Universidad del Valle de Guatemala

Modelación y Simulación

Sección 10

# Lab 1a

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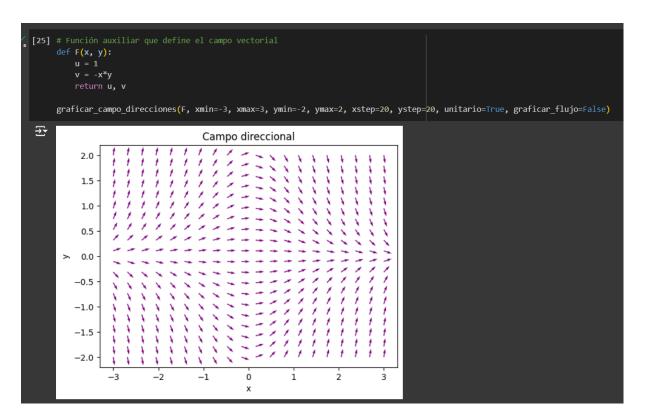
Carlos López - 21666

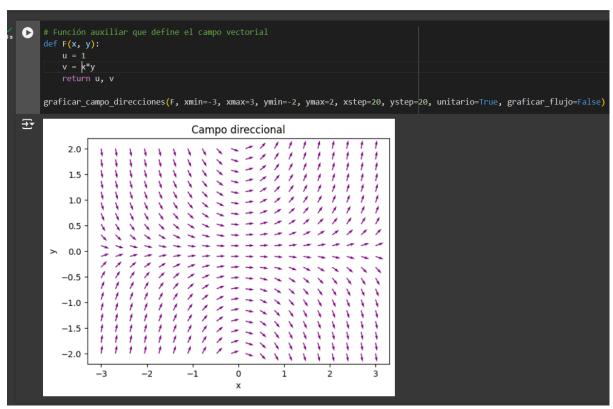
Josué Morales - 21116

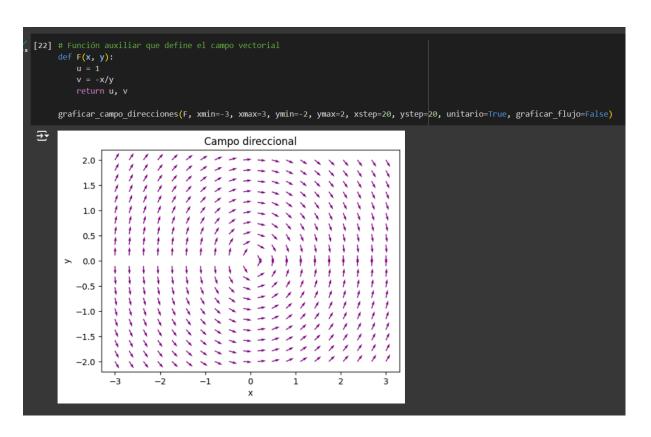
Marco Ramírez - 21032

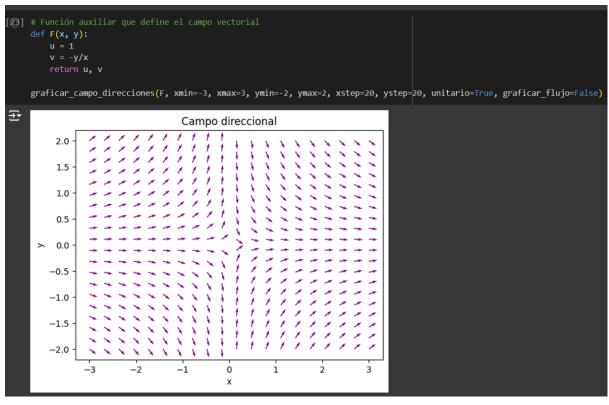
### Ejercicio 1

#### Lab-1-ModSim.ipynb









# Ejercicio 2

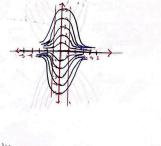
Ejaction 2  
i) 
$$y' = -xy$$

$$y''' = -y - x(-xy) = y(x^2 - 1)$$

$$F(xy) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -xy \end{pmatrix}$$

Signo y'	Intervalor	
+	270,460 0	
	xc0,y>0	
-	x>0, y>0 0 x<0, y<0	
0	x=0 0 y=0	
-	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAME	

signo y"	Internalos
+	y20,1x1>1 0 y20,1x121
r* ;	y>0,  x <1 0
+0	$y=0 \circ \chi^2 = 1$ $(\chi=1, \chi=-1)$

