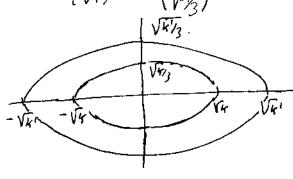
# HOJA 6º

PROBLEMA 25)

a) 
$$x^2 + 3y^2 : 4$$

a)  $x^2 + 3y^2 = 4$  SI K<0 NO TIENE SENTENO LA ECVACIÓN YA QUE  $x^2 + 3y^2 > 0$ .

SI KOU , 
$$\frac{x^2}{(\sqrt{x})^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\sqrt{x})^2} = 1$$
 E (UM CIÚN ME UNA E·LIBSE.



$$(\sqrt{14})^2 - \sqrt{12} = 4$$
 SI  $K > 0$   $\frac{\chi^2}{(\sqrt{4})^2} - \frac{\chi^2}{(\sqrt{4})^2} = 1$  SUM HIMENISCLAS

SI 
$$K < 0$$
  $\frac{Y^2}{(V-Y)^2} - \frac{X^2}{(V-Y)^2} \ge 1$  Sun DIMENBOLAS.

# HUJA 6"

PROBLEMA 2-1

d) 
$$xy(y-x) - 2x^2 + y^2 = 0$$

REBRUSENTAR CURVAS MAMAS BOR UN BULINOUSU EN MIS VARIABLES NO ES EN GENERAL UN BROBLEMA FACIL. HAY ALGUNUS BASUS ESTANDAR QUE HAY QUE CONSINERAR, ALGUNUS TIENEN QUE VER CON EL TEOREMO NE LA FUNCIÓN IMBLÍCITA.

SEA f(x,y) = xyly-x)-2x2+y2

NO HAY SIMETRIAS

HAY SIME + RIAS

ES PECIN 
$$f(x,y) \neq f(-x,-y)$$
 $f(x,-y) \neq f(x,y)$ 
 $f(x,-y) \neq f(x,y)$ 
 $f(-x,y) \neq f(x,y)$ 
 $f(-x,y) \neq f(x,y)$ 

ESTUDIO DE DEGSUNES:

$$0 = f(x,y) = (x,y) =$$

CONSS NE DENO X=0 /1-Y-X=0 2x2- 32:

OBSERVANTO LOS SIGNOS DE AMBOS LAMIS

PE LA IGUAL GAD

$$PE \quad LA \quad J6VAL6AD \\ (x_{i,j}) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \qquad 2x^2 - y^2$$

4=0

EN LAS ZUNAS RALCANAS NE CX) NO PUENE HABER CURVA. OTHE MEGSOUTS: AY (y-x)-2x2+52 = -(y+2)x2+(x+1)y2 =0 (y+2) x2 = (x+1) y2 ASI EN ((x,j): y>-2·y x2-1(v)(xy): Y2-2 xx-

NO HAY CHRVA

### MUJA 6º

PROBLEMA 2-)

d) Continuación:

#### ASSNEUTAS HURSTUNTALES.

COEFICIENTE ME LA BUTENCIA MAS ALTA DE X IGNACADO A CERO

$$EN NVISTRO (ASO) = -yx^{2} - 2x^{2} + y^{2}x + y^{2} =$$

$$= (-y^{-2})x^{2} + (1+x)y^{2} = 0$$
ASS  $y^{+2} = 0$  ASSINTUTA
$$NORIZIONTAL y = -2$$
(4)

ASSN totAS VERTSCALES

(OEFICIENTE NELA COTENCIA

ALTA ME Y IGUALAM MAL

CERO

EN NOUSTRO CAJO X+1=0, X=-1

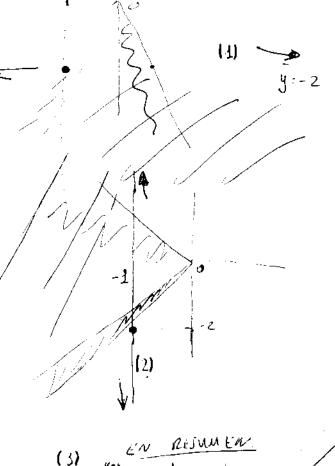
tan beatts SEGUN EL T. ME LA FUNCTION IMPLICITA, LA PENNIENNE NE LAS RECTAS TANGENTE VIENE nanu fur

