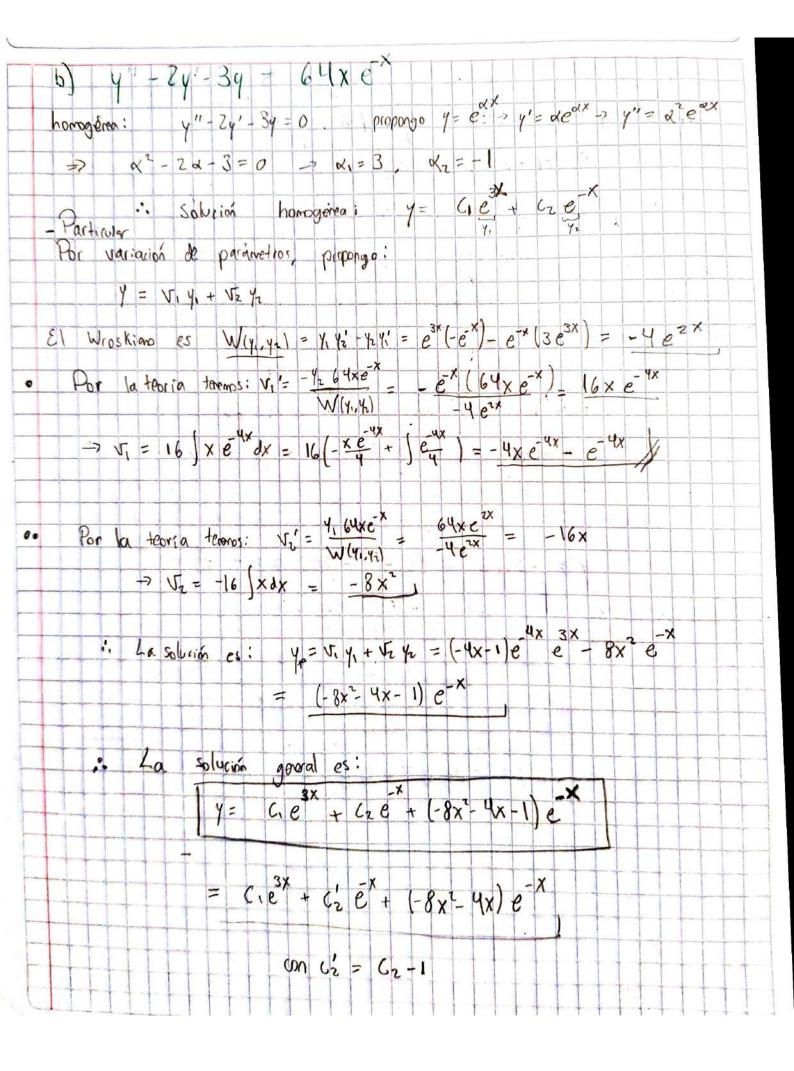
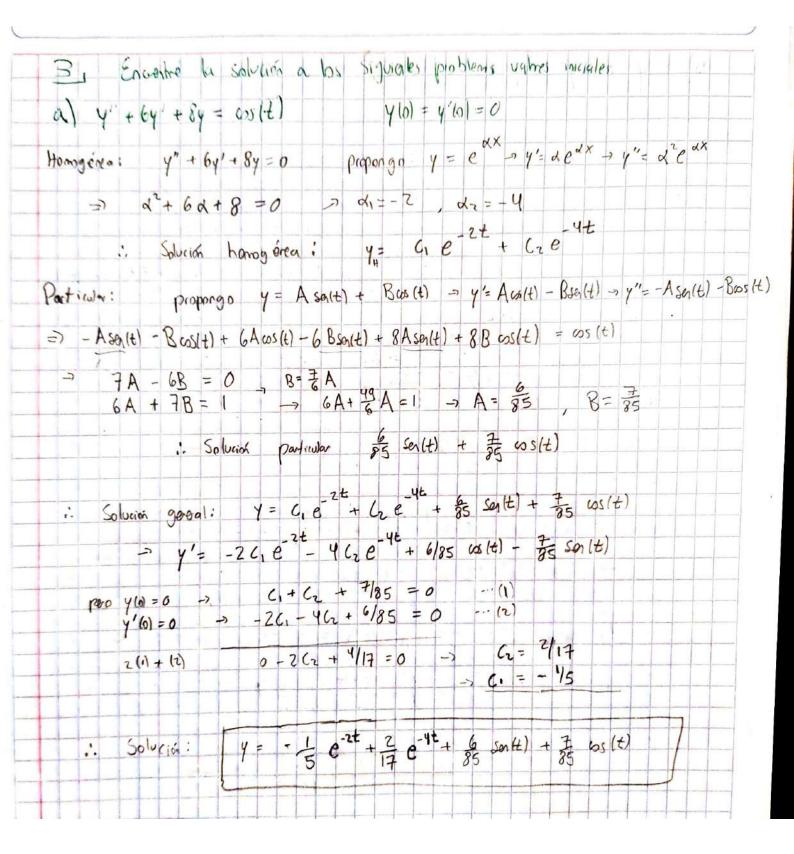
Ecuacines diferenciales I Tomái Basile Áfrarez
30/04/20 1. Enhaba una solución particular pro cada una de las ecuaciones 4"+4=14 Propago Y=Ax+Bx+Cx+Dx+E > 1 12 Ax+ 6Bx+2C > A=1) :. Solvijá: | Y = X4 - 12x2 + 24 | B = 01 -> C=-12, 12A+1 = 0 6B+D=0 -> D=0. D E = 24 , ZC+ E = 0 Propongo y= Kex -> y' - Kex -> y'' = Kex
: y' - y = Kex - Kex = 0 : No Funciona Y = K x e - x -> y' = - K x e - x + K e - x -> y' = K x e - x - K e - x - X e - x - Z K e Propongo  $y'' - y = e^{-x}$   $K \times e^{-x} - 2Ke^{-x} - K \times e^{-x} = e^{-x}$   $= -2Ke^{-x} = e^{-x}$ Sustituyo: -2K=1 Solución Gereral

