

$$y^7 + y^6 + 2y^5 + 10y^4 + 13y^3 + 5y^2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{Ecuación diferencial}$$

$$y' - 6y = 5e^{6x} \cdot y^4 \rightarrow \text{Ecuación diferencial de 1er orden (BERNOULLI)}$$

$$\rightarrow y' = 6y + 5e^{6x} \cdot y^4 \rightarrow \alpha = 4$$

$$p(x) = 6 \quad q(x) = 5e^{6x}$$

Se trata de una ecuación de Bernoulli y sabemos que  $z = y^{1-\alpha}$  y como

$$z' (1-\alpha) \cdot p(x) \cdot z + (1-\alpha) \cdot q(x), \text{ entonces}$$

$$z' = (1-4) \cdot 6z + (1-4) \cdot 5e^{6x} \rightarrow \boxed{z' = -18z - 15e^{6x}}$$

$$\boxed{1.1} \quad z_n' = -z_n$$

Resolvemos la ecuación lineal.

$$y' = -18y - 15e^{6x} \quad \begin{cases} p(x) = -18 \\ q(x) = -15e^{6x} \end{cases} \rightarrow y' = -18$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -18y - 15e^{6x} \rightarrow \left| \frac{18y}{18y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{15e^{6x}}{18y} \cdot dx \right.$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{18y^2}{2} = 15e^{6x} + C \rightarrow \frac{1}{18} \log y = x + C \rightarrow e^{-\frac{1}{18} \log y} = e^{x+C}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{y^{-\frac{1}{18}} = e^x \cdot D} \rightarrow \boxed{y = e^{18x} \cdot D}$$

$$\cdot y' = e^{18x} \cdot D'(x) \rightarrow y' = \frac{d}{dx} (e^{18x} \cdot D(x))$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{y' = e^{18x} \cdot (-18) \cdot D(x) + D'(x) \cdot e^{18x}}$$

$$\underbrace{-18e^{-18x} \cdot D(x)}_{y'} + \underbrace{D'(x) \cdot e^{-18x}}_{y''} = \underbrace{5e^{-6x}}_{y''} \cdot \underbrace{(e^{-18x} \cdot D(x))^2}_{y^2} + \underbrace{6 \cdot (e^{-18x} \cdot D(x))}_y$$

$$\begin{cases} D(x) = \\ D'(x) = \end{cases}$$

$$2. \begin{cases} y' + xy = 3xe^{x^2} \\ y(0) = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{Ecuación diferencial 1º Orden (LINEAL)}$$

$$y' + xy = 0 \rightarrow y' = -xy \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -xy \rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = -x \cdot dx$$

$$\rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -x \cdot dx \Rightarrow \log y = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\rightarrow e^{\log y} = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} + C} \rightarrow \boxed{y = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot D}$$

$$y = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot D(x) \rightarrow y' = \frac{d}{dx} (D(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}) = D'(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot (-x) \cdot D(x)$$

$$y' = -xy$$

$$\rightarrow y' = D'(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + D(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot (-x)$$

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

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

$$\text{Entonces } \int 3x \cdot e^{\frac{3}{2}x^2} dx = e^{\frac{3}{2}x^2} + C$$

$$y = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot (e^{\frac{3}{2}x^2} + C) = e^{x^2} + e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} C$$

$$\text{Para } y(0) = 2$$

$$C = 1$$

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