SI  $\nabla f(x_1) \neq 0$   $\int \frac{dx_2}{dx_3} = 0$   $\int f(x_1) = 0$   $\int f(x_2) = 0$   $\int f(x_2) = 0$   $\int f(x_1) = 0$   $\int f(x_2) = 0$   $\int f(x_2) = 0$   $\int f(x_1) = 0$   $\int f(x_2) = 0$   $\int f(x_2) = 0$   $\int f(x_1) = 0$   $\int f(x_2) = 0$   $\int f(x_2)$  $\int y^2 - 2 \times i y + 2 = 0$ HACTERPO (VENIA) Y= 6 NO HAY-

| 0/2 : 0 | f(x,)): 0 VERTICALES SI Vfry) tu

 $|y^{2}(x+1)=x^{2}(y+2)|$   $|y^{2}(x+1)=x^{2}(y+2)|$   $|y^{2}(x+1)=x^{2}=0$ 

MA CE END (VENTAS, X: -4+2 VZ (3) RUMS flores = (4) x f(-1,-2)=0



(4)

-1-212 -41212 -1

## Huja 6

PROBLEMA 33

a) 
$$y' = (y-1)^2$$

LA) LINEAS ISOCLIMAS SUN LA GAMILIA ME CURVAS MEL PLAND

$$0 = (x+y) (x-y)^{-1} (z) x+y=0 (=) x=-y$$

$$0 > S = \frac{x+y}{x-x}$$

$$0 > S = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

$$y = \frac{S-1}{S+1} \times \begin{cases} S = -1 \\ S > -1 \end{cases} \times \frac{1-1}{S+1} < -1$$

E +ANGENTE VERCICAL

HOJA 6: PROBLEMA 5º a)  $\begin{cases} x' + 5x = t^2 \\ x(0) = 3 \end{cases}$  (=)  $\begin{cases} x' = -5x + t^2 \\ x(0) = 3 \end{cases}$ ECVACIÓN LINEAL NO HUMOGÉNEA. LA SULVISION GENERAL DE X'=-5× ES X(1)=Ke-5t. USANDO EZ ME JUNO ME VARIACIÓN ME LAS CONSTRUTE BRUSAMU VNA SULVCIÓN BARTICULAR MIL y(+) = K(+) e-st y Ass Y'(1) = k'(1) e-st + k(1) (5) e-st = = -5 kHTP-5+ + +2 => K'(+) = +2e5+. = 12est - = [test - fest ]: = 62 est - 2 test + 2 est LUEGO LA SULVISION GENERAL ES. x(+) = 4 e-5+ + = = [ +2 - 1/2 + 2 - 1/2 - 1/2 - 1/2 ] e-5+ (JW X(0)=3 =)  $K + \frac{2}{12r} = 3$  =)  $Y = 3 - \frac{2}{12r} = \frac{373}{12r}$ . e)  $Y' = 3Y - 2e^{-2X}$  Ec. LINEAL IN HUNGENER. Y(x) = Y' = Y'(x) =ASI K(X): 5-2e-5x dx = 2e-5x (VEGO Y(X): 2e-5x e 3x + Ke 3x Sulvesion BENERAL.

 $Sr y(u) = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = 5 = \frac{23}{5}$ 

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HOJA 6"
    PROBLEMA 63
             E TIEMPO XII) BOBLACIÓN EN EC TIEMPO E.
           LA HAJA ES LA VARIACION DE X(+), X'(+), PARTINO
           for ca funcación
                                                    x14) = a = ct.
      LVEGO XI(+) = ax(+) E.N.U LINEAL NE 1: ORDEN
                      x(1) = ke at. d x(0) = ke ao = k?
     ALLRA X15)= Kea) = 40.000 LVEGO =) K= 40.000e-sa
       for other LANO X(3)= 2 X(0)
                                    x(3)= 40.600 e-sa e 3a = 240.000 e-sa e a = 2 x10)
  a) s_1 y = c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x) = y' = c_1 f_1'(x) + c_2 f_2'(x) = f_1 y' + c_2 f_2(x) = f_1 y' + c_2 f_2
              = (2[-B(x) f1(x)]+ (2[-B(x) f2(x)] =
              = - \beta(x) [c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x)] = - \beta(x) f(x) c.4.4
      b) SEA Y(x): f(x) + C, f,(x) + C, f,(x) con f solvesion me.

