2 \sin(2x) \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

► Solución particular

$$y(x) = A x \sin(2x) + B x \cos(2x);$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} & -4A \cos(2x) - 4A x \sin(2x) - 4B \sin(2x) - 4B x \cos(2x) + 4(A x \sin(2x) + B x \cos(2x)) = \\ & = -4 \sin(2x); \end{aligned}$$

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

► Solución general

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

► Solución condiciones iniciales

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

$$-1 = y(0) = 0 \cos(2 \cdot 0) + C_1 \cos(2 \cdot 0) + C_2 \sin(2 \cdot 0) = \boxed{C_1 = -1}$$

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

$$4 = y'(0) = -2 \cdot 0 \sin(2 \cdot 0) + \cos(2 \cdot 0) - 2C_1 \sin(2 \cdot 0) + 2C_2 \cos(2 \cdot 0)$$

$$2C_2 + 1 = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{C_2 = \frac{3}{2}}$$

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

$$\alpha = 4; z = y^{1-4} = y^{-3} \Rightarrow z = y^{-3}$$

$$y' = 5e^{6x} y^4 + 6y$$

$$z' = -3y^{-4} y'; -3y^{-4} \cdot (5e^{6x} y^4 + 6y) = 5e^{6x} \cdot (-3y^{-4}) \cdot y^4 - 18 \frac{y^{-3}}{z} =$$

$$= -15e^{6x} - 18z; \quad z' = -15e^{6x} - 18z; \quad z' + 18z = -15e^{6x}$$

Ec. dif. asoc.

$$z' + 18z = 0; \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = -18z \Rightarrow \int \frac{dz}{z} = \int -18 dx \Rightarrow \ln z = -18x + C \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow z = e^{-18x} + \frac{e^C}{K} \Rightarrow \boxed{z = K e^{-18x}} \quad \text{Solución de la ecuación diferencial homogénea asociada}$$

Imponemos que sea solución de la ecuación diferencial.

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

$$K' e^{-18x} - 18K e^{-18x} + 18K e^{-18x} = -15e^{6x} \Rightarrow K' e^{-18x} = -15e^{6x} \Rightarrow K' = \frac{-15e^{6x}}{e^{-18x}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \int -15 e^{24x} = \frac{1}{24} (-15) \int e^{24x} = -\frac{5}{8} e^{24x} + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Así } z = \left(\frac{5}{8} e^{24x} + C \right) \cdot e^{-18x} = \frac{5}{8} e^{6x} + C e^{-18x}$$

$$\frac{5}{4} e^{6x} + C e^{-18x} = y^{-3} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{4} e^{6x} + C e^{-18x} = \frac{1}{y^3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{\frac{5}{4} e^{6x} + C e^{-18x}}}} \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{Solución general de la ecuación diferencial}$$

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

$$y'' + 6y' + 9y = 0 \xrightarrow{P.C} x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0 \quad \text{raíces} \rightarrow -3 \text{ con mul } 2 \rightarrow (e^{-3x})^2$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{6^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 9}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm 0}{2} = -3$$

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

► Solución particular

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

$$y'(x) = A e^{-3x} - 3A x e^{-3x} + 2B x e^{-3x} - 3B x^2 e^{-3x}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & 9A x e^{-3x} - 6A e^{-3x} + 9B x^2 e^{-3x} - 12B x e^{-3x} + 2B e^{-3x} + 6A e^{-3x} - 18A x e^{-3x} + 12B x e^{-3x} - 18B x^2 e^{-3x} + 18 \\ & + 9A x e^{-3x} + 9B x^2 e^{-3x} = 6e^{-3x} + 18 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} A=0 \\ B=3+9e^{3x} \end{cases}$$

► Solución general

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

► Solución condiciones iniciales

$$y(x) = 3 + 9e^{3x} - 10e^{-3x} + 28x e^{-3x}$$

$$2 = y(0) = 2 + 9e^{3 \cdot 0} + C_1 e^{-3 \cdot 0} + C_2 e^{-3 \cdot 0} \cdot 0 \quad ; \quad C_1 = -10$$

$$y'(x) = 27e^{3x} + 3C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^{-3x} - 3C_2 x e^{-3x} \quad ; \quad C_2 =$$

$$25 = y'(0) = 27 \cdot 1 + 3(-10) \cdot 1 + C_2 e^{-3 \cdot 0} \cdot 1 - 0 \quad ; \quad C_2 = 28$$

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

$$y' + xy = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -xy \quad ; \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -x dx \Rightarrow \ln y = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C \Rightarrow$$

$$y = e^{-x^2/2 + C} = e^{-x^2/2} \cdot e^C = \underline{\underline{K \cdot e^{-x^2/2}}}$$

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

$$K' e^{-x^2/2} + K \cdot -x e^{-x^2/2} + x \cdot K e^{-x^2/2} = 3x e^{x^2}$$

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

$$K = \int 3x e^{3x^2/2} dx = e^{3x^2/2} + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(x) = e^{3x^2/2} + C \cdot e^{-x^2/2} = \boxed{e^{x^2} + C e^{-x^2/2}}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Solución general de la ecuación diferencial.