2 a) 44" + 204" + 254 = 0 propongo y= eax - 49" + 204" + 254 = 0 -> 4(ex)"+ 20(ex)+25(exx)=0 -> 4x ex + 20 x ex + 25e=0 -> 4x + 20x + 25 = 0 | x = -5/2 con doble multiplicidad il una solvinó es y= e X  $-7 4y'' + 20y' + 25y = -70e^{-5/12} + 25xe^{-5/12} + 25xe^{-5/12} + 25xe^{-5/12} = 0$ Es solución. Solución general: y = C, e + C2XC 2X b)  $y'' - 2y' - 3y = 64xe^{-x}$ propongo exx Ecuación homogénea: y"- 2y'-3y =0  $\rightarrow \alpha^2 - 2\alpha - 3 = 0$   $\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 3$   $\alpha_2 = -1$ 4, e 3× + Crex . Solución homogérea: Y4 =





| b) 4,, 4   | - 14 = 200 (3f)                  | Y(0) = 2 Y'(0) = 0   |
|------------|----------------------------------|--|
| hamaginea. | y"+ 4y = 0                       | propriet y = ext - y'= xext - y"= diext  |
| ه د        | ( + Y = 0 ->                     | $\alpha_1 = 2$ ; $\alpha_2 = -2$ ;   |
| , . L      | Solution es :                    | $e^{ot}$ (C, cos (zt) + Cz Sen(zt))<br>C, cos (zt) + Cz Sen (zt) ]   |
|            | Propago $y = y'' + 4y = Sen(3t)$ | A sen(st) $\rightarrow y'=3A\cos(3t) \rightarrow y''=-9A sen(3t)$  |
|            | 9 A sen (3t) + 4 A sen (         | $3t) = Sen(3t) \rightarrow -5A = 1 \rightarrow A = -1/5$   |
|            | 1° 1/p = -1/                     | 15 Sen(3t/)  |
| 8 8        |                                  | $y = C_1 \cos(it) + C_2 \sin(it) - \frac{1}{5} \sin(i3t)$<br>Sen (it) + 2C2 cos(zt) - $\frac{3}{5} \cos(3t)$ |
| Pero:      | y (a) = 2<br>y' (a) = 0 7        | $c_1 = 2$ $c_2 = 3/5 = 8$ -> $c_2 = 3/10$  |
|            | :. La solución e                 |  |
|            |                                  |  |

1) al Muestre que el vertos et variación de parámetros on y"+ y = Fex).

1) eva a la solución portivular. Ypix) = (x +/t) sen(x-t) dt La enaim homogénea es i y"+y = a Que per inspección, time solveines Y = cos X /2 = sen X Tava el metado de Variación, proponenos: Ye = V. Y. + V. Y. W(Y, Y2) = Y, Y2 - Y, Y2 = 1052x + So2x = 1 e y par la teoria, soberno que vi = 5-1/2 fix) = 5x - Son(t) f(t) dt · 52 = 14, fit) dt = 1 cos (t) f(t) dt .: Solución particular: Yp = cosx (x - Son(t) f(t) dt + Sen x (cos(t) f(t) dt  $Y_{P} = \int_{0}^{x} cosx son(t) f(t) dt + \int_{0}^{x} sen x cos(t) f(t) dt$  on la integral = \ (Senx cost - wsx sent) f(t) dt = 1 Sen X- t) f(t) dt b) Encentre algo similar para y"+ K"y = f(x) K>0 romogério: Y"+ K2y = 0 . nuevamente, por inspección Y1 = cos (Kx) y2 = Sen (Kx) Propone mos como solución particular a Yp= V, y, + V2 y2