y'+ 8(x) Y = y(x), Y f, Y f, Solvesions me Y+8(x) Y = 0
ASI Y'(x) = f'(x) + c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x) = -b(x) f(x) + g(x) - c_1 p(x) f(x) - c_2 p(x) f(x)
                                  = - p(x) [f(x)+c, f(x)+(2f2(x)] + g(x) =-g(x) y + g(x).
           LVEGO YES SOLUCIÓN AN HUNOGÉNEA
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HWJA 6:
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PRUBLEMA 8:

SI E ES EC +IEMPU Y- CIG(+) ES LA CANTENAN NE NUCLEOS NE 15th ISSTED EN EZ TIEMOS É TENEMY QUE EN:

6:0 (140): (14 (MUMENTO EN EZ QUE MVERE

A12 (14 = r (=) (14 = r C12.

DESINTEGARCION RAMIACTIVA ES UN YAULTSO CVYA VELUCINAN ES YAUPURCIUMAL A LA CANTINAN AT NUCLEU Cin (+): K Cin (+). EMU LENTAL

NE PREMER ORDER

Cin (u): Cin

(FISTCA)) ASS

Con una consissión INICIAL

Ass C1441= K1e - KE

Y (NO Cin(u): Cin = 41 = Cin (+): Cin e 41

VAMU A CALLUCAR K CON EL MATO ME QUE

C14 = 2 C14 (57-00)

(ESTO ES LO REVE GUSTENE MECIN QUE (A VINA MENIA ES ME STON AREA, QUE EN ESE TITMEN MESAPAMECE LA MITAN ME LUS NÉCLEU RAMEUACTIVY)

Ci4 = 2 Ci4 e 4 5700

=) K = (Ly 1/2) = (ONSENVENT QUE KZO YA

Ciz(+) = Ciz e - 2/2/5700 t.

BARA E=2000 Y SI EZ CARBUNO CATURCE OBJER VACION: CHIH PETIA terGAN A CAN NON 12.

C12 (2000) = C12 + (C14 - C14 [2000))

 $C_{12}(2000) = C_{12} + (C_{14} - C_{14}[2000])$   $V = \frac{ae^{-bt}}{c + a - ae^{-bt}}$   $V = \frac{c_{14}(2000)}{C_{14}(2000)} = \frac{c_{14}e^{-bt}}{c_{14} - c_{14}e^{-bt}}$   $V = \frac{c_{14}(2000)}{c_{12}(2000)} = \frac{c_{14}e^{-bt}}{c_{14} - c_{14}e^{-bt}}$   $V = \frac{c_{14}(2000)}{c_{14}(2000)}$   $V = \frac{c_{14}(2000)}{c_{14}(2000)}$ 

BRUBLEMA 9:1

$$b) \quad f \quad \frac{x_3(f)}{x_1(f)} + \frac{x_3(f)}{1} = f$$

MULTIPLE (AMPO PUR X3(1)

$$x'(l) + \frac{x(l)}{l} = x^3(l)$$
 e(vA(xin ne Bennoxill).

EL CAMBIO DE MAGIABLE.

$$2(t): \chi(t)^{-2} \iff \chi(t)^{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(t)}}$$

$$\chi'(t) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(t)}}}{2(t)} - \frac{\chi'(t)}{2(t)^{2/2}}$$

$$Pon + nato - \frac{2'(1)}{27(1)^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{62(1)^{1/2}} = \frac{1}{7(1)^{3/2}}$$

ASS 
$$-\frac{1}{2}2(t) + \frac{1}{6}2(t) = 1$$

E (VACSÓN LENEAL NO HO HUNOGÉNEA.

$$\frac{E(vAcsin)}{[E(c. Humustine)]} \frac{2'(t)}{2(t)} = \frac{2}{t} \iff (j) \frac{1}{2} + (j) \frac{1}{2} + (j) \frac{1}{2}$$

ECUAL. NO HUMU GENEAD. PRUBAREMI Y(t):  $k(t) t^2$ (VARIACIÚN RE LAS CONSTANTES). (VARIACIÚN RE LAS CONSTANTES).  $y'(t) = k'(t) t^2 + k(k) 2t = \frac{2}{t} k(t) t^2 - 2$ 

=) 
$$4'(4) = -\frac{2}{t^2}$$
 Ass  $4(4) = \frac{2}{t^2}$ 

Y LA SULVETÍN GENERAL ES ZCH) = ZE+ kt², ne-

LA ECUACIÓN LINEAL.

