

① Sea $Q(t)$ la cantidad de material radioactivo en miligramos en el instante $t \geq 0$ (t en horas).
Existe $K > 0$ tal que

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dQ}{dt} = -KQ \\ Q(0) = 50 \end{array} \right.$$

$$Q(2) = 45$$

$$\frac{dQ}{Q} = -Kdt$$

Ecación Separable

$$\int \frac{dQ}{Q} = \int -Kdt$$

$$\ln(Q) = -Kt + C_1, \quad C_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$Q(t) = e^{-Kt+C_1}$$

$$Q(t) = C e^{-Kt}, \quad C = e^{C_1}$$

Aplicar las condiciones iniciales para obtener C y K

$$Q(0) = 50 \rightarrow \frac{50 = Ce^0}{50 = C} \quad \begin{matrix} -Kt \\ Q(t) = 50e \end{matrix}$$

$$Q(2) = 45 \rightarrow \frac{45 = 50e^{-2K}}{\frac{9}{10} = e^{-2K}}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{9}{10}\right) = -2K$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{9}{10}\right) = K}$$

$$Q(t) = 50 e^{-\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{9}{10}\right) t}$$

b) Despues de 4 horas quedan

$$\frac{4}{2} \ln(9/10)$$

$$Q(4) = 50 e$$

$$= 81/2$$

$$= 40.5 \text{ miligramos}$$

Despues de 4 horas quedan 40.5 miligramos de material

c) la vida media sera un tiempo t_0 tal que

$$Q(t_0) = 25$$

$$50 e^{\frac{t_0}{2} \ln(9/10)} = 25$$

$$e^{\frac{t_0}{2} \ln(\frac{9}{10})} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{t_0}{2} \ln(\frac{9}{10}) = \ln(\frac{1}{2})$$

$$t_0 = 2 \frac{\ln(\frac{1}{2})}{\ln(\frac{9}{10})}$$

$$t_0 = 13.157627$$

la vida media del material es 13.157627 horas
aproximadamente

② Supongamos que existe otra solución y de la forma

$$y = v(x) - M_1$$

$$y = v(x) \cdot x \cdot \ln x$$

Entonces

$$y' = v'(x) \cdot x \ln x + v(x) \cdot [\ln x + 1]$$

$$y'' = v''x \ln x + v'[\ln x + 1] + v'[\ln x + 1] + v \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

Reemplazamos en la ecuación original $x^2 y'' - xy' + y = 0$

- $x^2 [v''x \ln x + v'[\ln x + 1] + v'[\ln x + 1] + v \cdot \frac{1}{x}]$
- $- x [v'(x) \cdot x \ln x + v(x) \cdot [\ln x + 1]]$
- $+ v x \ln x = 0$

- $x^2 v''x \ln x + 2x^2 v'[\ln x + 1] + xv - x^2 v' \ln x - xv[\ln x + 1]$
- $+ xv \ln x = 0$

- $x^3 v'' \ln x + x^2 v' \ln x + 2x^2 v' = 0$

$$v''(x^3 \ln x) + v'x^2 (\ln x + 2) = 0$$

$$v'' + v' \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{\ln x + 2}{x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$v'' + v' \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2}{\ln x} \right) = 0$$

haya $z = v'$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} + z \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2}{\ln x} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -z \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2}{\ln x}\right)$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{z} = \int -\frac{1}{x} \left(1 + \frac{2}{\ln x}\right) dx \quad \text{separable}$$

$$-\int \frac{1}{x} \left(1 + \frac{2}{\ln x}\right) dx = -\int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{2}{\ln x} dx$$

para la segunda integral haya $w = \ln x$
 $dw = \frac{1}{x} dx$

$$\int \frac{2}{w} dw = 2 \ln w$$

entonces

$$\int \frac{dz}{z} = \int -\frac{1}{x} \left(1 + \frac{2}{\ln x}\right) dx$$

$$\ln z = -\ln x - 2 \ln(\ln x)$$

$$-\ln x - 2 \ln(\ln x)$$

$$z = e$$

$$z = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2}$$

$$\text{pero } z = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2}$$

$$y = \int \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{haya} \\ u &= \ln x \\ du &= \frac{1}{x} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{u^2} du \\ &= -\frac{1}{u} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\ln x} \end{aligned}$$

entonces

$$V(x) = -\frac{1}{\ln x}$$

y para lo tanto la segunda solución es

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) &= V(x) \cdot x \ln x \\ &= -\frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot x \ln x, \quad x > 0 \\ &= -x \end{aligned}$$