W (y, y2) = Y, Y2 - Y1 Y2 = OS(Kx) K OS(Kx) + SON(Kx) K SON(Kx) = K-• Soberos que  $\sqrt{1} = \int_{0}^{x} -\frac{1}{4} f(t) = \int_{0}^{x} -\frac{1}{4} sen(kt) f(t) dt$   $\sqrt{1} = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{4} f(t) = \int_{0}^{x} -\frac{1}{4} sen(kt) f(t) dt$   $\sqrt{1} = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{4} f(t) dt$   $\sqrt{1} = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{4} f(t) dt$ => 1p= cos(Kx) [x-sen(Kt) F(+) yt + Sen(Kx) (x cos(Kt) F(t) bt = to [ solkx) solke) + solkx) wilkt) dt] = | tx (x sen (kx-Kt) f (t) dt |

5 y + py + fy = f(t) , y(0) = y0 y'(0) = y6' - (1) which can set = y'(t) of  $\overline{w} = \overline{F}(t, \overline{w})$ ,  $\overline{w}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}$  or  $\overline{w}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} y(t) \\ \overline{e}(t) \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\overline{F}(t, \overline{w}) = \begin{pmatrix} -p\overline{e} - qy + f(t) \end{pmatrix}$ Timbiei e pad esinor como:  $\frac{1}{4\pi} \overline{w} ( = A \overline{w} + \overline{b} (t) ... (3)$  on  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -q - r \end{pmatrix} b (t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -q - r \end{pmatrix}$ a) Usanto is the care vistos en che pera la ec. homogénea, escriba  $\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \right$ Proponence 1/(t) = ext -> x2ext + px ext + q ext = 0 - d+ px+ 9=0 x, , x, & IR q, t + Cz exzt Casol: Tennos dos soluciones distintas

7 1 = ex. t y = ex. t => 2 = y = (121, e = + Cz az e az = Coso ?: Dos Soluciones iguales

= y = ea,t y = t ea,t 7= C, e + C, t ext + G, ext Caso 31: Dos soluciones complejos: a+ bi, a+bi

b+bit

y, = e bit
o bien: y, = e osibt), y= e sen(b+) > 4= eat (6, ws (bt) + (2 sen (bt)) - 7 = 41 = eat [(ac2-bc,) seribt) + (b(2+ ac1) cos(bt)]

b) Reexcribe las coluciones del inciso enterior de forma matricial (412) = x(2) (4) (aso 1) Dos carres Reales. d., de PR la solución general es y (t) = C, ext + Cz ext ort  $-7 - \alpha_{1} C_{2} + \alpha_{1} Y_{0} + \alpha_{2} C_{2} = Y_{0}' - 3 \qquad C_{2} = Y_{0}' - \alpha_{1} Y_{0}$   $C_{1} = Y_{0} - C_{2} = Y_{0} - C$ :. Y(t) = Yo dz-Yo' exit + Yo'-di Yo edzt • 4(t) = 40 ( \alpha\_2 e a,t \alpha\_1 t) + 40 ( \alpha\_1 - a, \end{ar} \alpha\_1 t) + 40 ( \alpha\_1 - a, \end{ar} \alpha\_1 t) 7 (t) = 40 ( d2 d, exit d, d2 exit) + 40' ( x2 exit - x1 exit) dz-di (ext-exit) - di e «it + de e «nt \ \left(\alpha\_1 \displa\_2 - \displa\_1 \text{\text} \left(\frac{\alpha\_1 t}{\alpha\_2 - \displa\_1}\text{\text} \right)

• o) (aso 2): Dos souriores igunes & + y= Ge + Cz E ext : . y (t) = Yo e at + (yo' - of Yo) + eat > y(t) = 1/0 (ext- xtext) + 40' (text) y'(t) = 2 40 ext + 2(40'-240) text + (40'-240) ext > 1/1+ - 40 (- 22 e et) + 1/0 ( xte at + ext) =) (YH) = (eat at eat text ) (Yo) ] (aso 3) Dos soluciones unjugados  $\rightarrow y = e^{at} (C_1 \omega_3(bt) + (z Seq(bt))$   $\rightarrow y' = e^{at} [(a(z-b(z) Seq(bt)) + (b(z+q(z)) \omega_3(bt))]$ Pero: Y(0) = Y0 C1 = Y0 C2 = Y0' -> C2 = Y0' - a C1/b · . . Y= eat (Yo ws (bt) + (Yo'-a Yo) sen (bt)) = Y(t) = Yo [eat [os (bt) - & soult]] + Yo' (eat senibt)) 1) y'= eat [(a ( 16' - a 40) - b 40) ser(bt) + ( 10' - a 16 + a 40) cos(bt)] -> Y'(+1 = 10 [-3-6] eat ser(bt) + Yo' eat [ \$ sor(bt) + cos (bt)] 