Como 241 = 
$$x(t)^{-2}$$
 (=)  $x^{-(1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(t)}}$ 

HUJA 6º

PRUBLEMA: 10)

e) 2y"-4y'-8y=-40 (13£ +50 sen3£ (=) Y"-2Y-4=0 E.C. CARACTERÍS ISIA /2-27-4=0 1 = 2 ± V4+16 = 2 ± 2 V5 : 1 ± V5

ASS Y (+) = C1 e (1+Vr) + 12 e (1-Vs) + sulvision General RE CA HUNGGENEA

[t. m HUNGENEA] LA EVNESEN £[+) =-40(-13++50 sen3+ (UNU ± i3 NO E) SULVISION ME LA ECUA (Sún (ARACTERIS +I(A, BAUYSANE-M-1 UNA FUNCSIN NEL +IBU g(+)= A (c)3+ + 13 sen3+ ; -89(+)= -8A (c)3+ -813813+ g'(+): -34 senst +313 (-13t -49'(+):-1213 (-15t +124 sen3t 9"+1:-9A(ust - 9B senst 29"+1:-18 A cosst -18 B soust

Y ASI 29"(+) -4 9'(+) -8 9 (+) = (-26 A -1215) (4) 3+ +(-2615+12A) S+3+=

= -40 (1) + 50 Sen 3 +

RESULUTENPU EL SISTEMA -26 A -12 B =-40 =) 12 A - 26 B = 50

13: - = [-40 + 26 A] AST 12A - 26 [-12 [-40 + 26 A]] = 50  $=) 12A + \frac{13}{6} \left[ -40 + 26A \right] = 50$  $12A + \frac{13^2}{3}A = 50 + \frac{40}{6} \times 13. = \frac{300 + 570}{6}$  $\Rightarrow A = \frac{3}{364172} \cdot \frac{820}{6} = \frac{410}{364469} = \frac{410}{205} = 2$ 

Y B = -12 [-40 + 52] = -1. LVEGO CA SOLVESIÓN GERLERIC GS Y(+): 2(W3+ - BSEN3++(2 (1+VF)+ + 12 (1-VF)+

HUJA 6:

PRUBLE MA 10-1

g) y"-y'-5y=1, y->-1/5 53 x->0.

LECVACIÓN LIUNUGENEA:

Y"-Y-1-5Y=0; ECNAC CHARACTERISTSCA

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix} > -5 = 0 \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix} > -5 = 0 \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$$

Sulvision GENTIAL ME LA LICHOGENER
$$y(t) = C_1 e^{\frac{1+\sqrt{\epsilon_1}x}{2}} + C_2 e^{\frac{1-\sqrt{\epsilon_1}x}{2}}$$

OBSENVE. M.1 ONE. 1+ NEI >0 / 1- NEI 50

TECVACIÓN NO HUNUGENEA:

Y"-Y'-5Y= 1 OBSENUEN-1 QUE Y=-15 ts sulverin PHORTECUYAR

ASI Y(1) = -1/5 + C1 e 1+1/21 x + C2 e 1-1/21 x (5) (A SULVETICAL

GENTRAL DE CHECUR CIUN:  $C_{1} = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2} \times -30$   $C_{1} = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2} \times -3(S(5)^{2})^{\infty}$   $SI \times -300$   $C_{1} = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2} \times -3(S(5)^{2})^{\infty}$   $SI C_{2} \neq 0$ 

1 VEGO (2 =0 Y 1-1/21 x (2 -112) Y-(+) = -1/5 + (2 e) 2 x

SOLUCIONAL QUE VERIFICAN CAS CONDICIONAL NE-(in tunio y -> -115 ST x-20.

problema 119

SI ) = -1 y >= 2 SUN SULVISIONES PE UNA ECVACIÓN (ARACTERÍSTICA REVINA E.M.U LINEAL NE 2: ORNER, EN fun (ts

(1+1)(>-1)=>2-1=0 ts (A FRACTION

CARACTERÍS TECH Y

(#) Y"(+) -1 =0 LA truprisen AIFERENCIAL ASULIANA.