Nota que el variante de $x \ln x$ y $-x$

$$\text{en } W(x \ln x, -x) = \left[\begin{array}{cc} x \ln x & -x \\ \ln x + 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -x \ln x + x \ln x + x \\ &= x \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

luego la solución general es $y = C_1 x \ln x + C_2 x$ ✓

(3)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y^{(4)} - y''' = x + e^x \\ y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 0, \quad y''(0) = 0, \quad y'''(0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

• Primero solucionar la ecuación homogénea

$$y^{(4)} - y''' = 0$$

Ecuación característica

$$m^4 - m^3 = 0$$

$$m^3(m-1) = 0$$

$$m=0 \quad \text{ó} \quad m=1$$

$m=0$ de multiplicidad 3. Luego

$$\begin{aligned} y_c &= C_1 e^{0x} + C_2 x e^{0x} + C_3 x^2 e^{0x} + C_4 e^x \\ &= C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2 + C_4 e^x \end{aligned}$$

Ahora, note que $(D-1)$ aniquila x , luego

$$D^2(D-1) \text{ anula } x + e^x.$$

Luego se debe buscar una solución particular de la forma

$$y_p = Ax^3 + Bx^4 + Cxe^x$$

Entonces

$$y'_p = 3Ax^2 + 4Bx^3 + C(e^x + xe^x)$$

$$y''_p = 6Ax + 12Bx^2 + C(xe^x + xe^x)$$

$$y'''_P = 6A + 24Bx^2 + C(3e^x + xe^x)$$

$$y^{(4)}_P = 24B + C(4e^x + xe^x)$$

Reemplazando en $y^{(4)} - y''' = xe^x$

$$\bullet 24B + C(4e^x + xe^x) - [6A + 24Bx^2 + C(3e^x + xe^x)] \\ = xe^x$$

$$\bullet (24B - 6A) + C(e^x - 24Bx^2) = xe^x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C=1 \\ -24B=1 \\ 24B-6A=0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{C=1} \quad \boxed{B=-\frac{1}{24}} \quad \boxed{A=-\frac{1}{6}}$$

la solución particular es

$$y_P = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{24}x^4 + xe^x$$

Ahora usar las condiciones iniciales

$$y(0)=0, \quad y'(0)=0, \quad y''(0)=0, \quad y'''(0)=0$$

$$y' = C_2 + 2C_3x + C_4e^x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + e^x + xe^x$$

$$y'' = 2C_3 + C_4e^x - x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2e^x + xe^x$$

$$y''' = C_4e^x - 1 - x + 3e^x + xe^x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(0) = 0 &\longrightarrow c_1 + c_4 = 0 & \textcircled{1} \\
 y'(0) = 0 &\longrightarrow c_2 + c_4 + 1 = 0 & \textcircled{2} \\
 y''(0) = 0 &\longrightarrow 2c_3 + c_4 + 2 = 0 & \textcircled{3} \\
 y'''(0) = 0 &\longrightarrow 2 + c_4 = 0 & \textcircled{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

Por $\textcircled{4}$, $c_4 = -2$

Por $\textcircled{3}$ $c_2 = \frac{-1 - c_4}{2} = \frac{-1 + 2}{2} = 1$

Por $\textcircled{1}$ $c_1 = -c_4 = 2$ $c_1 = 2$

Por $\textcircled{2}$ $c_3 = \frac{1}{2}(-2 - c_4) = 0$ $c_3 = 0$

Llego la solución es

$$y = 2 + x - 2e^x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{24}x^4 + xe^x$$

(4)

