## MA-2115: Matemáticas 4

## Semana 8

## Ecuaciones de segundo grado: reducción de orden 8.1

1. Dos casos
$$F(x, y, y', y'') = 0$$

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

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

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

Faltay

2. Resolver la siguiente ecuación

$$y'' + y'\sqrt{1 - (y')^2} = 0.$$
Falla  $x$ 

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Falla  $x$ 

$$y'' + y'\sqrt{1 - (y')^2$$

3. Resolver el siguiente problema a valores iniciales

Dos Condiciones iniciales Para una equ. de 200 orden

$$yy'' + (y')^2 - (y')^3 = 0, \quad y(0) = 1 \quad y'(0) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$Z(y) = y'(x) \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dy} z = y'' \Rightarrow y \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot z + z^2 - z^3 = 0$$

mpoi yz = 1/4 = - 1/2 = Bernoulli

\* corregido

Substitution 
$$u = z^{1-2} = z^{-1}$$
  $\Rightarrow z(y) = z(y)$   $y = \frac{dz}{dy} = -(z(y)) \cdot \frac{dz}{dy}$ 

$$-u^{2} \frac{du}{dy} + \frac{1}{y}u^{2} = \frac{1}{y}u^{2} \implies \frac{du}{dy} - \frac{1}{y}u = -\frac{1}{y}$$
 | ineal

$$\underline{T}(y) = e^{-\int \frac{1}{y} dy} = e^{\ln|y^{-1}|} = \frac{1}{y}$$
  $u(y) = y \left[ \int \frac{1}{y} \left( -\frac{1}{y} \right) dy + C_1 \right]$ 

$$u(y) = y \left[ \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{4} \left( -\frac{1}{y} \right) dy + C_{1} \right]$$

$$= |x| = |x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1 + C_{1}y} \Rightarrow \int (1 + C_{1}y) dy = \int dx$$

$$y(x) + \frac{C_1}{2}y^2(x) = x + C_2$$

Condiciones iniciales. 
$$y(0)=1$$
  $y'(0)=\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$y' = \frac{1}{1 + \zeta y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1 + \zeta y(x)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{$$

$$y_{10} + \frac{1}{2} y_{2}(0) = 0 + C_{2} \Rightarrow C_{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{y(x) + \frac{1}{2}y^2(x)} = x + \frac{3}{2}$$

## Sistemas de ecuaciones lineales homogeneas 8.2

1. Definition

$$\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = A(t)\vec{x}$$

2. Principio de superposición

$$\vec{\chi}_1, \vec{\chi}_2, \dots, \vec{\chi}_K \rightarrow \vec{\chi} = (\vec{\chi}_1 + c_2 \vec{\chi}_2 + \dots + c_K \vec{\chi}_K)$$

3. Wronskiano

$$W(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \cdots, \vec{x}_n) = \det(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \cdots, \vec{x}_n)$$

4. Teorema de independencia lineal

Sean  $\{\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_n\}$  soluciones con A(t)  $n \times n$  continua en I, entonces son equivalentes:

- i)  $\{\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_n\}$  son linealmente independientes.
- ii) Para todo  $t_0 \in I, W(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_n)(t_0) \neq 0.$
- iii) Existe  $t_0 \in I$  tal que  $W(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_n)(t_0) \neq 0$ .
- 5. Solución general

$$\{\bar{\chi}_1, \bar{\chi}_2, \dots, \bar{\chi}_n\}$$
 son LT

$$\vec{\chi}(t) = (1 \vec{\chi}, (1) + (2 \vec{\chi}_{2}(1) + ... + C_{n} \vec{\chi}_{n}(1))$$
 es sol, quu.

6. Sistema con matriz constante

Si A es una matriz de coeficientes contantes, entonces la solución general es

$$\vec{x} = c_1 \vec{v_1} e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 \vec{v_2} e^{\lambda_2 t} + \dots + c_n \vec{v_n} e^{\lambda_n t}.$$

7i, vi son autovalores y auto rectores de A.

mult alg. = # rep. autovalor mult geom = dim espacio vect de 2. (# autovectores)

7. Resuelva el siguiente sistema de ecuaciones A

ema de ecuaciones 
$$\mathbf{A}$$
 condición inicial. 
$$\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x}, \quad \vec{x}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Auto valores de A

Auto valores de A
$$|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 - \lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1 - \lambda)(2 - \lambda)(1 - \lambda) - 4(2 - \lambda) = (2 - \lambda)((1 - \lambda)^2 - A)$$

$$= (2 - \lambda)(1 - 2\lambda + \lambda^2 - A) = (2 - \lambda)(\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

Los autoralores son

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$$

Autorectores

Autoreetores.
$$\lambda_{1} = -1 \quad \begin{cases}
2 & 1 & 9 & 3 & 0 \\
0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0
\end{cases}$$

$$x_{2} = 0 \quad \chi_{3} = K$$

$$\chi_{1} = -2K$$

$$\chi_{1} = -2K$$

$$\chi_{1} = -2K$$

$$\lambda_{3} = 3 \qquad \begin{cases} -2 & 1 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{-2} \xrightarrow{2} \xrightarrow{4} \xrightarrow{0} \qquad x_{2} = 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\chi_{3} = \chi} \qquad x_{3} = \chi$$

$$\vec{\chi}(1) = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-\frac{1}{4}} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} e^{2\frac{1}{4}} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{3\frac{1}{4}}$$

Condicion inicial:

$$\chi(0) = c_{1} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + c_{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{1} \\ c_{2} \\ c_{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 7 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{1} \\ c_{2} \\ c_{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} c_{2} \\ c_{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{2} \\ c_{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{2} \\ c_{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_{1} \\ c_{2} \\ c_{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{2} \\ c_{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$$

Resuelva el siguiente sistema de ecuaciones

$$\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x}.$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1, \quad \forall_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \forall_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda_{3} = 8 \quad \forall_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{mult. alg. = 2} \qquad = \qquad \text{mult. geom = 2}$$

$$\vec{\chi}(+) = C_{1} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C_{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C_{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} e^{8\frac{1}{2}}$$

9. Resuelva el siguiente sistema de ecuaciones

$$\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x}.$$

$$1 = 1 \quad \sqrt{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\lambda_{z,3} = 2}{\text{molt. alg} = 2} \quad \sqrt{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\text{molt. alg} = 2}{\text{molt. alg} = 4} \quad \sqrt{1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{outovector fallante } \sqrt{3}, \text{ resulto } (A - \lambda_z I) \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{2}$$

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$$|\vec{\chi}(t)\rangle = c_1 \left( {0 \atop 0} \right) e^t + c_2 \left( {0 \atop 1} \right) e^z + c_3 \left( {0 \atop 1} \right) t + {0 \atop 0} \right) e^z + c_3 \left( {0 \atop 1} \right) e^z + c$$

para lidiar con autorector generalizado κ

de λ con autorector P la receta es c (Pt+K)ext

10. Resuelva el siguiente sistema de ecuaciones

$$\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x}.$$