$$2 = y(0) = \cancel{e^{0}} + C \cancel{e^{-0}} = \boxed{C=1}$$

$$\boxed{y(x) = e^{x^2}} \quad \text{Solución de la ec. diferencial con condiciones iniciales.}$$

$$6. \underbrace{2xy - 3x^2y^2}_M + \underbrace{(x^2 - 2x^3y)y'}_N = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dM}{dy} &= 2x - 6x^2y \\ \frac{dN}{dx} &= 2x - 6x^2y \end{aligned} \right\} \underline{\text{Exactas}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{Como } \frac{df}{dx} &= M(x,y) \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dx} = 2xy - 3x^2y^2 \Rightarrow f = \int (2xy - 3x^2y^2) dx = \\ &= 2y \int x dx - 3y^2 \int x^2 dx = 2y \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - 3y^2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + C(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$f = x^2y - x^3y^2 + C(y)$$

$$\bullet \frac{df}{dy} = x^2 - 2x^3y \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x^3y + C'(y) = x^2 - 2x^3y ; \underline{C'(y) = 0}$$

$$\boxed{f = x^2y - x^3y^2 = C} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Define de forma implícita} \\ \text{las soluciones de la ec. dif} \\ C, \in \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

$$7. y' - \frac{2}{x+2} y = 2(x+2)^3$$

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

$$y = e^{2 \ln |x+2| + C} ; \boxed{y = K^2 (x+2)^2} \text{ Solución de la ec. dif. homogénea asociada}$$

$$y = K^2 (x+2)^2$$

$$y' = 2K'(x+2)^2 + 2K^2(x+2)$$

$$2K'(x+2)^2 + 2K^2(x+2) - 2K^2(x+2) = 2(x+2)^3 ; K'(x) = x+2 \Rightarrow$$

$$K(x) = \int x+2 dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\boxed{y = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + C \right) (x+2)^2, C \in \mathbb{R}} \text{ Solución de la ecuación diferencial planteada.}$$

$$8. e^x y^2 + y \operatorname{sen} x + (3ye^x - 2\cos x)y' = 0$$

$$3ye^x - 2\cos x \, dy = -e^x y^2 - y \operatorname{sen} x \, dx ; (3ye^x - 2\cos x)dy + (e^x y^2 + y \operatorname{sen} x)dx ;$$

$$; \frac{2ye^x - \operatorname{sen} x - 3ye^x - 2\operatorname{sen} x}{e^x y^2 + y \operatorname{sen} x} = \frac{-3\operatorname{sen} x - ye^x}{y(e^x y + \operatorname{sen} x)} = \frac{-1}{y}$$

$$e^{\int -(\frac{1}{y})dy} = e^{\ln y} = \underline{y}$$

$$\text{Así } \underbrace{e^{\ln y}(e^x y^2 + y \operatorname{sen} x)}_{M(x,y)} + \underbrace{e^{\ln y}(3ye^x - 2\cos x)}_{N(x,y)} y' = 0 \quad \text{Es EXACTA}$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = e^{\ln y}(e^x y^2 + y \operatorname{sen} x) \Rightarrow f = \int e^{\ln y}(e^x y^2 + y \operatorname{sen} x) dx = y^3 e^x - y^2 \cos(x) + k(y)$$

$$\frac{df}{dy} = \cancel{3y^2 e^x} - \cancel{2y \cos x} + k'(y) = \cancel{3y^2 e^x} - \cancel{2y \cos x} \Rightarrow k'(y) = 0 ; \underline{k(y) = 0}$$

$$f = y^3 e^x - y^2 \cos x ; \quad \boxed{C = y^3 e^x - y^2 \cos x} \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Solución q-e define la forma implícita

Las soluciones y de la ecuación diferencial

9. $y^{vii} + y^{vi} + 2y^v + 10y^{iv} + 13y''' + 5y'' = 0$

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

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

raíces $\begin{cases} 0 \text{ mult } 2 \rightarrow e^{0x}, x e^{0x} \Rightarrow 1, x \\ -1 \text{ mult } 3 \rightarrow e^{-x}, x e^{-x}, x^2 e^{-x} \\ e^{ix} \cos(4x) \\ e^{ix} \cos(4x) \end{cases}$

	1	1	2	10	13	5
-1		-1	0	-2	-8	-5
	1	0	2	8	5	0
-1		-1	1	-3	-5	
	1	-1	3	5	0	
-1		-1	2	-5		
	1	-2	5	0		

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{16} i = 1 \pm 4i$$

* Solución general

$$y(x) = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 e^{-x} + C_4 x e^{-x} + C_5 x^2 e^{-x} + C_6 e^{ix} \cos(4x) + C_7 e^{-ix} \cos(4x)$$

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