$$\frac{dU}{dt} = u^{q}$$

$$du \frac{1}{u^{q}} = dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u^{q}} du = dt$$

Consideremos les casos:

$$9=1$$
:
$$\int \frac{1}{u} du = dt$$

$$\ln u = t + u_0$$

$$u(t) = e^{t+u_0}$$

$$u(t) = u_0 e^t$$

 $\int \frac{1}{u} du = dt$ $\ln u = t + u_0$ $u(t) = e^{t+u_0}$ $u(t) = u_0 e^t$ $u(t) = u_0 e^t$ $u(t) = u_0 e^t$ $u(t) = u_0 e^t$

$$\int \frac{1}{u^{\frac{1}{q}}} du = \int dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{q} u^{-\frac{q}{q}} du = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{q}} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{q} u^{-\frac{q+1}{q}} = t + U_{0}$$

$$u^{1-\frac{q}{q}} = (t + U_{0})(1-q)$$

$$u = ((t + U_{0})(1-q))^{\frac{1}{1-\frac{q}{q}}}$$

$$u(t) = (t(1-q)) + U_{0}(1-q)$$

la solvaion exacta para q=1 se encontro que (((0)=1

$$U(0) = \left(U_0 \left(1-2\right)\right)^{1/1-2} = 1$$

$$U_0 = \frac{1}{1-2}$$

6.
$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{43''}{\text{sglo}}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{43^{11}}{\text{siglo}}$$

$$\text{Convector } \alpha \quad \text{Newton'}$$

$$F = -\frac{6M_1 M_2}{Y^2} \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{Y^2} \right) \hat{\gamma}$$

Para demostrar lo hacemos expansión de Taylor para o(t+st) y v(t+st):

$$\vec{r}(t+\Delta t) = \vec{r}(t) + \Delta t \frac{d\vec{r}(t)}{dt} + \Delta t^2 \frac{d^2 r(t)}{d^2 t} + O(\Delta t^3)$$

$$\vec{v}(t+\Delta t) = \vec{v}(t) + \Delta t \quad \underline{d\vec{v}(t)} + \Delta t^2 \underline{d^2\vec{v}(t)} + O(\Delta t^3)$$

Expandimos para
$$\vec{a}(t+\delta t) = \frac{d\vec{v}(t+\delta t)}{dt}$$
:

$$\frac{d\dot{v}(\xi + \Delta \xi)}{dt} = \frac{d\dot{v}(\xi)}{dt} + \Delta t \frac{d^2\dot{v}(\xi)}{d^2t} + O(\Delta \xi^2)$$

$$\frac{d^{2} \vec{v}(t) \Delta t^{2}}{dt} = \frac{d v(t + \Delta t)(\Delta t)}{dt} - \frac{d v(t)}{dt} = \frac{\Delta t}{2}$$

forma que v (f+ bt) queda como:

$$\vec{v}\left(t+\Delta t\right) = \vec{v}\left(t\right) + \Delta t \quad \frac{d\vec{v}(t)}{\Delta t} + \frac{\Delta v\left(t+\Delta t\right)}{\Delta t} \left(\frac{\Delta t}{2}\right) - \frac{dv(t)}{\Delta t} + O(\Delta t^3)$$

$$\vec{v}$$
 (t+ Δt) = $v(t)$ + Δt $dv(t)$ + Δt $dv(t+\Delta t)$ + $O(\Delta t^3)$

$$v(t+\Delta t) = v(t) + \Delta t \left(\frac{dv(t+\Delta t)}{dt} + \frac{dv(t)}{dt}\right) + O(t^s)$$

Par definición la derivada de la velocidad es la aceleración pur la que queda:

 $\vec{v}(t+\Delta t) = \vec{v}(t) + \underline{\Delta t} \left(\vec{\alpha}(t+\Delta t) + \vec{\alpha}(t) \right) + O(t^3)$ Par otro lado para la expansión de la posición por definición $\frac{dxt}{dt} = v(t) + \frac{a^2x(t)}{dt} = \vec{\alpha}(t) = \vec{\alpha}(t)$

 $\vec{r}(t+\Delta t) = \vec{r}(t) + \vec{\sigma}(t) \Delta t + (\Delta t)^2 \vec{\alpha}(t)$:

De la teoria de einstein se puede encontrar ai(t):

$$\vec{F} = M\vec{\alpha} = -\frac{GM_1M_2}{r^2} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{r^2} \right)^{r}$$

$$= \left(\frac{GM_1M_2}{r^2} - \frac{\alpha GM_1M_2}{r^4} \right)^{r}$$

$$= -\frac{GM_1M_2}{r^3} - \frac{\alpha GM_1M_2}{r^5}$$

$$\vec{\alpha} = -\frac{GM_0M_1}{r^3} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{l^2} \right)^{r}$$

$$|II| = d$$

Mo = 1

$$\overrightarrow{Q} = -\frac{\overrightarrow{Q} \cdot \overrightarrow{r}}{\overrightarrow{Q}^3} \left(n + \frac{\alpha}{\overrightarrow{Q}^2} \right)$$