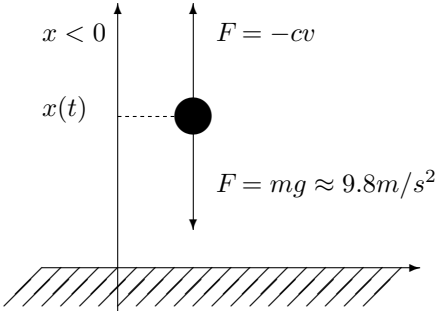


ibreCadalibre]Modelizar matemticamente el movimiento de un cuerpo de masa en las proximidades de la superficie terrestre



$$\begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ x(t) = \\ v(t) = \\ \frac{dx}{dt} = \\ F_{grav} = \\ \underline{\underline{mg}} \\ \underline{\underline{g}} \\ \underline{\underline{9.8m/s^2}} \\ F_{roz} = \\ \underline{\underline{-cv}} \\ \underline{\underline{0}} \end{array}$$

de Newton Segunda Ley de Newton, esto es la suma de las fuerzas totales que actúan sobre un cuerpo de masa es igual al producto de

$$ma(t) = mv'(t) = F = F + F = mg - cv$$

$$x''(t) + \frac{c}{m}x'(t) = g.$$

(1)

$$v'(t) + \frac{c}{m}v = g.$$

(2)

$$v(t) = \frac{m}{c}g + ke^{-\frac{c}{m}t},$$

(3)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{lin, lin} \\ \text{scripts/sol_c_aida.pyqr} \\ \text{code} \\ \text{lin, lin} \\ \text{scripts/resu_c_aida.pyqr} \\ \text{code} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \end{array}$$

ecuacin

calar

$$\begin{cases} x' = y \\ y' = -(x) \end{cases}$$

$$e^{\frac{c}{m}t}$$

$$\frac{mg}{c}e^{\frac{c}{m}t} = \int ge^{\frac{c}{m}t}dt = \int v'(t)e^{\frac{c}{m}t} + \frac{c}{m}e^{\frac{c}{m}t}vdt = e^{\frac{c}{m}t}v + C.$$

$$\frac{v}{k} = \overline{C}$$

$$x = e^y + y + C \text{ para } C \in$$

(4)

$$y'(e^y + 1) = 1.$$

$$1 = e^y y' + y'$$

$$\frac{y'}{1/(1+e^y)}$$

$$F(x,y(x),y'(x),\ldots,y^{(n)}(x)) = 0.$$

$$F:(a,b)\times$$

$$\Omega \rightarrow$$

$$(a,b)$$

$$f:$$

$$(a,b)\subset \rightarrow$$

$$y'(x) = f(x).$$

$$x_0 \in$$

$$k\\F(x,y(x),y'(x),\ldots,y^{(n)}(x))=0.$$

$$F: (a,b)\times \Omega \rightarrow^k$$

$$\Omega \subset \underbrace{k \times \cdots \times k}_{n+1-}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (a,b)\\ \overline{\overline{k}}\\ k\\ y=\\ (y_1,\ldots y_k)\\ k=\\ n=\\ 1\\ (a,b)=\\ \Omega=\\ \times\\ F:2\\ \times^2\rightarrow^2\\ F((x)\,v,(\xi)\,\eta)=(\xi)-v\eta+(x) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} n\\ forma\\ ex-\\ pl-\\ cita\\ ^{(n)}(x)=\\ f(x,y(x),y'(x),\ldots,y^{(n-1)}(x))=\\ 0.eq: eq_{expl}\\ ienuefmiadobiennlantadosenunHadamardsisatisfaceque\\ (see4.3)images/Hadamard.jpg\\ Jacques\\ Hadamard\\ (1865-1963) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y_0,y_0,\ldots,y_0^{n-1}\in\\ \left\{\begin{array}{l} F(x,y,y',\ldots,y^{(n)})=0x\in(a,b)\\ y(x_0)=y_0\\ y'(x_0)=y_0^1\\ y^{(n-1)}(x_0)=y_0^{n-1} \end{array}\right. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (5)\\ E\\ x_0\\ y=\\ y(x)\\ y\\ n=\\ 2\\ (y,y')\\ es-\\ lado\\ ??\\ ??\\ ??\\ x_0\\ 1\\ ??\\ ??\\ ??\\ F(x,y(x),y'(x))=0, \end{array}$$

$$F: (a,b)\times \Omega \rightarrow^2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y'\\ f: \\ \Omega' \rightarrow \\ \Omega' \end{array}$$

$$y'=f(x,y).$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (x_0,y_0)\in \Omega'\\ \left\{\begin{array}{l} y'=f(x,y)\\ y(x_0)=y_0 \end{array}\right. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (6)\\ y=y(x,c),\\ c\in\\ ramcomounaecuacinimplcita f(x,u,c)= \end{array}$$