

$$1:) \quad \begin{cases} (4x^2 - 2y^2) dx = 2xy dy \rightarrow \underline{y'} = \frac{4x^2 - 2y^2}{2xy} \\ y(1) = 3 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\frac{dv}{dx} \cdot x = \frac{2 - 2v^2}{v} \rightarrow dv \cdot v = \frac{2 - 2v^2}{x} dx \rightarrow \frac{dv \cdot v}{(2 - 2v^2)} = \frac{dx}{x} \rightarrow \int \frac{v}{2 - 2v^2} dv = \int \frac{dx}{x} \rightarrow \textcircled{*}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \int \frac{v}{-2v^2 + 2} dv = \int \frac{v}{t} \cdot \frac{dt}{-4dv} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \ln(v^2 - 1) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \ln(x)$$

$$\textcircled{*} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} \ln(v^2 - 1) = \ln(x) + C \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} \ln\left(\frac{y^2}{x^2} - 1\right) = \ln(x) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\ln(v^2 - 1) = -4 \cdot \ln(x) + C \rightarrow \ln(v^2 - 1) = -4(\ln(x) + C) \rightarrow v^2 - 1 = \left(e^{\ln(x) + C}\right)^{-4} \rightarrow v^2 - 1 = (x + C)^{-4}$$

$$e^{\ln(v^2 - 1) - 4(\ln(x) + C)} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\bullet \text{ Tomando: } v = \frac{y}{x} ; \frac{y^2}{x^2} - 1 = (x + C)^{-4} \rightarrow \frac{y^2}{x^2} - 1 = \frac{1}{x^4 + C^4} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^4 + C^4} + 1}$$

$$\bullet y(1) = 3$$

$$\frac{3^2}{1^2} - 1 = \frac{1}{1 + C^4} \rightarrow C = \sqrt[4]{\frac{-7}{8}}, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

• ECUACIÓN DIF. HOM. ASOCIADA: $y'' + 4y = 0 \rightarrow P(x) = x^2 + 4 = 0$, $x = \sqrt{-4} = \pm 2i$

Raíces $0 \pm 2i \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos(2x) \\ \operatorname{sen}(2x) \end{cases}$

• SOLUCIÓN ECUACIÓN DIF. HOM. ASOCIADA: $y(x) = C_1 \cos(2x) + C_2 \operatorname{sen}(2x)$; $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

• SOLUCIÓN PARTICULAR: $y(x) = Ax \cos(2x) + Bx \operatorname{sen}(2x)$

$$y'(x) = -2Ax \cdot \operatorname{sen}(2x) + B \sin(2x) + 2Bx \cos(2x) + A \cos(2x)$$

$$y''(x) = -4A \operatorname{sen}(2x) - 4Ax \cos(2x) + 4B \cos(2x) - 4B \operatorname{sen}(2x)$$

• SUSTITUIAMOS EN $y'' + 4y = -4 \operatorname{sen}(2x)$

$$-4A \operatorname{sen}(2x) - 4Ax \cos(2x) + 4B \cos(2x) - 4B \operatorname{sen}(2x) + 4Ax \cos(2x) + 4Bx \operatorname{sen}(2x)$$

$$-4A \operatorname{sen}(2x) + 4B \cos(2x) = 4 \operatorname{sen}(2x)$$

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

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

• SOLUCIÓN GENERAL: $y(x) = x \cos(2x) + C_1 \cos(2x) + C_2 \operatorname{sen}(2x)$

$$y'(x) = \cos(2x) - 2x \operatorname{sen}(2x) - 2C_1 \operatorname{sen}(2x) + 2C_2 \operatorname{sen}(2x)$$

$$y(0) = -1$$

$$y'(0) = 4$$

$$-1 = y(0) = 0 \cdot \cos(2 \cdot 0) + C_1 \cos(2 \cdot 0) + C_2 \operatorname{sen}(2 \cdot 0) \rightarrow C_1 = -1$$

$$4 = y'(0) = \underbrace{\cos(0 \cdot 2)}_1 - 2 \cdot 0 \cdot \operatorname{sen}(2 \cdot 0) - 2 \cdot C_1 \underbrace{\operatorname{sen}(2 \cdot 0)}_0 + 2C_2 \underbrace{\cos(2 \cdot 0)}_{+2 \cdot 1} \rightarrow$$

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

$$y(x) = x \cdot \cos(2x) - \cos(2x) + \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{sen}(2x)$$

SOLUCIÓN PROBLEMA DE COND. INICIALES

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

$$x=3, \quad z = y^{1-4}, \quad y^{-3}$$

$$z' = -3y^{-4} \cdot y' = -3y^{-4} \cdot (5e^{6x} y^4 + 6y) = -15e^{6x} - 18z \rightarrow z' = -15e^{6x} - 18z \rightarrow z' + 18z = -15e^{6x}$$

• Ecuación dif. 1^{er} ORDEN, trabajamos con la ec. dif. hom. asociada.

$$z' + 18z = 0 \rightarrow \int \frac{dz}{z} = \int -18 dx \rightarrow \log(z) = -18x + C \rightarrow \overset{\log(z)}{z} = e^{-18x} \cdot \underbrace{e^C}_K \rightarrow z = e^{-18x} \cdot K$$