|   | c) Usant el nétros de variación de del sistema a) en el caso os homogo   | e parámetros, escriba um solveim particular  |
|---|--|--|
|   | (as 1) Dos caines distintas: So  | luciones: Y = e x, t , Y = e x t   |
| - |  | parcieties, $y = \sqrt{y_1} + \sqrt{z_2} + \sqrt{z_3} = \sqrt{z_3} = \sqrt{z_3} + \sqrt{z_3} = z$ |
| ١ | W(41,42) = 41 /2' - 4241 = ext x2  | $e^{\alpha_z t} - \alpha$ , $e^{\alpha_z t} e^{\alpha_z t} = (\alpha_z - \alpha_z) e^{\alpha_z t}$   |
| 9 | For la teoria, towns gue $V_i = \int -\frac{h}{h} t$ $V_i = \int f(t') dt'$ $\int (d_2 - \alpha_1) e^{\alpha_1 t'} dt'$  | $f(t) dt' = - \int e^{\alpha_2 t'} f(t') dt'$ $f(x_1, y_2) dt' = - \int e^{\alpha_2 t'} f(t') dt'$   |
|   | $V_{z} = \int \frac{Y_{1} f(t')}{W(Y_{2}, Y_{1})} dt' = \int \frac{e^{d_{1} t'} f(t')}{(d_{2} - d_{1})} \frac{e^{d_{1} t'}}{e^{d_{1} t'}}$   | $dt' = \begin{cases} f(t') \\ (\alpha_1 - \alpha_1) e^{\alpha_1} t' \end{cases} dt'$   |
| ) | (aso 2) Dos raises ignobi  | Solucions: Y = e at y = teat   |
|   | W(4,42) = 4,42-42 41 = ext   | eataxedt)-teataeat = ezaz  |
|   | · \( \( \) = \( \) - \( \) - \( \) \ | f(t') dt' = \ \ - \te^{\alpha t'} f(t') dt'  |
|   | · V2 = \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \   | t'), $dt' = \int e^{-\alpha t'} f(t') dt'$   |
|   | y la solvión particular es   | y = v, y, + vz y2  |

| ••) ( | aso    | 3 :         | Rai          | (25)     | U   | omp le  | ijus. | -     | -        | 5                        | obeid       | nes    | : Yi    | ea  | CO    | 5(1    | ( t c | , h | e      | Sen | (bt | )    |     |
|-------|--------|-------------|--------------|----------|-----|---------|-------|-------|----------|--------------------------|-------------|--------|---------|-----|-------|--------|-------|-----|--------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| wi    | 11,12) | +           | 4,1          | 1/2      | 4,  | Yz      | =     | e     | cos      | (bt)                     | ) (6        | e      | t cos ( | ht) | + a   | ot     | er(b  | t1) |        | ,,) |     |      |     |
|       |        |             |              | Ь        | 20  | t<br>(a | - 052 | e bt) | Sen<br>; | (bt)<br>Sen <sup>3</sup> | Cbt         | )<br>) | e       | sen | (bt)  | +<br>e | 29:   | 5   | os (b) | t)  |     |      |     |
| Por 1 | a teon | 14          | tene         | 2cm      |     |         |       |       |          |                          |             |        |         |     |       |        |       |     |        |     |     |      | 1   |
| 1,    | = }    | - Y2        | flt'<br>Ilyn | )<br>Yu) | lt' | =       | 5     | - 0   | at       | Sen (1<br>b e            | ot)<br>rati | flt    | !']     | dŧ' | II    | 5      | - e   | at  | sen (  | bt' | ) F | (t1) | d   |
| V2 =  | 5      | 1 F<br>W(4) | (t!)<br>(Y2) | θŧ       | 1   | -       | e     | at'o  | ns (     | 6t)<br>ae                | fle         | (1)    | dt      | -   |       | je     | at    | cos | (৮ 6   | ')  | fl  | ٤٠)  | te. |
|       |        | ! 6         | tonce        | 25       | la  | Solu    | ción  | (     | na(-     | ticul                    | n (         | 2      |         | = 1 | 5, y, | +      | νz    | y-z |        |     |     |      |     |