LAS SULUCIUNES ME (A) STRAIN BUES y-(+) = C, e+ 12e-t.

PROBLEMA 173

)  $\lambda_1 = -Y + SE$   $y - \lambda_2 = -Y - SE$  (REASCHS L-MAIT-JA) (UNJUGANAS), 800 jlA solvain R- (A FRUACSIN STANS

x(+): 9e-rx(.ssx + 62e-rxgensx x = 0

··) SI ), >2 <0 y >, \$ >2 ( Nden(6)

-X(1) = (16 )1+ (26)2+ (20)

..) SS  $(3-31)^2 = 3^2-2331+31^2 = 0$  to LA ECVACIÓN CARACTERISTICA CUN SULVISION BUBIE >120,

endonces x(+) = C, e >1+ C, te >2+ ->0

EN tooks (0) CASUL LA SULVIION GENEBRAL TIENAL A O SI E-DO TCI, CEFIZ.

### HOJA 6:

SI a, oz to Existen 80, 8, 4 82 DE MUNO CEVE 8 VENT SICA LA ETUACIÓN. HUJA 6'

PRUBLEMA 17-1

SEGVIN EL BRUBLEMA 12: 2155 Q 3 14 BARR UNA ENTRARA Constante NE SUV SALINA V VERIFICA LA ERU RE 2: CAREN LA 50 = V(+) + 2,55 × 10 v'(+) + 1 × 10 v''(+).

EC CARACTERÍSTSCA NE LA ECUA CIÓN HUMUGENTA

$$\frac{10}{9}$$
  $\frac{1}{9}$   $\frac{25.5}{9}$   $\frac{1}{10}$   $\frac{1}{10}$ 

 $J = \frac{-2.55 \pm \sqrt{(2.55)^2 - 4\frac{q}{10}}}{2} \in 112 \text{ y AMSAS QASÉT}$ 

LVEGO (LMS VI+) = 50 ES UNA SUNCIÓN BARTICULAR PEL

LVEGO (LMS VI+) = 50 ES NA SOULTER  
V(+) = 
$$\Gamma U + C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + \lambda_2 C_2 e^{\lambda_2} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_1} + V^{(1+)} = \lambda_1 C_1 e^{\lambda_$$

Y V'(w) = 0 (EN EL MONENTO E=0 LA SALSONA ES NVLA) (UNO

SO + G + G = 0 LA SOLUCIÓN ME ESTE JISTEMA
LINEAL NOS DA LOS ÚNICO G, y (2

LINEAL NOS DA LOS ÚNICO G, y (2)

NE LA SOLUCIÓN UNICA DEL SOSTEMA

SEGÜN EL BRUBLEMA 12.

14. E SI Q NE LA JUJA 1:

II+ IZ (LEYES DE KIR CHUFF)

0 = 2,55 I'H) + 1x I2(+) + 2 I(+) (cinevito ABEF)

0 = - I'/(+)x1 + 2x I'(+) + 1x I'(+) (CIRCUITU BC DE)

 $SI_{x_1} = I_1^{x_1}, x_2 = I_1^{x_1} = x_3 = I_2, x_3 = I_2^{x_1}$ 

$$\begin{array}{lll} x_{2}^{1} &=& x_{2} \\ x_{2}^{1} &=& \frac{1}{2} \left( -x_{2} + x_{2}^{1} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} x_{2} + \left[ \\ x_{3}^{1} &=& \frac{1}{2} \left( -x_{2} + x_{2}^{1} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} x_{2} + \left[ \\ x_{3}^{1} &=& x_{4}^{1} \\ x_{5}^{1} &=& -2.55 \left[ x_{2} + x_{3}^{1} \right] - \frac{q}{10} \left[ x_{1} + x_{2}^{2} \right] \end{array}$$