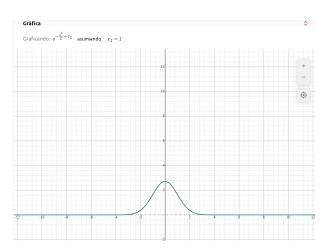


$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = -\int x dx$$

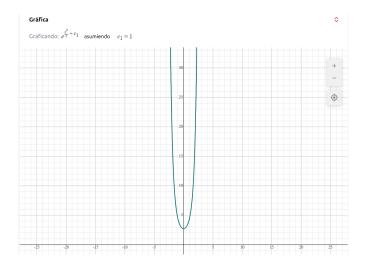
$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = -\int x dx$$

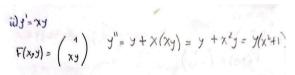
$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + co$$

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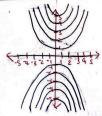


El esbozo cualitativo coincide con la forma de las soluciones de la ecuación.





'x ones	Intervalo	Signo y"	Intervalo
+	x>0,4<0 °	+	y>0
raining.	x<0,3>0 ° x>0,9<0		yeo
0	X=0 0 y=0	D	4=0



$$y' = xy$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int x dx$$

$$xdx + ydy = 0$$

$$ydy = -xdx \qquad F(xy) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -x/y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \qquad y'' = \frac{d}{dx} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{x}{y} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{y \begin{pmatrix} \frac{d}{dx} x \end{pmatrix} - x \begin{pmatrix} \frac{d}{dx} y \end{pmatrix}}{y^2}$$

$$y'' = -\frac{y - x \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{x}{y} \end{pmatrix}}{y^2} = -\frac{y + \frac{x^2}{y}}{y^2} = -\frac{y^2 + x^2}{y^3}$$

$$-\frac{x}{y} > 0, \quad \frac{x}{y} < 0 \qquad x > 0, y > 0$$

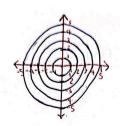
$$x < 0, y > 0 \qquad x < 0, y < 0$$

$$x > 0, y < 0 \qquad x < 0, y < 0$$

$$x > 0, y < 0 \qquad x < 0, y < 0$$

Signo y1	Intervalo
+	XC0,9>0 0
	2>0,40
-	2>0,4>0
	xc0, yc0
D	X= 0 Y=indefinido

Signo y"	Intervalo	
+ 5	y>0	
-4	900	
D	· ~ = >0	



$$y' = -\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\int ydy = -\int xdx$$

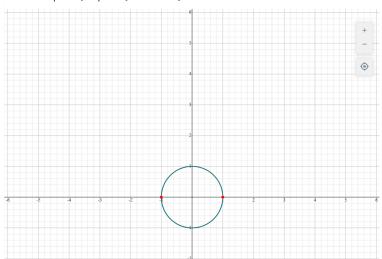
$$\frac{y^{2}}{2} + C_{0} = -\frac{x^{2}}{2} + C_{1}$$

$$y'' = -x'' + C_{2}$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{-x'' + C_{1}}$$



Graficando: 
$$\sqrt{-x^2+c_1}\;,\;-\sqrt{-x^2+c_1}\;$$
 asumiendo  $c_1=1$ 



ii) 
$$ydx + xdy = 0$$

$$xdy = -ydx$$

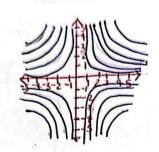
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} \qquad F(xy) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -y/x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y'' = \frac{d}{dx} \left( -\frac{y}{x} \right) = -\frac{x\left( \frac{d}{dx}y \right) - y\left( \frac{d}{dx}x \right)}{x^2} = \frac{x\left( -\frac{y}{x} \right) - y}{x^2}$$

$$= -\frac{2y}{x^2} = \frac{2y}{x^2} \in \text{Simple Position } 0$$

Signo y'	Intralo
+	x<0,470 °
- 10	X>0, y>0 0
0	y=0 x=indefinido

signo y"	Intervalo
+	A>0
-	y < 0 = 15
0	y=0 x=indehindo



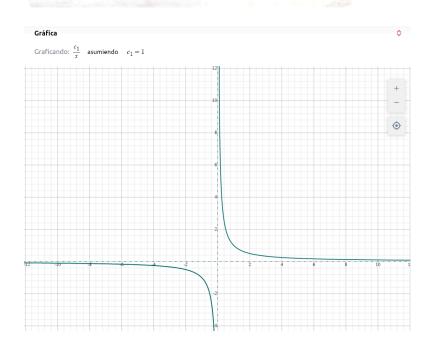
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x}$$

$$xdy = -ydx$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = -\int \frac{dx}{x}$$

