

MA-2115: Matemáticas 4

Semana 7

$$\text{lineal} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

$$I(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} \quad \text{factor integrante}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{1}{I(x)} \left[\int I(x) q(x) dx + C \right]$$

7.1 Ecuación de Bernoulli

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)y^p, \quad p \neq 1 \quad u = y^{1-p} \rightarrow \text{lineal}$$

1. Encuentra la solución general de la ecuación

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(1+x)y - 6y^3}{2x}$$

Bernoulli:
 $p=3$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(1+x)}{2x} y - \frac{6}{2x} y^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} + 1 \right) y = -\frac{3}{x} y^3$$

substitution $u = y^{1-3} = y^{-2}$, $\frac{du}{dx} = -2y^{-3} \frac{dy}{dx}$, $y = u^{-1/2}$

Mult. $-2y^{-3}$ ambos lados \Rightarrow

$$\underbrace{-2y^{-3} \frac{dy}{dx}}_{\frac{du}{dx}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} + 1 \right) \underbrace{y^{-3} y}_{y^{-2}=u} = + \frac{6}{x} \underbrace{y^{-3} y^3}_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} + \left(\frac{1}{x} + 1 \right) u = \frac{6}{x} \quad \text{lineal} \quad I(x) = e^{\int \left(\frac{1}{x} + 1 \right) dx} = e^{\ln|x| + x} = x e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \frac{1}{x e^x} \left[\int x e^x \frac{6}{x} dx + C \right] = \frac{1}{x e^x} \left[6 e^x + C \right] = \frac{6}{x} + \frac{C}{x e^x}$$

$y = u^{-1/2}$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \left[\frac{6}{x} + \frac{C}{x e^x} \right]^{-1/2}$$

2. Encuentra la solución general de la ecuación

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = 3xy^{4/3}$$

forma estándar

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{6}{x}y = 3y^{4/3}$$

Bernoulli:
 $p = 4/3$

$$u = y^{1-4/3}$$

substitution $u = y^{1-4/3} = y^{-1/3} \Rightarrow y = u^{-3} \Rightarrow y' = -3u^{-4}u'$
 (noten la diferencia con el problema anterior, tomé derivada de y en lugar de derivada de u .)

$$\Rightarrow -3u^{-4} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{6}{x}u^{-3} = 3(u^{-3})^{4/3}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{div en } -3u^{-4}]{\text{div en } -3u^{-4}} \frac{-3u^{-4}}{-3u^{-4}} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{6}{-3x} \frac{u^{-3}}{u^{-4}} = \frac{3}{-3} \frac{u^{-4}}{u^{-4}} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} - \frac{2}{x}u = -1$$

lineal

$$I(x) = e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = e^{-2 \ln|x|} = x^{-2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = x^2 \left[\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx + C \right] = x^2 \left[\frac{1}{x} + C \right] = x + Cx^2$$

$$y = u^{-3} \Rightarrow \underline{y(x) = (x + Cx^2)^{-3}}$$

7.2 Ecuaciones separables (substitución)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)g(y) \quad \text{separable}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \quad \text{homogenea} \quad \text{uso } u = \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow \text{sep.}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = f(ax+by+c) \quad \text{uso } u = ax+by+c \rightarrow \text{sep.}$$

1. Rectas que se intersectan

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{a_1x+b_2y+c_1}{a_2x+b_2y+c_2}\right) \quad \frac{a_1}{b_1} \neq \frac{a_2}{b_2} \quad \text{num. y denom se intersectan en } (a,b) \quad u = x-a \rightarrow \text{homog}$$

2. Encuentra la solución general de la ecuación

$$(x-2y)dy - (x+y-1)dx = 0.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y-1}{x-2y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} \neq -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{se intersectan}$$

① punto de intersección

$$\begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ x-2y=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=2y$$

$$2y+y=1 \Rightarrow y=1/3 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow y=1/3 \\ \Rightarrow x=2/3 \end{array} \right\} \text{ punto de corte } (2/3, 1/3)$$

② Substitución

$$u = x - 2/3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = u + 2/3$$

$$v = y - 1/3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dv}{du}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{u + \frac{2}{3} + v + \frac{1}{3}}{u - 2v} = \frac{u+v}{u-2v} = \frac{1+\frac{v}{u}}{1-2\frac{v}{u}} \quad \text{homogenea.}$$

substitution

$$z = \frac{v}{u} \Rightarrow uz = v \Rightarrow z + u \frac{dz}{du} = \frac{dv}{du}$$

$$\Rightarrow z + u \frac{dz}{du} = \frac{1+z}{1-2z} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{du} = \frac{1}{u} \left(\frac{1+z}{1-2z} - z \right) = \frac{1}{u} \left(\frac{1+z - z + 2z^2}{1-2z} \right)$$

$$\frac{dz}{du} = \frac{1}{u} \left(\frac{1+2z^2}{1-2z} \right) \quad \text{sep} \Rightarrow \int \frac{1-2z}{1+2z^2} dz = \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$\int \frac{1-2z}{1+2z^2} dz = \int \frac{1}{1+2z^2} dz - \int \frac{2z}{1+2z^2} dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}z) - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+2z^2| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}z) - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+2z^2| = \ln|u| + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \frac{v}{u} \\ z &= \frac{y-1/3}{x-2/3} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{2} \frac{y-1/3}{x-2/3}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left|1+2\left(\frac{y-1/3}{x-2/3}\right)^2\right| = \ln|x-2/3| + C$$