• Imponemos solución:

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

$$K = \int -15e^{24x} dx = -15 \int e^{24x} dx = -15 e^{24x} \cdot \frac{1}{24} = -360 e^{24x} + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$z = K(x) \cdot e^{-18x} = (-360 e^{24x} + C) e^{-18x} = -360 e^{6x} + C e^{-18x}$$

$$z = -360 e^{6x} + C e^{-18x}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$z = y^{-3} \rightarrow z = \frac{1}{y^3}, \quad y^3 = \frac{1}{z} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{z}}$$

• Solución: $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{-360 e^{6x} + C e^{-18x}}}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$

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

• ECUACIÓN DIF. HOM. ASOCIADA: $y'' + 6y' + 9y = 0$, Raíces: $x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0$, $x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{6^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 9}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-6}{2} = -3 //$

SOLUCIÓN ECUACIÓN DIF. HOM. ASOCIADA: $y(x) = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 x e^{-3x}$; $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

SUSTITUIAMOS $k_1 = -3$

LA SOLUCIÓN GENERAL: $y(x) = C_1(x) e^{-3x} + C_2 x e^{-3x}$

$$x e^{-3x} \frac{d}{dx} C_2(x) + e^{-3x} \frac{d}{dx} C_1(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x e^{-3x} \frac{d}{dx} C_2(x) + \frac{d}{dx} C_1(x) \frac{d}{dx} e^{-3x} = 18 + 6e^{-3x}$$

↓

$$(-3x e^{-3x} + e^{-3x}) \frac{d}{dx} C_2(x) - 3e^{-3x} \frac{d}{dx} C_1(x) = 18 + 6e^{-3x}$$

• Resolviendo el sistema: $\frac{d}{dx} C_1(x) = -6x(3e^{3x} + 1)$

$$\frac{d}{dx} C_2(x) = 18e^{3x} + 6$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_1(x) &= C_3 + \int (-6x(3e^{3x} + 1)) dx \\ C_2(x) &= C_4 + \int (18e^{3x} + 6) dx \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} C_1(x) &= C_3 - 3x^2 - 2(3x - 1)e^{3x} \\ C_2(x) &= C_4 + 6e^{3x} + 6x \end{aligned} \quad ; C_3, C_4 \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ son constantes.}$$

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

para $y(0) = 2$
 $y'(0) = 25$

$$\frac{d}{dx} y(x) = (C_2 + 6x) e^{-3x} - 3(C_1 + C_2 x + 3x^2) e^{-3x}$$

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

$$25 = (C_2 + 0 \cdot 6) \cdot e^{-0} - 3C_1$$

Resolviendo tenemos: $C_1 = 0$

$$C_2 = 25$$

$$y(x) = (3x^2 + 25x) e^{-3x} + 2 //$$

SOLUCIÓN PROBLEMA DE COND. INICIALES

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

• Ecuación dif. hom. asociada: $y' + xy = 0 \rightarrow y' = -xy \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -xy \rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = -x \cdot dx \rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -x \cdot dx \rightarrow \log y = \frac{-x^2}{2} + C$
 $C \in \mathbb{R}.$

$$\log y = \frac{-x^2}{2} + C \rightarrow e^{\log y} = e^{\frac{-x^2}{2}} \cdot \underbrace{e^C}_{k, k > 0}$$

• Solución: $y = e^{\frac{-x^2}{2}} \cdot k$
 $(k > 0)$

• Comprobamos que es sol. de la ec. lineal hom. asociada.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y &= e^{\frac{-x^2}{2}} \cdot k \\ y' &= e^{\frac{-x^2}{2}} \cdot xk \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Sustituyo imponiendo la solución.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' + xy &= 3xe^{x^2} \\ \cancel{e^{\frac{-x^2}{2}}} \cdot xk + \cancel{e^{\frac{-x^2}{2}}} \cdot k \cdot x &= 3xe^{x^2} \\ 0 &= 3xe^{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$p(x) = -\frac{2}{x+2}$$

$$Q(x) = 2(x+2)^3$$

• Ecuación lineal homogénea, de primer orden.

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -p(x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = - \int p(x) dx \rightarrow \log(y) = - \int p(x) dx \rightarrow |y| = e^{-\int p(x) dx} \begin{cases} y_1 = e^{-\int p(x) dx} \\ y_2 = -e^{-\int p(x) dx} \end{cases}$$

• Calculamos la integral: $\int p(x) dx \rightarrow \int \left(-\frac{2}{x+2}\right) dx = -2 \log(x+2) + C$

• La solución de la ecuación lineal homogénea es:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= (x+2)^2 e^{C_1} \\ y_2 &= -(x+2)^2 e^{C_2} \end{aligned} \quad // \quad C \text{ no tiene porque ser igual a } 0.$$

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} C(x) = Q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} \rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} C(x) = 2x+4$$

Es decir:

$$C(x) = \int (2x+4) dx = x^2 + 4x + C$$

• Sustituimos: $y = (x+2)^2 \cdot C(x)$

$$C \in \mathbb{R}$$

• Solución para $y(x) = (x+2)^2 (x^2 + 4x + C)$

$$y(x) = C_1 x^2 + 4C_1 x + 4C_1 + x^4 + 8x^3 + 20x^2 + 16x$$