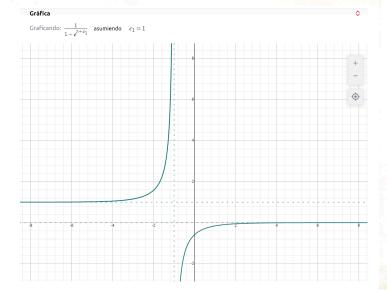
$$|m|y| = -|m|x| + |c_0| \quad y = |c_0| = \frac{c}{x}$$

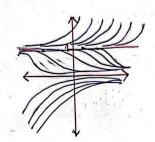


$$v) \frac{d9}{dx} = y^2 - y$$

$$y' = y(y-1) \qquad y=0 \qquad y=1$$

Intervalo	valor .	Signo y	ComPortamiento
1-00,01	-1	+	Creciente
(0, 1)	1/2	_	decreame
(1,+00)	2	+	Geviente





$$\int \frac{dy}{y(y-1)} = \int dx$$

$$\frac{1}{y(y-1)} = \frac{A}{y} + \frac{B}{y-1}$$

$$1 = A(y-1) + By$$

$$1 = (A+B)y - A$$

$$A+B=0$$

$$-A=1 \rightarrow A=-1, B=1$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{y-1}\right) dy = x+c_0$$

$$-M|y| + M|y+1| = x+c_0$$

$$\frac{|y-1|}{y} = ce^{x}$$

$$\frac{|y-1|}{y} = ce^{x} \cdot \frac{1-y}{y} = ce^{x}$$

$$y-1=yce^{x} \cdot \frac{1-y}{y} = ce^{x}$$

$$y-yce^{x} = 1 \quad -y-yce^{x} = -1$$

$$y(1-ce^{x}) = 1 \quad y(-1-ce^{x}) = -1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1-ce^{x}} \quad y = \frac{1}{1+ce^{x}}$$

## Ejercicio 3

Ejercicio 3

$$Z' + \frac{2Z}{X} = 6$$
 - EDO 1er orden

$$F(X,7) = 6 - \frac{22}{x}$$

$$F(\chi, \overline{z}) = 6 - \frac{2z}{x}$$

$$\overline{z}' = 6 - \frac{2z}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(\chi, \overline{z}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{z}}(\frac{2z}{x}) = -\frac{z}{x}$$

La evvación diferencial está definida Para (X,2) con X+0 La devivada Parcial está definida Para (XZ) con XZO

El Teorema se cumple en clos regiones  $R_1 = (-0.90) \times R$  y  $R_2 = (0, \infty) \times R$ 

Para los Runtos fiera de RIURz, es deur el eje \$1 Z, occurre la signiente:

· Para el ovigen (0,0) hay una unica solución cuando

· En los Auntos de la forma (O, Z) con ZZO no Pasa ninguna Solución.

$$P(x) = \frac{2}{x} Q(x) = 6$$

$$\mu(x) = C \int_{-\infty}^{2} dx = C \int_{-\infty}^{2} |x|^{2} = x^{2}$$

$$\chi^2 \xi^1 + \chi^2 \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\chi} = 6\chi^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\chi^2 z) = 6\chi^2$$

$$\chi^2 = \int 6\chi^2 dx$$

$$\chi^2 z = 2\chi^3 + C$$

$$\xi = 2 \times + \frac{c}{\chi^2}$$

$$y' = 2x + \frac{C}{x^2}$$

$$y = \int \frac{C}{x^2} dx + \int 2x dx$$

$$C\left(\frac{\chi^{-1}}{2+1}\right) = C\left(-\frac{1}{\chi}\right) = -\frac{C}{\chi} \qquad 2\left(\frac{\chi^2}{2}\right) = \chi^2$$

### Gráficas