3. Rectas paralelas

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{a_1x+b_1y+c_1}{a_2x+b_2y+c_2}\right) \quad a_1/b_1 = a_2/b_2 \quad \text{son paralelas} \quad \text{uso } u = a_1x+b_1y \rightarrow \text{sep}$$

4. Encuentra la solución general de la ecuación

$$(x+2y-1)dx - (2x+4y-3)dy = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+2y-1}{2x+4y-3}$$

$$1/2 = 2/4 = 1/2 \quad \text{paralelas.}$$

En clase dije
 $u = a_1x + b_1y + c_1$
 pero no, c_1 no va.

substitution $z = x+2y \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = 1 + 2\frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{2z-3} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = 2\left(\frac{z-1}{2z-3} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{4z-5}{4z-6}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = 2 \frac{4z-5}{4z-6} \quad \text{sep} \Rightarrow \int \frac{4z-6}{4z-5} dz = \int 2 dx$$

$$\left[\int \frac{4z-6}{4z-5} dz = \int \frac{4z-5}{4z-5} dz - \int \frac{1}{4z-5} dz = z - \frac{1}{4} \ln|4z-5| + C. \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow z - \frac{1}{4} \ln|4z-5| = 2x + C$$

$$z = x+2y \Rightarrow x+2y - \frac{1}{4} \ln|4(x+2y)-5| = 2x + C$$

7.3 Resumen de ecuaciones diferenciales de primer orden

lineal: $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$ $I(x) = e^{\int p(x)dx}$ factor integrante $\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{1}{I(x)} \left[\int I(x)q(x)dx + C \right]$

Bernoulli: $y' + p(x)y = q(x)y^p$ $p \neq 1$ $u = y^{1-p} \longrightarrow$ lineal

Separable: $y' = f(x)g(y)$ integración en ambos lados

$y' = f(ax+by+c)$ $u = ax+by+c \longrightarrow$ sep

Homogenea: $y' = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ $u = \frac{y}{x} \longrightarrow$ sep

$y' = f\left(\frac{a_1x+b_1y+c_1}{a_2x+b_2y+c_2}\right)$

- num y denom se intersectan en (a,b)

$u = x-a \longrightarrow$ homogenea

$v = y-b$

- num y denom son paralelos

$u = a_1x+b_1y \longrightarrow$ sep.

Exactas: $M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0$
 Suponer que existe $F(x,y) = 0$ tal que $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = M$ y $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = N$

¿Qué viene ahora?

$F(x,y,y',y'') = 0$

2do orden

Reduccion de orden \longrightarrow Eqs de 1er orden

Lineales \longrightarrow

- Coef. const.
 - Coef. indeter.
 - Var. de parametros
- Metodos para 2do orden

sistemas de ecuaciones lineales

$y' = Ax + b \longrightarrow$ Algebra lineal.

7.4 Ecuaciones de segundo grado: reducción de orden

1. Dos casos

$$F(x, y, y', y'') = 0$$

$$F(x, y', y'') = 0$$

$$F(y, y', y'') = 0$$

$$z(x) = y'(x), \quad z'(x) = y''(x)$$

$$z(y) = y'(x)$$

$$F(x, z, z') = 0$$

$$F(y, z, z') = 0$$

2. Resolver la siguiente ecuación

$$xy'' = y' \ln \left| \frac{y'}{x} \right|$$

falta y

substitution $u(x) = y'(x) \Rightarrow u'(x) = y''(x)$

$$\Rightarrow x u' = u \ln \left| \frac{u}{x} \right| \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u}{x} \ln \left| \frac{u}{x} \right| \quad \text{hom.}$$

substitution $v = \frac{u}{x} \Rightarrow xv = u \Rightarrow v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx}$

$$\Rightarrow v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = v \ln |v| \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v \ln |v| - v}{x} \quad \text{sep.}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{v(\ln |v| - 1)} dv = \int \frac{1}{x} dx \quad w = \ln |v| - 1 \Rightarrow \ln |v| - 1 = \ln |x| + C_0$$

$$dw = \frac{1}{v} dv$$

$$\exp \Rightarrow \ln |v| - 1 = C e^{\ln |x|} = C x \stackrel{+1 \text{ exp}}{\Rightarrow} v(x) = e^{cx+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = x e^{cx+1} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = x e^{cx+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int dy = \int x e^{cx+1} dx \quad \int x e^{cx+1} dx = \frac{1}{c} x e^{cx+1} - \frac{1}{c^2} e^{cx+1} + K$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{1}{c} e^{cx+1} \left(x - \frac{1}{c} \right) + K$$