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = \operatorname{sen}(e^x)$$

Primero resolver la ecuación homogénea

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = 0$$

Ecuación característica

$$m^2 + 5m + 6 = 0$$

$$(m+3)(m+2) = 0$$

$$m = -3 \quad \text{ó} \quad m = -2$$

Solución complementaria

$$y_c = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

Supongamos que la solución particular es de la forma

$$y_p = u_1 e^{-3x} + u_2 e^{-2x}$$

Donde u_1 y u_2 son funciones a determinar

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-3x} & e^{-2x} \\ -3e^{-3x} & -2e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix} = -2e^{-5x} + 3e^{-5x} = e^{-5x}$$

$$W_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & e^{-2x} \\ \operatorname{sen}(e^x) & -2e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix} = -e^{-2x} \operatorname{sen}(e^x)$$

$$W_2 = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-3x} & 0 \\ -3e^{-3x} & \operatorname{sen}(e^x) \end{vmatrix} = e^{-3x} \operatorname{sen}(e^x)$$

$$u_1' = \frac{W_1}{W} = \frac{-e^{2x} \operatorname{sen}(e^x)}{e^{-5x}} = -e^{3x} \operatorname{sen}(e^x)$$

$$u = \int e^{3x} \operatorname{sen}(e^x) dx$$

$$\bullet - \int e^{3x} \operatorname{sen}(e^x) dx = - \int e^{2x} \cdot \operatorname{sen}(e^x) \cdot e^x dx.$$

haya $t = e^x$
 $dt = e^x dx$

la integral se transforma en

$$-\int t \operatorname{sen}t dt$$

para los

$$f = t^2$$

$$g' = \operatorname{sen}t dt$$

$$f' = 2t dt$$

$$g = -\operatorname{cst} t$$

$$fg - g f' = -t^2 \operatorname{cst} + 2 \int t \operatorname{cst} dt$$

la integral $\int t \operatorname{cst} dt$ para los

$$f = t$$

$$g' = \operatorname{cst} dt$$

$$f' = dt$$

$$g = \operatorname{sint}$$

$$fg - g f' = t \operatorname{sen}t - \int \operatorname{sen}t dt \\ = t \operatorname{sen}t + \operatorname{cst}$$

luego

$$-\int t^2 \operatorname{sen}t dt = -[t^2 \operatorname{cst} + 2t \operatorname{sen}t + 2\operatorname{cst}]$$

pero $t = e^x$, entonces

$$u_1 = -[e^{2x} \omega s(e^x) + 2e^x \sin(e^x) + 2\omega s e^x]$$

Ahora $u_2' = \frac{w_2}{w} = \frac{e^{-3x}}{e^{-5x}} = e^{2x} \sin(e^x)$

$$\begin{aligned} u_2 &= \int e^{2x} \sin(e^x) dx \\ &= \int e^x \sin(e^x) e^x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= e^x \\ dt &= e^x dx \end{aligned}$$

partes

$$\begin{aligned} f &= t & g' &= \sin t dt \\ f' &= dt & g &= -\cos t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} fg - gf' &= -t \cos t + \int \cos t dt \\ &= -t \cos t + \sin t \end{aligned}$$

pero $t = e^x$, longo

$$u_2 = -e^{2x} \omega s(e^x) + \sin(e^x)$$

y para los factos

$$y_p = u_1 e^{-3x} + u_2 e^{-2x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -e^{-3x} [-e^{2x} \omega s(e^x) + 2e^x \sin(e^x) + 2\omega s e^x] \\ &\quad + e^{-2x} [-e^{2x} \omega s(e^x) + \sin(e^x)] \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^{-3x} \cancel{ws(e^{3x})} - 2e^{-2x} \cancel{\sin(e^x)} - 2e^{-3x} ws(e^x)$$

$$- e^{-3x} \cancel{ws(e^{3x})} + e^{-2x} \cancel{\sin(e^x)}$$

$$= -e^{-2x} \sin(e^x) - 2e^{-3x} ws(e^x)$$

Mismo la solución general de la ecuación es

$$y = y_c + y_p$$

$$= C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^{-2x} - e^{-2x} \sin(e^x) - 2e^{-3x} ws(e^x)$$