MA-2115: Matemáticas 4

Semana 8

Ecuaciones de segundo grado: reducción de orden 8.1

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

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

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

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

2. Resolver la siguiente ecuación

Faltay

2. Resolver la siguiente ecuación

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

$$z(y) = y'(x) \qquad \frac{1}{2^n} z^n x. \qquad \frac{1}{2^n} \frac$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin\left(\ell_1 - y\right) \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin\left(\ell_1 - y\right) \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin\left(\ell_1 - y\right) + \csc\left(\ell_1 + y\right) = x + \ell_2$$

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$$\int \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin\left(\ell_1 - y\right) = \cos\left(\ell_1 - y\right) + \cos\left$$

3. Resolver el siguiente problema a valores iniciales

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

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

$$= 0 \quad y \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot z + z^2 - y^3 = 0$$

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

$$y \frac{dz}{dy} = -1 2(y) \frac{du}{dy}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dy} - \frac{1}{y}u = -\frac{1}{y}$$

$$t(y) = e^{-\int \frac{1}{y} dy} = e^{\ln|y^{-1}|} = \frac{1}{y} \quad u(y) = y \left[\int \frac{1}{y} \left(-\frac{1}{y} \right) dy + C_{1} \right]$$

$$u(y) = y \left[\int \frac{1}{y} \left(-\frac{1}{y} \right) dy + C_1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow u(y) = y \left[\frac{1}{y} + c_1 \right] = 1 + c_1 y \Rightarrow z(y) = \frac{1}{1 + c_1 y}$$

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

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

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

$$y' = \frac{1}{1 + Cy} \implies \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1 + C_1 y(0)} \implies \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1 + C_1} \implies \frac{1}{2} \implies \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1 + C_1} \implies \frac{1}{2} \implies \frac{1$$

$$y_{10} + \frac{1}{2} y_{20} = 0 + C_{2} \Rightarrow C_{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

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
$$\mathbf{A}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x}, \quad \vec{x}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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

$$= (2-\lambda)(1-2\lambda+\lambda^2-4) = (2-\lambda)(\lambda-3)(\lambda+1) = 0$$

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

Autoreetores.
$$\lambda_{1} = -1 \quad \begin{cases}
2 & 1 & 4 & 3 & 0 \\
0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 2 & 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
2 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0
\end{cases}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\lambda_{3} = 3 \qquad \begin{cases} -2 & 1 & 4 & 3 & 8 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{cases} \qquad \xrightarrow{-2 - 2} \begin{array}{c} 4 & 0 & x_{2} = 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \qquad x_{3} = K \qquad x_{5} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

Condicion inicial:

$$\chi(0) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 7 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

8. Resuelva el siguiente sistema de ecuaciones

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

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

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

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

9. Resuelva el siguiente sistema de ecuaciones

$$|\vec{\chi}(t)| = c_1 \binom{0}{0} e^t + c_2 \binom{0}{1} e^z + c_3 \binom{6}{1-1} t + \binom{0}{0} e^z + c_4 \binom{6}{1-1} t + \binom{6}{1-1} t +$$

para lidiar con autovector generalizado κ

de λ con autovector P la receta es

c (Pt + K) l

t

10. Resuelva el siguiente sistema de ecuaciones

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

